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HISTORY OF GLOUCESTER, SALEM AND CUMBERLAND CO'S NEW JERSEY

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS

smith, was a story and a half house built and occupied by Ezekiel Foster, who was also one of the first purchasers of lots; a house also stood where the store of Isaac B. Mulford now is; just below the corner of High Street on the south side of Main, was a small store kept at first by Nichols & Parker, and then by David Nichols alone, which is standing at the present day, and is occupied as a barber-shop; a school-house stood on the ground now included in the grave-yard adjoining the Presbyterian Church, which was afterwards removed and used as a carpenter-shop, but is now gone; Col. Buck's house stood on the north-east corner of High and Main Streets, which he built shortly after his removal to Millville, and where he lived until his death in 1805; this was afterwards used as a tavern for many years, and was removed to make room for the present hotel building, built by Robert S. Tice. This comprised all the buildings in Millville in 1802.

After the death of Col. Buck his executors sold off lots, but the growth of the place was very slow, there being nothing to cause a town to spring up until the starting of the first glass-works. So slight was the prospect of any value to the lots that some of the purchasers did not take their deeds, and their lots were sold by Buck's heirs many years afterwards. The chief business of the few inhabitants was the cutting and carting of cord-wood and lumber, and large quantities of these were shipped from this place to Philadelphia and other places. This business continued to be carried on quite extensively until within the last twenty years, when the increasing use of coal as a fuel, and the decreasing supply of wood has caused the business to greatly decrease, and the small saw-mills which were situated on nearly every branch of Maurice River have been left idle, and most of them have been destroyed, and the ponds have mostly disappeared by the going down of the dams.

Early Industries.—About 1806 began a new era for Millville, when James Lee and others started a window-glass factory on the site of the present works of Whitall, Tatum & Co., above the bridge. This was followed in 1814 by the iron foundry of Wood & Smith. The land covering the site of the north part of Millville having passed into the possession of David C. Wood and Edward Smith, they erected a small iron-furnace on the bank of the river, and commenced the smelting of iron. Charcoal was the fuel then used for that purpose, and the large tracts of land covering all the northern and eastern parts of the then township of Millville, and extending into Gloucester and Salem Counties, owned by this firm, furnished the supply. It was cheaper to bring the iron ore to the fuel than to take the fuel to the ore. Smith soon sold his interest to Wood, who carried on the business alone. These manufactories brought new inhabitants to Millville, and the town planned by Col. Buck began to grow. The growth of it since that date has kept pace with the growth of its manufactures. Surrounded by a country that was unimproved, it has had to depend entirely on the resources contained in its own limits for its growth.

Growth of the Town.—In 1822 it was still a small village, of probably not over one hundred and fifty inhabitants. At that time there were but two houses on Main Street above Second, a one-story house at the southwest corner of Third, owned and occupied by John Coleman for many years after, and which stood until 1856, when it was bought by Lewis Mulford and torn down to make room for his present dwelling, and the other at the southwest corner of Fourth Street, owned by Dr. Charles Garrison, and occupied by Isaac Powell, which is still standing. At the southeast corner of Second and Main was the "Red House," as it was called for many years, owned by Dr. Garrison, and in which he resided until his death, when he willed it, together with quite a number of valuable lots in Millville and a large tract adjoining the town on the east, to his adopted son, Charles Garrison Ireland, for his life. Mr. Ireland has lately died, and the property has come into the possession of his heirs. The tying up of this property in that way for so many years has been a great detriment to the eastern part of Millville, and to the interests of the heirs, by turning the tide of improvement to other parts of the town. In 1822 the window-glass works were idle, the former owners having made a failure.

In 1837 a strong effort was made to locate the county-seat at this place, but in the election to determine the question in that year Millville was defeated, and was left without the help which the possession of the county buildings would have given.

The building of glass-works at Schetterville (now South Millville) in 1832, the erection of the cotton-mill from 1852 to 1854, and the enlargement of those works from time to time have been the great sources of the prosperity of Millville.

The population of the city proper, excluding the country portions of the municipality, may be approximately given at about 1200 in 1840, 1600 in 1850, 3300 in 1860, 5700 in 1870, 7200 in 1880, and is now about 8000, and including the country portions is about 8500.

Streets in Millville.—The town plat of Millville, as originally laid out by Joseph Buck, extended from Smith Street on the south to the present Broad Street on the north, and from the river eastward to Fourth Street. Main Street, from the river due east forty-two perches, and Malaga road (Second Street) were laid out in 1796, but none of the other streets were regularly laid out until March 9, 1815, when the streets as they now exist within the above bounds, and with their present names, were duly recorded in the road-book of the county.

As the town increased in size these streets were lengthened out, and others were opened, some of them regularly laid out, but many of them not. In 1858,

Thomas H. Paschall, under the direction of the township committee, made a survey of the streets of the place, and completed a map of them, called the "Millville town plat." March 9, 1859, an act was passed by the Legislature that upon a copy of that map, showing the location of the different streets, being filed in the county clerk's office, they should become public highways, and be kept in order by the overseer of roads of the township. Since the incorporation of the city the laying out of new streets has been in the power of the Council, and a large number of new ones have been laid out, especially on the west side of the river, on both sides of and crossing the Bridgeton and Millville turnpike. A large tract of land now crossed by these streets was the dower-land of a Mrs. Brandriff, and on partition proceedings in the Orphans' Court of this county it was ordered sold by commissioners. Streets were run through it, and it was sold in lots. Most of the new houses on the west side of the river have been built on this property since 1870.

The roads and streets were always bad, and at times almost impassable, owing to the depth of the loose white sand which covered the site of the town. They were in their best condition when frozen. Upon the incorporation of the city the Council commenced to improve the streets and principal roads leading to the city. The streets were straightened, and lot-owners were compelled to move back their fences when they were found to have encroached upon the line of the streets, as they had in many instances. Clay and gravel were carted in immense quantities and at great expense, and all the streets and leading roads were heavily coated with it. This work was pushed on from year to year, and at the end of ten years, when it was substantially completed, it was found that eighty-two thousand dollars had been expended for this purpose, every cent of which was raised by tax, a marked contrast to those municipalities in other portions of the State which during the same decade became involved in enormous debts, mostly borrowed for public improvements. Large sums are still spent yearly in keeping the streets up to their good condition and in improving the new streets since laid out. Great complaint was made at the time by many of the inhabitants because of the large sums spent in this way, but it is safe to say that not a single inhabitant, after enjoying this great improvement for a year, would be willing to go back to the old condition of the streets. For every dollar spent in this way Millville had received many in return in the increased value of property and the great change in the attractiveness of the place. The improvement of the streets has been followed by a general spirit of improvement by the property-owners. The old-time rows of frame tenement-houses, so well known in former years as a marked characteristic of towns where the manufacture of glass was a leading occupation, are no longer built, and the former ones are disappearing. In their places neat single and double houses are building, with many of the modern improvements and ornamentations, and the painting of houses and building of porticos and verandas have contributed to change Millville from a sandy, uninteresting glass-house town to a neat, well-built, attractive city.

Bridges.—The first bridge at the place now called Millville was built between June 20, 1754, when the road before mentioned was laid out across the river at this place, and October, 1856, when it is referred to as having been "lately built" in laying out a road from it to Fairfield. It was a short distance below the present one, and rested on log cribs, and was without any draw. Whether this bridge was replaced by another before the beginning of this century is unknown, but, judging from the length of time other bridges lasted, it is probable that it was. After the law was passed requiring bridges to be built by the county repairs were made to it, and in 1807, after the glass-works were established above it, a new one was ordered built by the board of freeholders, with a hoisting draw in it, the building of the glass-works necessitating a draw. A contract was made with Jeremiah Buck, and the bridge was built in that summer for the sum of one thousand and fifty dollars. It was a continual source of trouble, and in 1816 was radically rebuilt. In 1823 a new bridge was built on the site of the old one, three rods longer on the west side. This bridge was eleven rods long, and twenty feet wide, with wings extending twenty feet above and below the bridge, and a draw twenty-three feet wide. A contract was made with John Elkinton, who built it at a cost of fifteen hundred and fifty dollars. This draw not answering the purpose, a new one was built in 1828, on the same plan of the one at Bridgeton. This bridge stood until 1837, when the board resolved to build a new one, a law having been passed by the Legislature of that year authorizing a bridge over the river. Previous to that no law authorized it, and it was without any protection from any one who injured or interfered with it. This bridge was located a short distance above the former ones, on a line with Main Street, and was one hundred feet long, twenty feet wide, and was a pivot-bridge. The draw was twenty-four feet wide, and the abutment on the west side of the river was built of stone; previous to this only log abutments having been used. The north wing of the western abutment was run out one hundred feet, so as to hold the dirt to be filled in. In November, 1860, the board of freeholders met at Millville, and resolved to build a new draw to the bridge, but the next month they authorized their committee on the bridge to reconstruct so much of it as necessary. During that year it was rebuilt, and was essentially a new bridge. This bridge lasted until 1873, when the present wrought-iron pivot-bridge was built, at a cost of $24,574.48.

In 1860 a new bridge was built over the river on

HISTORY

OF THE

COUNTIES OF

GLOUCESTER, SALEM, AND CUMBERLAND

NEW JERSEY,

WITH

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

OF THEIR

PROMINENT CITIZENS.

BY

THOS. CUSHING, M.D.

AND

CHARLES E. SHEPPARD, ESQ.

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Frances W. Shute
(Mrs. Joseph A. Shute)
Publications Chairman

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PREFACE.

In the preparation of this work every available source of information has been utilized. Books, pamphlets, and manuscripts in the libraries at Trenton, Newark, and Philadelphia have been consulted, records in the departments at Trenton and in the offices of the clerks in the different counties have been searched, the files of newspapers have been examined, and information has been obtained from individuals who had studied the history of different localities.

Acknowledgments are due to the clerks of the counties, and of the boards of freeholders, for access to the records in their offices, and to the editors of journals for the use of their files.

Those who have contributed articles for this work, and whose names appear in connection with their articles, are Rev. J. Y. Burk, Indians of New Jersey; J. Down Heritage, M.D., Geology of Southern New Jersey; J. Ingram, M.D., Meteorology of Southern New Jersey; Belmont Perry, Esq., Bench and Bar of Gloucester County; Luther F. Halsey, M.D., Medical Profession of Gloucester County; William Milligan, Gloucester County School System; Wallace McGeorge, M.D., Gloucester County Bible Society, and Gloucester County Sunday-School Association; Rev. D. Thackara, Temperance in Gloucester County; Samuel Prior, Meadow Improvements in Salem County; William H. Reed, Agriculture in Salem County; Quinton Gibbon, M.D., Medical Profession in Salem County; H. P. Davidson, Temperance in Salem County; and M. D. Dickinson, Salem County Sunday-School Association.

Many others have contributed local articles and have freely given valuable information. While some errors of former historians have been corrected, there will doubtless be found others which, as in all similar cases, have eluded the closest vigilance of the compilers of this work: for these the indulgent charity of the critic is asked.

The historian of Cumberland County, Charles E. Sheppard, desires to acknowledge his indebtedness to the following publications: History of the Medical Men of Cumberland County, and Beasley's History of Cape May, and to the authors of the various historical sketches of churches in the county which have been published; and especially to acknowledge his indebtedness to the previous History of Cumberland County and the other publications of the late Hon. L. Q. C. Elmer, who sent for the writer immediately after he became engaged upon this work, and, unsolicited, extended to him permission to use any of his writings, to the fullest extent; to Mr. Robert B. Potter, whose valuable assistance and extensive information on the local history of the county has been a great help; to the pastors and other members of the various churches, and officers of societies, and to Dr. J. B. Potter, Col. W. E. Potter, Mr. George F. Nixon, James H. Nixon, Esq., H. O. Newcomb, Esq., Dr. Enoch Fithian, and the many others who have so willingly furnished information and assisted him in the preparation of the History of Cumberland County.

November, 1883.

CONTENTS.

CHAPTER I.

INDIANS OF NEW JERSEY.

PAGE

Their Primitive Condition—The Lenni Lenapes—Their Primitive Condition, Character, and Habits—Their Relics found in Southern New Jersey 1

CHAPTER II.

FIRST DISCOVERIES AND SETTLEMENTS ON THE DELAWARE RIVER.

Discovery by Hendrick Hudson—Visit by Lord Delaware—Exploration by Cornelis Hendrickson and Cornelis Jacobson Mey—West India Company—Visit of De Vries 5

CHAPTER III.

SWEDISH RÉGIME.

First Swedish Settlements—Early Swedish Governors—Difficulties with the Dutch—Conquest of the Swedes—Swedish Customs 6

CHAPTER IV.

DUTCH RÉGIME.

Commerce of the Dutch on the Delaware—Dutch Governors—Policy of the Dutch toward the Swedes—Condition under Dutch Rule 9

CHAPTER V.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS AND FINAL CONQUEST BY THE ENGLISH.

Early Claims by the English—Royal Grants—New Haven Colony—Sir Edmund Ployden's Grant—Trouble with the Dutch—Their Conquest by the English 10

CHAPTER VI.

ENGLISH RÉGIME.

Early Condition of the People—First Proprietary Government—Difficulties among the Proprietors—Influx of Quakers—Difficulties with the Governors of New York—Extensions of Settlements—Surrender of the Proprietary Government—Conflicts with Royal Governors—French and Indian War 14

CHAPTER VII.

REVOLUTIONARY HISTORY OF SOUTHERN NEW JERSEY.

Battle of Red Bank 23

CHAPTER VIII.

REVOLUTIONARY HISTORY—(*Continued*).

Operations in Salem and Cumberland Counties—Affair at Quinton's Bridge—Massacre at Hancock's Bridge 28

CHAPTER IX.

REVOLUTIONARY HISTORY—(*Continued*).

Minor Operations in Gloucester County—Near Gloucester—At Egg Harbor—At Waterford—At Haddonfield 33

CHAPTER X.

REVOLUTIONARY HISTORY—(*Continued*).

Troops furnished by Gloucester, Salem, and Cumberland Counties—Continental Troops—Lieutenant E. Elmer's Company—State Troops—Militia—Revolutionary Soldiers' Lists 36

CHAPTER XI.

PAGE

WAR OF 1812 AND MEXICAN WAR 52

CHAPTER XII.

GLOUCESTER, SALEM, AND CUMBERLAND COUNTIES IN THE WAR OF THE REBELLION.

Part taken by the Counties—Three Months' Troops—First Brigade, First, Second, Third, and Fourth Regiments—Lists of Soldiers 53

CHAPTER XIII.

CIVIL WAR—(*Continued*).

Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Regiments—Lists 61

CHAPTER XIV.

CIVIL WAR—(*Continued*).

Ninth Regiment—Tenth Regiment—Lists 67

CHAPTER XV.

CIVIL WAR—(*Continued*).

Twelfth Regiment—Lists 73

CHAPTER XVI.

CIVIL WAR—(*Continued.*)

First Cavalry, Sixteenth Regiment—Twenty-fourth Regiment—Twenty-fifth Regiment—Lists 80

CHAPTER XVII.

CIVIL WAR—(*Continued*).

Twenty-eighth Regiment—Second Cavalry, Thirty-second Regiment—Lists 87

CHAPTER XVIII.

CIVIL WAR—(*Continued*).

Thirty-fourth Regiment—Third Cavalry, Thirty-sixth Regiment—Lists 91

CHAPTER XIX.

CIVIL WAR—(*Continued*).

Thirty-seventh Regiment—Thirty-eighth Regiment—Volunteers in other Organizations—Lists 94

CHAPTER XX.

SIXTH REGIMENT NATIONAL GUARD, N. J. 97

CHAPTER XXI.

RAILROADS IN SOUTHERN NEW JERSEY.

West Jersey Railroad—Millville and Glassboro—Salem—Cape May and Millville—Swedesboro—Delaware River—New Jersey Southern—Cumberland and Maurice River—West Jersey and Atlantic City 97

CHAPTER XXII.

GEOLOGY OF SOUTHERN NEW JERSEY 98

CHAPTER XXIII.

METEOROLOGY OF SOUTHERN NEW JERSEY 101

HISTORY OF GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

CHAPTER XXIV.

ORGANIZATION AND SUBSEQUENT DIVISIONS OF THE COUNTY. PAGE

Organization—Constitution of the County—Early Administration of Affairs—County Recognized—Egg Harbor Annexed—Atlantic County Erected—Attempted Removal of County-Seat—Camden County Erected—Townships Incorporated—Washington and Monroe Restored—Geography and Topography—New Townships—Population—Land Titles 105

CHAPTER XXV.

EARLY DOINGS OF THE COUNTY AUTHORITIES.

Extracts from Court Records—First Court—Question of Jurisdiction—First Tax—Early Ferries—Weights and Measures Regulated—Foreigners, Vagrants, Servants—First Capital Crime—Marriages and Births—Miscellaneous Extracts from Records—Justices and Freeholders—Sheriffs' Fees—Importation of Paupers—Hotel Prices Prescribed—Boundaries Regulated 107

CHAPTER XXVI.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Old King's Highway—Action of Court concerning Roads and Bridges—Turnpikes 112

CHAPTER XXVII.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

First County Prison—Second Prison and First Court-House—Second Court-House and Jail—First Stocks and Whipping-Post—Public Buildings Improved—Court-House and Jail Burned—Location and Erection of Present Court-House—Present Jail—Clerks' and Surrogates' Offices—First Almshouse—Purchase of County Farm and Erection of Present Almshouse 114

CHAPTER XXVIII.

POLITICIANS AND SOLDIERS, AND CIVIL LIST OF OLD GLOUCESTER 119

CHAPTER XXIX.

BENCH AND BAR.

Judges—Attorneys—Lists of Judicial Officers 125

CHAPTER XXX.

MEDICAL PROFESSION.

Medical Societies—Personal Reminiscences of Physicians 142

CHAPTER XXXI.

REBELLION HISTORY OF GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

Action of Freeholders—Soldiers' Monument 152

CHAPTER XXXII.

PRESS IN GLOUCESTER COUNTY 155

CHAPTER XXXIII.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY SCHOOL SYSTEM.

Early Schools—Growth of School System—History and Present Condition of Schools in Different Localities in the County 156

CHAPTER XXXIV.

RELIGIOUS ASSOCIATIONS.

Gloucester County Bible Society—Gloucester County Sunday-School Association—New Jersey Conference Camp Meeting Association 161

CHAPTER XXXV.

TEMPERANCE IN GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

Temperance Societies—County Temperance Alliance 164

CHAPTER XXXVI.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

Old Names of Creeks—Trial of Singleton Mercer—Manumission of Slaves—Repaupo Meadow Company—Population 166

CHAPTER XXXVII.

CITY OF WOODBURY. PAGE

Early History—Woodbury in the Wars of 1776 and 1812—Woodbury in 1815—Pioneer Dwellings—Balcony House—Incorporated as a Borough—As a City—City Officers—Fox-Hunting Club—Library Company—Whirligig Society—Secret Societies—Loan Association—Real Estate Mutual Loan Association—Railroads—Woodbury Academy—Churches—North Woodbury Seminary—Industries—Green's New Factory—Green's Planing-Mill—Standard Window-Glass Works—Woodbury Glass-Works—Fruit-Canning House—Woodbury in 1883 168

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

TOWNSHIP OF DEPTFORD.

Geographical and Descriptive—Pioneer Settlers—Pioneer Records—Villages and Hamlets—Almonesson—Methodist Episcopal Church of Almonesson—Westville—Methodist Protestant Church of Westville—Wenonah—Presbyterian Church of Wenonah—Methodist Episcopal Church of Wenonah 188

CHAPTER XXXIX.

TOWNSHIP OF EAST GREENWICH.

Geography and Topography—Pioneer Settlers and Roads—Land Titles—Civil List—Villages and Hamlets—Clarksboro—Pioneer Land-Owners at Clarksboro—Mickleton—Berkeley—Churches—Eglington Cemetery 201

CHAPTER XL.

TOWNSHIP OF FRANKLIN.

Geographical and Descriptive—Pioneer Settlements—Civil Organization—List of Officers—Extracts from Records—Villages and Hamlets—Societies—Churches—Industries, Malaga Glass-Manufacturing Company 213

CHAPTER XLI.

TOWNSHIP OF GLASSBORO.

Incorporation—Geographical and Descriptive—Pioneer Settlement—Civil List—Societies—Churches—Cemeteries—Industries, Whitney Glass-Works—Temperanceville Glass-Works 223

CHAPTER XLII.

TOWNSHIP OF GREENWICH.

Geographical and Descriptive—Pioneer Diseases—Pioneer Customs—Stock, Grain, and Fruit, and other Notes of Pioneer Life—Civil List—Villages and Hamlets—Paulsboro—Gibbstown—Billingsport—Societies—Churches—Methodist Episcopal Cemetery. 233

CHAPTER XLIII.

TOWNSHIP OF HARRISON.

Geographical and Descriptive—Early Settlers—Civil Organization—Township Officers—Villages and Hamlets—Mullica Hill—Jefferson—Ewansville—Five Points—Harrison in the War of 1861–65—Societies—Ecclesiastical 243

CHAPTER XLIV.

TOWNSHIP OF LOGAN.

Geography and Topography—Landing-Place of the Swedish Settlers—Early Settlers and Pioneer Incidents—Pioneer Sports—Cadwalader's Island—Pioneer Trade and Commerce—First Prison—Pioneer Weddings—Sexagenarians—Civil Organization—First Town-Meeting—Villages and Hamlets—Bridgeport—Repaupo—Churches 252

CHAPTER XLV.

TOWNSHIP OF MANTUA.

Geographical and Descriptive—Pioneer Settlers—First Town-Meeting—Township Officers—Villages—Mantua—Barnsboro—Societies—Churches 260

CHAPTER XLVI.

TOWNSHIP OF MONROE.

Geographical and Descriptive—Early Settlers and Pioneer Incidents—In, Out, and In Gloucester County—Settlement of Squan-

PAGE

kum—Civil Organization—Township Officers—Villages and Hamlets—Williamstown—Cross-Keys—Brooklyn—Ecclesiastical—Cemeteries—Societies—Industries—Williamstown Glass-Works—J. V. Sharp Canning Company 268

CHAPTER XLVII.

TOWNSHIP OF SOUTH HARRISON.

Geographical and Topographical—Civil Organization—Villages—Harrisonville—Fairview—Lincoln—Churches 280

CHAPTER XLVIII.

TOWNSHIP OF WASHINGTON.

Geographical and Descriptive—Early Settlers and Pioneer Incidents—Civil List—Villages and Hamlets—Turnersville—Hurffville—Churches—Cemeteries 282

CHAPTER XLIX.

TOWNSHIP OF WEST DEPTFORD.

Descriptive—Early Settlers and Pioneer Incidents—Organization—First Town-Meeting—Township Officers—Villages and Hamlets—Red Bank—Thoroughfare—St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church—Drain-Tile and Brick Works 292

CHAPTER L.

TOWNSHIP OF WOOLWICH.

Geographical Description—Topography—Roads—Soil and Agriculture—Industries—Old Families—Old Documents—Political and Civil—Township Officers—Rebellion History—Villages and Hamlets—Swedesboro—Cootstown—Ground-Rents—Schools—Public School in Swedesboro—Ecclesiastical—Cemeteries—Mills—Manufactories—Swedesboro National Bank—Lodges and Societies 296

CHAPTER LI.

TOWNSHIP OF CLAYTON.

Erection, Boundary, Population, and Valuation—Topography, Soil, and Industries—Villages—Clayton—Union—Moore Brothers' Glass-Works—Fisler & Morgan Glass-Works—Churches—Schools—Old Settlers and Families 312

HISTORY OF SALEM COUNTY.

CHAPTER LII.

SETTLEMENT AND SETTLERS.

Early Settlements—Settlement by the English—Settlement by the Quakers—Pioneer Settlers 316

CHAPTER LIII.

POLITICAL HISTORY, ORGANIZATION, AND SUBSEQUENT CHANGES OF BOUNDARIES.

Gloucester County Erected—Cape May County Set Off—Cumberland County Incorporated—Townships—Population—Civil List.. 321

CHAPTER LIV.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Court-House Acre Lot—Court-House—Jail—Clerk and Surrogate's Office—Almshouse 325

CHAPTER LV.

EXTRACTS FROM COURT RECORDS 328

CHAPTER LVI.

EARLY ROADS, MEADOW IMPROVEMENTS, NAVIGATION.

Navigation on Oldman's Creek—On Alloways Creek—On Stow Creek—On Salem River—Denn's Canal—Penn's Neck Canal 330

CHAPTER LVII.

MARKETS AND FAIRS, BOUNDARY QUESTION, FISHING RIGHTS.

Trade and Social Condition—Rangers 333

CHAPTER LVIII.

AGRICULTURE IN SALEM COUNTY. PAGE

Marl—Early Trade in Agricultural Products—Agricultural Statistics—Improved Agricultural Implements—Stock Raising—Fairs—Agricultural Societies—Exports 335

CHAPTER LIX.

BAR OF SALEM COUNTY.

Biographical Sketches of Attorneys—Lists of Attorneys—Lists of Judges and Justices 342

CHAPTER LX.

MEDICAL PROFESSION OF SALEM COUNTY.

Biographical Sketches of Physicians—List of Resident Physicians.. 353

CHAPTER LXI.

SALEM COUNTY IN THE CIVIL WAR.

First Volunteers—Johnson Guards—Home Guards—Action of County Authorities 358

CHAPTER LXII.

THE PRESS, AND EDUCATION IN SALEM COUNTY 361

CHAPTER LXIII.

TEMPERANCE IN SALEM COUNTY.

Temperance Societies—Temperance Alliance 363

CHAPTER LXIV.

SOCIETIES AND CORPORATIONS.

Bible Society—Sunday-School Association—Salem County Mutual Fire Insurance Company—Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Salem County 365

CHAPTER LXV.

CITY OF SALEM.

Situation and Boundaries—Descriptive—Settlement and Settlers—Organization and Incorporation—Early Officers—Incorporation of the City—City Civil List—Growth and Population—Educational History—Salem Library—Salem National Banking Company—Salem Board of Trade—Merchants—Trades—Vessel Building—Early Manufactures—Tannery—Glass Industry—Salem Transportation Company—Oil-Cloth Works—Ice-Cream Manufactory—Carriage Making—Fruit-Canning and Pickling Foundry—White Stone Mills—Fire Department and Fire Companies—Water Works—Physicians—Attorneys—Religious History—Lodges, Societies, and Clubs—Lecture Hall—Hotels 366

CHAPTER LXVI.

TOWNSHIP OF ELSINBORO.

Geographical—Topographical and Statistical—Revolutionary History—Organization—Civil List—Public Schools—Church History—Industries 418

CHAPTER LXVII.

TOWNSHIP OF LOWER ALLOWAYS CREEK.

Geographical—Topographical and Statistical—Early Settlement and Original Purchasers—Organization—Civil List—Cemeteries—Villages and Hamlets—Hancock's Bridge—Harmersville—Canton—Public Schools—Ecclesiastical—Industrial 421

CHAPTER LXVIII.

TOWNSHIP OF LOWER PENN'S NECK.

Situation and Boundaries—Descriptive—Original Purchases and Settlement—Organization—Civil List—Villages and Hamlets—Pennsville—Harrisonville—Public Schools—Churches—Cemeteries—Industrial Pursuits—Fort Delaware and Finn's Point Battery 427

CHAPTER LXIX.

TOWNSHIP OF MANNINGTON.

Situation and Boundaries—Descriptive—Settlement and Settlers—Organization—Civil List—Industrial—Fertilizers—Villages and Hamlets—Manniugton Hill—Welchville—Halltown—Marlboro—Claysville—Acton Station—Public Schools—The Treadway Murder—A Mastodon—Cemeteries—Religious 433

CHAPTER LXX.

TOWNSHIP OF OLDMAN'S. PAGE

Geographical—Descriptive and Statistical—Settlement and Settlers—Organization—Civil List—Villages and Hamlets—Pedricktown—Pedricktown Station—Perkintown—Five Points—Industrial—Church History—Cemeteries—Societies..... 442

CHAPTER LXXI.

TOWNSHIP OF PILESGROVE.

Geographical—Descriptive—Settlement and Settlers—Poll List—Organization and Civil List—Public Schools—Industrial—Borough of Woodstown—Manufacturers—Merchants—Public-Houses—Stages—Railroads—Educational—Incorporation—First National Bank of Woodstown—Sharptown—Yorketown—Richmanville—Societies and Associations—Pilesgrove Library Association—Pilesgrove Dairy Association—Churches—Burial-Places.... 447

CHAPTER LXXII.

TOWNSHIP OF PITTSGROVE.

Geographical—Topographical—Settlement and Settlers—Organization and Civil List—Churches—Burial-Places—Educational—Villages and Hamlets—Elmer—Centreton—Palatine—Bradway—Willow Grove—Industrial—Lodges and Societies..... 464

CHAPTER LXXIII.

TOWNSHIP OF QUINTON.

Statistical—Geographical and Descriptive—Settlement and Settler—Organization—Civil List—Public Schools—Quinton's Bridge—Churches—Quinton Glass-Works—Cemeteries..... 471

CHAPTER LXXIV.

TOWNSHIP OF UPPER ALLOWAYS CREEK.

Geographical—Topographical and Statistical—Original Settlers and Settlements—Organization and Civil List—Churches—Villages and Hamlets—Alloway—Watson's Corners—Freasburg—Stockingtown—Remsterville—Pentonville—Industrial—Cemeteries—Lodges..... 476

CHAPTER LXXV.

TOWNSHIP OF UPPER PENN'S NECK.

Geographical—Topographical and Statistical—Organization—Township Officers—Public Schools—Churches—Penn's Grove Village—Industrial and Commercial—Lodges and Societies..... 482

CHAPTER LXXVI.

TOWNSHIP OF UPPER PITTSGROVE.

Situation and Boundaries—Topography and Statistics—Early Land Purchases and Settlement—Civil List—Schools—Cemeteries—Villages and Hamlets—Daretown—Whig Lane—Pole Tavern—Monroeville—Swing's Corners—Ecclesiastical—Industrial..... 490

HISTORY OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

CHAPTER LXXVII.

DESCRIPTION.

Streams—Marshes—Soil and Productions—Land Titles..... 498

CHAPTER LXXVIII.

SURVEYS..... 502

CHAPTER LXXIX.

EARLY SETTLERS.

Uncertainty concerning Pioneers—English from Salem—Settlers in Greenwich—Settlers from Wales—From Fairfield, Conn.—From Southampton, L. I.—Settlers at Bridgeton—Swedes on Maurice River..... 510

CHAPTER LXXX.

ROADS.

Streams and Paths—First Highways—Overseers First Appointed—Road from Fairfield to Burlington—Other Roads..... 515

CHAPTER LXXXI.

EARLY HISTORY. PAGE

Early Names of Townships—First Court—Taxes—Tavern Licenses—Officers of the Precincts..... 518

CHAPTER LXXXII.

ORGANIZATION AND BOUNDARIES OF THE COUNTY.

Early Action of the Board of Freeholders—Directors of the Board. 522

CHAPTER LXXXIII.

COUNTY BUILDINGS.

Court-House—Second Court-House—Present Court-House—First Jail—Second Jail—Third Jail—County Offices—Poor-House—Present Almshouse..... 525

CHAPTER LXXXIV.

COURTS, JUDGES, AND JUSTICES.

First Courts—Capital Crimes and Executions—Judges of the Court of Common Pleas—Justices of the Peace..... 530

CHAPTER LXXXV.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY IN THE REVOLUTION.

Destruction of Tea at Greenwich—Appointment and Action of Committees—Extracts from the Journal of Ebenezer Elmer—Men from Cumberland in the Army—Operations in Delaware Bay..... 535

CHAPTER LXXXVI.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY IN THE WAR OF THE REBELLION.

Early Meetings and Formation of Companies—Action of the Board of Freeholders—Action of the Townships—Supplementary List of Soldiers from the County..... 542

CHAPTER LXXXVII.

BENCH AND BAR.

List of Attorneys in the County—Biographical Notices of Judges and Attorneys..... 546

CHAPTER LXXXVIII.

MEDICAL PROFESSION.

Biographical Sketches of Physicians—Cumberland County Medical Society—List of Physicians..... 555

CHAPTER LXXXIX.

AGRICULTURE.

Primitive Farming—Improved Methods in Agriculture—Cumberland County Agricultural and Horticultural Society..... 573

CHAPTER XC.

CIVIL LIST AND STATISTICS..... 576

CHAPTER XCI.

CITY OF BRIDGETON.

Formation and Boundaries—Early History and Growth—Streets—Bridges—Custom-House—Post-Office—Stages—Steamboats—Press—Banks—Mutual Fire Insurance Company—Gas-Light Company—Water-Works—Mills—City Offices—Manufactures—Ecclesiastical—Lodges and Societies—Gouldtown—Personal Sketches..... 582

CHAPTER XCII.

CITY OF MILLVILLE.

Incorporation of the Township—Incorporation of the City—Millville Laid Out—Pioneer Houses—Early Industries—Growth of the Town—Streets—Bridges—Post-Offices—Stages and Steamboats—Press—Public Schools—Workingmen's Institute—National Bank—Fire Insurance Company—Gas-Light Company—Water Company—Officers—City Hall—Ecclesiastical History—Manufactures—Millville Pond and Water-Power—Langley's Grist-Mill..... 633

CHAPTER XCIII.

TOWNSHIP OF COMMERCIAL. PAGE

Incorporation—Description—Settlement—Villages and Hamlets—Mauricetown Bridge—Lore's Grist-Mill—Churches..... 645

CHAPTER XCIV.

TOWNSHIP OF DEERFIELD.

Organization and Description—Villages and Hamlets—Mills—Chosen Freeholders—Churches..... 652

CHAPTER XCV.

TOWNSHIP OF DOWNE.

Incorporation — Soil — Settlement and Growth — Villages — Egg Island—Dividing Creek Bridge—Mills—Freeholders—Churches.. 658

CHAPTER XCVI.

TOWNSHIP OF FAIRFIELD.

Incorporation — Settlement—Soil—Villages—Mills—Woolen Factory—Freeholders—Churches..... 662

CHAPTER XCVII.

TOWNSHIP OF GREENWICH.

Boundaries—Town of Greenwich—Fairs—School Lot—Trade—Ferry—Greenwich in 1883—Hamlets—Sheppard's Grist-Mill—Freeholders—Churches..... 680

CHAPTER XCVIII.

TOWNSHIP OF HOPEWELL. PAGE

Boundaries and Description—Villages—Shiloh—Roadstown—Bowentown—Cohansey—Freeholders—Churches..... 693

CHAPTER XCIX.

TOWNSHIP OF LANDIS AND BOROUGH OF VINELAND.

Incorporation—Soil—Vineland Tract—Town of Vineland—Early Purchasers and Pioneer Buildings—Early History—Growth—Landis-Carruth Tragedy—Fruits—Freeholders—Borough of Vineland—Borough Officers—Post-Office—Press—Public Schools—Library Association—Historical and Antiquarian Society—Agricultural and Horticultural Society—Gas-Light Company—Churches—Cemeteries—Secret Societies—National Bank—Manufactures—Willow Grove—North Vineland—South Vineland..... 703

CHAPTER C.

TOWNSHIP OF MAURICE RIVER.

Original Boundaries and Subsequent Changes—Name—Settlements—Villages and Hamlets—Port Elizabeth—Dorchester—Leesburg—Heislerville—Ewing's Neck—Bucksboro—Belle Plain—Manamuskin—Manamuskin Manor—Schooner Landing—Freeholders—Churches..... 715

CHAPTER CI.

TOWNSHIP OF STOW CREEK.

Boundaries—Soil and Productions—General Features—Jericho—Mills—Freeholders—Ecclesiastical..... 722

BIOGRAPHICAL.

	PAGE
Abbott, C. G.	152
Abbott, Samuel	442
Acton, R. M.	415
Allen, Ira	310
Allen, A. D.	149
Allen, S. A.	347
Armstrong, R. L.	130
Armstrong, R. L., Jr.	137
Archer, Benjamin	354
Ashcraft, J. H.	148
Atkinson, C. P.	471
Bacon, Lewis	700
Bacon, William	567
Barber, Henry	489
Barton, George W.	463
Bateman, Ephraim	561
Bateman, Moses	672
Bateman, R. M.	568
Batten, J. M.	464
Bayard, George D.	154
Becket, A. T.	152
Beesley, T. E.	356
Black, D. R.	311
Blew, Lehman	623
Bloomfield, Joseph	547
Bodine, J. F.	278
Bond, Levi	557
Bowen, Elijah	556
Bowen, Elijah, Jr.	556
Bowen, Jonathan	698
Bowen, William S.	568
Bowen, Joseph A.	725
Bradshaw, Henry, Jr.	155
Brewster, F. G.	560
Brewster, Francis G.	623
Brewster, Horatius	558
Brewster, Joseph	558
Brick, Joshua	721
Bright, B. T.	628
Brooks, W. E.	566
Brunyate, William	649
Buck, Ephraim	564
Buck, Henry, Jr.	672
Buck, John	614
Buck, Joseph	613
Buck, Robert S.	597
Buckingham, Henry	150
Burchan, Richard	343
Burgin Family, the	613
Burgin, John	699
Burt, Nathaniel C.	672
Butcher, Joseph, Jr.	562
Buzby, B. F.	150
Carman, C. B.	135
Carpenter, T. P.	131
Carpenter, William	415
Carter, B. F.	128
Champneys, Benjamin	559
Chapman, Thomas	130
Chatham, B. F.	147
Chew, M. M.	279
Clark, Charles	560
Clark, C. F.	146
Clark, H. C.	147
Clarkson, William	558
Clawson, I. D.	150
Clawson, I. D.	357
Clawson, W. S.	346
Clymer, R. S.	136
Coles, Bartholomew	463
Compton, Charles	650
Cook, Joseph	357
Coombs, Samuel M.	626
Cooper, Isaac	152
Cooper, R. M.	128
Cotting, Elias	614
Cox, Stephen, Sr.	631
Crane, I. W.	551
Cutter, Frederick	152
Danzenbaker, T. F.	702
Dare, Abel S.	677
Dare, James	691
Dare, William	625
Davenport, Franklin	129
Davis, Elnathan	699
Davis, Isaac, Jr.	144
Davis, J. Burton	651
Davis, John T.	702
Davis, Smith	679
Dayton, A. O.	344
Dedrofft, E. E.	150
Dick, Samuel	353
Dickeson, A. M. P. V. H.	349
Dickeson, T. P.	357
Dickinson, I. V.	349
Dilks, Andrew	290
Doughty, Elias	552
Dowdney, S. M.	567
Dyer, John	556
Eakin, A. L.	345
Eastlack, J. C.	267
Eastlack, S. A.	267
Egbert, Jacob	566
Ellett, H. T.	346
Elmer, Daniel	126
Elmer, Daniel	549
Elmer, Daniel, Jr.	673
Elmer, Ebenezer	561
Elmer, Eli	614
Elmer, George E.	679
Elmer, James E.	679
Elmer, Jonathan	629
Elmer, Jonathan	559
Elmer, L. Q. C.	550
Elmer, Theophilus	673
Elmer, Timothy	673
Elmer, William	561
Erwin, Benjamin	144
Ewing, Charles	126
Ewing, Maskell	685
Ewing, Thomas	557
Ewing, William B.	565
Ferguson, J. B.	589
Ferrell, Thomas M.	232

	PAGE
Flanagin, James H.	628
Flitcraft, Allen	464
Fisher, W. C.	134
Fisler, Benjamin	567
Fisler, Jacob	151
Fisler, J. T.	148
Fisler, L. F.	566
Fisler, S. F.	147
Fithian, E. B.	144
Fithian, Enoch	568
Fithian, Hosea	562
Fithian, Joel	685
Fithian, Joel	725
Fithian, Joseph	145
Fithian, P. V.	685
Fithian, Samuel	685
Fithian, Reuben	725
Fitzhugh, J. R.	314
Fort, J. H.	137
Foster, J. J.	146
Fox, George	656
Fox, Samuel M.	656
Freeman, Jonathan	615
Gandy, James G.	662
Gardner, D. R.	152
Gardner, W. A.	151
Garrison, C. G.	150
Garrison, Charles	145
Garrison, J. F.	146
Garrison, Joel	657
Garrison, William	566
Gibbon, John	724
Giles, James	551
Gillman, John	147
Gilman, Uriah	150
Glover, Thomas	186
Green, G. G.	186
Green, L. M.	184
Haines, William	212
Haley, B. F.	651
Hall, G. D.	689
Halsey, L. F.	146
Halsey, L. M.	150
Hampton, I. H.	565
Hampton, J. G.	552
Hampton, John P.	557
Hannah, Charles	355
Hannah, J. M.	347
Harker, C. G.	154
Harris, Isaac	354
Harris, Samuel	558
Harris, T. U.	592
Harrison, J. B.	131
Harrison, Josiah	343
Harsley, Ralph	556
Heisler, Andrew	722
Hepner, Jacob	703
Heritage, J. D.	149
Heritage, P. S.	149
Herman, A. V.	149
Hewitt, G. H.	135
Hitchner, R. M.	471
Hood, Charles	551
Hoover, Francis	146
Hornblower, J. C.	126
Howell, B. P.	146
Howell, Ebenezer	353
Howell, J. B.	154
Howell, Lewis	557
Howell, Richard	548
Hunter, Andrew	686
Hunt, Jacob	356
Hunt, Reuben	688
Hunt, Thomas E.	688
Hunter, Andrew, Jr.	686
Hurff, T. W.	291

	PAGE
Iszard, Jacob	152
Iszard, W. H.	150
Jackson, Winslow	152
Jeffers, W. N.	344
Jerrell, William	626
Jessup, J. S.	135
Jessup, West	188
Johnson, James	556
Johnson, J. H.	155
Johnson, R. C.	358
Johnson, R. G.	403
Jones, Thomas	714
Keasbey, A. Q.	347
Keasbey, E. Q.	355
Keasby, J. B.	150
Kienzle, Jacob	623
Kinsey, James	343
Kirby, J. C.	259
Ladd, W. W.	155
Laning, Richard	676
Lawrence, John	131
Lawrence, N. O.	674
Lawrence, Samuel	686
Laws, G. C.	150
Leak, Samuel	342
Leaming, E. B.	136
Lee, Thomas	722
Ling, J. W.	155
Loper, William F.	567
Lord, J. J.	295
Ludlam, J. W.	564
Lummis, Dayton	144
Lummis, William	144
Macculloch, F. L.	345
Matlock, Leaming	131
Matlock, R. K.	131
Maul, Benjamin F.	691
McBride, Lewis	631
McCalla, T. H.	557
McCalla, W. H.	566
McGeorge, Wallace	152
McKelway, A. J.	148
Miller, Charles	690
Miller, S. T.	147
Minch, Archibald	700
Minch, Francis B.	630
Moore, Alexander	615
More, Azariah	699
Moore, James	134
Moore, John P.	413
Moore, Jonathan	557
Moore, Samuel	567
Moore, William	134
Morris, John H.	416
Mulford, Isaac W.	678
Mulford, David P.	629
Musgrave, J. F.	152
Newkirk, N. R.	565
Nichols, Isaac T.	590
Nichols, Robert C.	597
Norris, E. C.	154
Ogden, Edo	558
Ogden, John	674
Oliphant, E. T.	150
Osborn, J. A.	155
Packer, D. J.	187
Parker, B. W.	564
Parvin, Holmes	566
Parvin, J. B.	561
Parker, Joel	127
Parvin, Silas	616
Patterson, Robert	616
Paulding, M. J.	150
Peck, Benjamin	557
Peck, T. W.	563
Pedrick, J. R.	155

	PAGE
Perry, Belmont	135
Perry, Samuel	624
Pierson, Azel	558
Pierson, D. C	564
Pierson, Joseph	137
Pierson, Joseph	155
Porter, E. M	563
Potter, David	616
Potter, James B	626
Potter, Michael	470
Potter, William	617
Potter, William E	553
Potts, S. G	126
Rambo, John	243
Rambo, William	295
Ramsay, William	675
Read, Charles	618
Reeve, Mark	686
Reeves, J. J	554
Reeves, Thomas	151
Repp, John	232
Richman, Isaiah W	700
Roberts, M. H	155
Robeson, A. L	83
Roe, J. B	151
Rulon, C. A	311
Salisbury, Samuel	242
Saunders, T. J	146
Seeley, Ebenezer	619
Seeley, Ephraim	618
Seeley, E. P	549
Sharp, Daniel	630
Sharp, George S	250
Sharp, John	651
Sharp, John L	644
Sharp, J. S. T	356
Sharp, Lorenzo	701
Sheppard, Daniel M	690
Sheppard, Philip G	692
Sheppard, Robert	618
Sheppard, Robert F	678
Sheppard, C. Henry	726
Sheppard, Edward H	727
Shinn, W. J	344
Shivers, Edgar	137
Shoemaker, John	148
Shute, S. M	559
Shute, William	266
Sickler, J. R	128
Sickler, John R	146
Sickler, Joseph T	134
Sinnickson, Thomas	405
Skill, C. W	155
Smith, A. A	148
Smith, Charles P	406
Smith, T. S	347
Smith, Thomas S	349
Sooy, Samuel T	266
Spratt, George	566
Stambach, H. L	152
Stanger, S. F	150
Starr, John	134
Steeling, William	564
Strattam, E. S	135
Strattam, J. H	155
Stratton, Daniel	413
Stratton, Daniel P	620
Stratton, Nathan L	620
Sturdivant, Thomas	570
Swing, Charles	355
Swing, Charles	567
Synott, Martin	151
Synott, Miles	150
Thackara, Thomas	127
Thompson, Hedge	355
Thompson, J. S	132
Thompson, R. P	346
Trenchard, Albert	150
Trenchard, James H	621
Trenchard, John	675
Tuft, John B	356
Turner, E. K	201
Turner, J. D	267
Turner, John C	201
Turner, W. H	149
Turner, Joseph	290
Turner, T. B	150
Tyler, John	417
Van Hook, B	566
Van Hook, L	563
Van Meter, Edward	348
Van Meter, James	354
Van Meter, R. H	354
Vanneman, W. S	357
Voorhees, N. W	137
Wales, E. L. B	569
Ward, Samuel	556
Ware, H. B	382
Ware, J. B	148
Ware, R. M	133
Watson, H. P	689
Watson, J. M	128
Watson, Samuel	689
Weatherby, I. Hurff	311
Weatherby, J. C	151
Westcott, F. F	552
Westcott, J. D	622
Westcott, J. D., Jr	552
Westcott, Jehiel	677
Whelpley, E. W	126
Whitacar, Richard	676
Whitaker, Ephraim	676
Whitekar, D. B	632
White, J. M	130
White, John M	550
Whiting, Abijah	343
Whitney, S. A	231
Wiley, Elijah	147
Wiley, George	147
Wilkins, Hiram	291
Willetts, Reuben	564
Wistar, Caspar	441
Wood, John S	290
Wood, Richard	687
Woodhull, G. S	127
Woodruff, C. P	552
Woodruff, E. D	130
Woodruff, Israel	701
Woodruff, Lewis	657
Woolman, Reuben	470
Yarrow, Thomas	355
Yarrow, T. J	356
Yorke, Thomas Jones	414

ILLUSTRATIONS.

	PAGE
Abbott, Samuel	facing 442
Acton, R. M	" 416
Allen, Ira	" 310
Atkinson, C. P	" 471
Bacon, Lewis	between 700, 701
Barber, Henry	facing 489
Barton, George W	" 463
Batten, J. M	" 464
Black, D. R	between 310, 311
Blew, Lehman	facing 624
Bodine, J. F	" 278
Bowen, William S	between 568, 569
Bowen, Joseph A	facing 726
Brewster, Francis G	" 622
Bright, B. T	" 628
Brunyate, William	649
Buck, Robert S	facing 596
Butcher, Joseph, Jr	563
Carpenter, William	facing 415
Chew, M. M	" 279
Clawson, I. D	" 356
Coles, Bartholomew	" 462
Compton, Charles	" 650
Cook, Joseph	" 357
Coombs, Samuel M	between 626, 627
Cox, Stephen, Sr	facing 631
Danzenbaker, T. F	between 702, 703
Dare, Abel S	" 676, 677
Dare, James	692
Dare, William	facing 625
Davidson, J. B	between 650, 651
Davis, J. Burton	" 650, 651
Davis, John T	" 702, 703
Davis, Smith	" 678, 679
Dilks, Andrew	" 290, 291
Doughty, Elias	facing 553
Eastlack, J. C	between 266, 267
Eastlack, S. A	facing 267
Elmer, George E	" 679
Elmer, James E	" 680
Elmer, Jonathan	" 629
Elmer, L. Q. C	" 550
Ewing, William B	565
Ferguson, J. B	facing 589
Ferrell, Thomas M	" 232
Fithian, Enoch	" 568
Fithian, Joseph	" 145
Fithian, Joel	" 724
Fithian, Reuben	" 725
Fitzhugh, J. R	" 314
Flanagin, James H	between 628, 629
Fox, George	" 656, 657
Fox, Samuel M	" 656, 657
Gandy, James G	662
Garrison, Joel	facing 657
Glover, Thomas	between 186, 187
Green, G. G	facing 186
Green, L. M	" 184
Green, L. M., Residence of	" 185
Haines, William	" 212
Haley, B. F	between 650, 651
Hall, G. D	facing 690
Harris, Thomas U	facing 593
Hepner, Jacob	" 703
Heritage, J. D	" 149
Hitchner, R. M	between 470, 471
Hunt, Reuben	" 688, 689
Hunt, Thomas E	" 688, 689
Hurff, T. W	facing 291
Jerrell, William	" 626
Jessup, West	" 188
Johnson, R. C	" 358
Johnson, R. G	" 403
Jones, Thomas	" 714
Kienzle, Jacob	" 623
Kirby, J. C	" 259
Laning, Richard	" 676
Lord, J. J	" 295
Lore Homestead	650
Map	facing 1
Maul, Benjamin F	" 691
McBride, Lewis	between 630, 631
Miller, Charles	" 690, 691
Miller, S. T	facing 147
Minch, Archibald	" 700
Minch, Francis B	631
Minch, Francis B., Residence of	facing 584
Moore, John P	" 413
More, Jonas & More	599
Morris, John H	between 416, 417
Mulford, Isaac W	" 678, 679
Musgrave, J. F	facing 152
Nichols, Isaac T	" 590
Nichols, Robert C	" 597
Old Stone Church	666
Packer, D. J	facing 187
Perry, Belmont	136
Perry, Samuel	between 624, 625
Potter, James B	facing 627
Potter, Michael	between 470, 471
Potter, William E	facing 554
Rambo, John	" 243
Rambo, William	" 296
Reeves, J. J	" 555
Richman, Isaiah W	between 700, 701
Robeson, A. L	facing 83
Rulon, C. A	" 311
Salisbury, Samuel	" 242
Sharp, Daniel	" 630
Sharp, George S	" 260
Sharp, John	" 651
Sharp, Lorenzo	" 701
Sheppard, Daniel M	between 690, 691
Sheppard Homestead	facing 682
Sheppard, Robert F	" 678
Sheppard, C. Henry	" 727
Sheppard, Edward H	" 727
Shinn, W. J	" 344
Shute, William	between 266, 267
Sinnickson, Thomas	facing 404
Sinnickson, Thomas, Jr., Residence of	" 428
Smith, A. A	" 148
Smith, Charles P	" 406
Sooy, Samuel T	" 266

	PAGE
South Jersey Institute	facing 592
Stratton, Daniel	" 412
Sturdivant, Thomas	570
Turner, E. K	between 200, 201
Turner, John C	" 200, 201
Turner, Joseph	" 290, 291
Turner, J. D	facing 268
Tyler, John	" 417
Van Meter, Edward	" 348
Wales, E. L. B	" 569
Ware, H. B	" 382
Watson, H. P	between 688, 689
Watson, Samuel	" 688, 689
Weatherby, I. Hurff	between 310, 311
Westcott, F. F	facing 552
Westcott, Jehiel	between 676, 677
Whitall, Tatum & Co	facing 644
Whitekar, D. B	" 632
Whitney, S. A	" 231
Wilkins, Hiram	" 292
Wistar, Caspar	" 441
Wood, John S	between 290, 291
Woodruff, Israel	facing 702
Woodruff, Lewis	657
Woolman, Reuben	facing 470
Yorke, Thomas Jones	" 414

)

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y
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n
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The first settlers in New Jersey, and especially in that part known as West Jersey, found there a very numerous population of Indians. This is not a matter of wonder. There is scarcely a portion of the Atlantic coast so favorable to the exigencies of primitive life in the stone age. (No disparagement intended as to the highest civilization.) The ocean on the one side, a mighty river on the other, hardly more than two days journey apart at the farthest, intersected by numerous streams swarming with fish, with a soil readily absorbing rain and easily cultivated by the imperfect tools of the savage, with forests and swamps, even now classed by botanists as southern rather than northern, and therefore abounding in game and fruit, with a drift formation furnishing every choice of pebble for working stone implements and the choicest clay for primitive pottery, West Jersey was not only the home of a larger population of Indians than perhaps any similar area in the Middle States, but was most largely visited by those who lived elsewhere. Many of the Pennsylvania clans were in the habit of making annual visits to the sea-shore along well-known trails across the State. There they may have enjoyed sea-bathing and social dissipations, but their chief object was to procure fish, oysters, and clams for drying as winter food, and partly for making and getting money. The celebrated wampum consisted of beads made out of the shells of the large clam found abundantly upon our coast. The larger and white part of the shell was drilled and ground into a cylindrical bead, which bore the same relation to their currency as our silver, the small blue portion, made into beads, corresponding with our gold. They were not strictly bi-metalists but bi-conchists in their financial economy. There is no record of any serious difficulty in adjusting the relative value of the white and blue strings of beads, but all alike suffered some depreciation in the later years of Indian residence, for a certain Jacob Spicer, a sort of Cape May country storekeeper and trader, set all the country people along the shore to making wampum during the winter, with the mean advantage of civilized tools, which he took from them in exchange for goods, and then paid it for pelts to the Five Nations on the Hudson River.

These Indians were known as the Lenni-Lenape (original people). The very name suggests a falsehood. What would ever induce such a boast as it implies except the existence of a doubt or contradiction? And, as we shall see when we come to discuss the remains found throughout the State, there are witnesses in the very stones to the probable existence of an entirely different people anterior to the Delawares. According to Heckewelder, a devoted Moravian missionary, who gathered his information from the Indians, whose language he perfectly understood, there were three distinct families of aborigines in North America east of the Mississippi. The Iroquois, often called the Six Nations, occupied the northern part, the Lenni-Lenape the middle, and the Natches the southern part. The traditions of all concurred in their having had a different origin, and of having reached the Atlantic coast by migration from the West. Just as in Ohio and other Western States there are numerous remains of forts and villages, the construction of which indicates a people of entirely different habits from those of either of these families; so among the stone weapons of our own State there is almost certain evidence of the relics of an earlier people than the Delawares. So well marked is this distinction that collectors designate one arrow-head as a *palæolith* (old stone), and another *neolith* (new stone), although both may be made of precisely the same material. The palæoliths include certain chipped stones, called, from their appearance, "turtle-backs," for which no certain use is known, and which were probably not a part of a Delaware's outfit. The arrows, spears, etc., of this class have the rudest possible outline, their variety of shape is very little compared with that of the later weapons, and they generally indicate not so much the want of ability to give any desired shape to the stone as a want of artistic perception and an indifference to the appearance and better qualities of the weapon. They were probably the remains of a people who had disappeared from these coasts before the advent of the Delawares. If they had been conquered and expelled by the latter, we may be sure that traditions would have boasted of the victory rather than that such a name as "original people" should have been assumed. It has been suggested that the Eskimo once lived here at the end of the Ice Age, and have followed the northward retreating ice-belt until they reached their present location. Certainly the description given by the Norse discoverers of the continent of the "Skrællings" corresponds better with the Eskimo than with any of our Indian tribes, but this would make their migration far too late to accord with the former theory. But whoever preceded them it is certain that the Lenni-Lenape were *not* the original people of the country, and it is probable that their existence in New Jersey did not antedate the arrival of the whites by more than a very few centuries.

The Lenni-Lenapes were really a noble people. Too much of the judgment which has been formed about them and other Indians has been based upon observations of them in the transitional and worst phases of their national life. Destroy the original methods of Indian life, change all his natural surroundings, debauch him with all the vices of the whites, rob him on the one hand and pamper him with the other, cheat and insult him, and then by sheer force overawe him, and he would not be human if he did not display the worst vices of his nature and ours. Let him remain an Indian pure and simple in his savagery, or else convert him into and treat him as a civilized Christian, and in either case you will have one who need not fear comparison with other races.

To ruin first and then to describe and judge has been too much the method used with the Indian. If we turn to the records of those who came in contact with them at the very earliest, and above all of the missionaries who approached them as friends, we shall learn something near the truth in regard to their original character. The Lenni-Lenape were a strong, vigorous, and brave race. At the time of the settlement of the shores of the Delaware they were occupying a peculiar position. By a singular strategy of the Iroquois they had been induced to become "women," that is, "non-combatants," under treaty obligations which at the same time protected them from incursions, made them a barrier against invading tribes, and placed them in the position of umpires in times of disturbance. To this is partly to be attributed the peaceful character which both Swedes and English found when they settled among them. Their political life was simple and patriarchal. Its foundations were reverence for elders and respect for each other's rights. From earliest childhood these were inculcated and practiced, along with habits of activity, endurance, and courage. Their religion was the filial acknowledgment of a Great Father, and the belief in a future life of rewards and punishments, to which were added many superstitions concerning evil spirits and occult forces in nature. The conspicuous traits in their character were a pride in their humanity, which gave dignity to speech and manners, a thoroughness in love and hatred, which led to extreme faithfulness and self-sacrifice in one, and implacable vindictiveness in the other, and, in general, a singularly clear appreciation of the virtues of truth and justice among themselves.

On the testimony of the Europeans themselves we gather that the Indians were from the first their friends, that when kindly treated they were capable of devoted and enduring friendships, that they were extremely sensitive to contempt and injury, and that in the fatal difficulties which arose between them the Indians were not the aggressors. They had no written language. Important events were kept in memory by carefully-repeated traditions handed from generation to generation with singular accuracy. Sometimes these events, or the terms of a treaty, or the memoranda of a messenger, were arbitrarily associated with particular arrangements of the beads of wampum (before mentioned as money) embroidered on a belt, which was read by one who knew the memorial arrangement at councils. Their dress was chiefly made from the skins of animals, which they were very expert in dressing into pliability and softness. They were very fond of personal ornament. The feathers of birds, the quills of porcupines, the teeth of bears and panthers, shells, perforated stones, and paint made from ochreous clays served for their adornment. The latter was ground in small stone mortars with little pestles of the size of a finger, and was generally found in the warrior's pouch. Different styles of painting were adopted for festival or for war, and tattooing with charcoal for permanent beautifying and for inscribing the "totem" or representative animal or sign upon the individual. Their habitations were wigwams or tents made of skins stretched over a conical frame of light poles, or of the bark of the hemlock which they split off in large sheets and soaked in water to render pliable. Their food was principally animal. The forests and swamps of New Jersey abounded in game of every description. Our statute books still offer bounties for the heads of wolves and catamounts, and the bear and deer are not even now altogether extinct. Our streams, then unpolluted, swarmed with fish; they and the coast furnished oysters, clams, and mussels in abundance, and "Scheyichbi" was in Indian times as now the greatest food-producing region of the Atlantic coast. But their diet was by no means exclusively animal. Besides maize, pumpkins, and beans, which they cultivated rudely in little patches near their permanent homes, they were familiar with and used many of the wild roots, berries, and nuts which are now never thought of as food. There were no large granaries or storehouses, but each family made some provision of dried and smoked food for wintry or stormy weather, although in general they depended upon the hand-to-mouth principle, which is characteristic of savage life. They were almost entirely ignorant of the use of metals. About all that they ever possessed were flakes of natural copper from the lake regions which were occasionally found among them, generally rolled into little cylinders and strung as beads. Hence all the operations of life were conducted with implements of other material. Clay, wood, stone, shell, bone, and horn composed every tool or weapon which they possessed, and we may safely claim that they reached the highest pitch of civilization ever attained where these were the only resources for human instruments. Of these there remain as relics of the departed race, after the lapse of over two centuries, only those which were made of stone and clay. As we examine them, which have been plowed up in enormous quantities and variety all over the State, but especially in these lower counties, we read distinctly in them the mode of life of our predecessors here. We note the density of the population, encouraged by the natural advantages of the place. We detect the site of long-vanished villages or of long-forgotten graveyards. We learn how they killed their game and fish, how they fought their battles, how they ground their grain and boiled their meat, how they barked the trees and excavated their canoes, how they flayed and dressed and sewed the skins of animals for house and clothing, how they speared and scaled their fish, how they adorned their persons and smoked their tobacco, how tenderly they buried their dead,—all these are lithographed in the stones which their fingers have shaped and their hands used, along with yet hidden secrets which per-

haps further study and comparison may hereafter reveal.

Let us examine a collection of such relics, and read in them the mode of life of their former owners. At once we discern two principal classes into which they are divided. The first are stones, the shape of which has been more or less modified by pecking, pounding, or grinding. A flat stone has a shallow cavity on its upper surface, and with this is an elongated pestle, and these constitute the mills of the Indians in which, according to size, corn and other food was pounded into meal or clay into paint. Oval and flattened natural stones have depressions on each side for thumb and finger, and on the circumference marks of bruising, and these are hammers. Cylindrical or oval stones are found with a groove pecked out around the middle for the reception of a handle, the "pogamoggen" or war-club. Of the same form, but with the larger portion ground evenly to an edge, are the well-known Indian hatchets of innumerable variety in weight, form, and finish. These axes were not used for chopping trees, for which they are totally unfit, but for barking them, and, after burning, for cutting away charred wood. They were also effective weapons of war. Smaller stones, of like shape, but without the groove for a handle, are called "celts" or chisels. When what we might call axes or pick-axes are found with a hole drilled for a handle, as in modern tools, they are always finely made and polished, and never intended for hard work. They have been called "banner stones," and are believed to have been badges of office. Thin, flat stones of oblong shape, with rounded ends and drilled in two or more places as if for cords, are supposed to have been ornaments for the breast. Stones with variously-sized grooves are found, which were adapted for finishing, as with sand-paper, the shafts of arrows, or for rounding sinews into threads and bowstrings. And, lastly, the precious tobacco-pipe is found in all forms from the rudest to the most elaborate. One, found in this county, represents a beautifully-carved tortoise. A deep cavity in the back is the bowl, and three proportions on either side of the shell would admit long reeds to radiate out to each of six sociable smokers squatted around it.

The second class is that of chipped or flaked implements. In these the Indians exhibited their highest skill and most artistic taste. Every variety of mineral is brought into use, but the best were those which have a distinctly conchoidal fracture, such as jasper and chalcedony. The art of making them was in producing at will this conchoidal fracture, breaking off flakes of mineral, and leaving a series of larger or smaller concave surfaces over the formed implement. Such tools show no signs of bruising or grinding on their edges. They are sharp, serrated slightly on the edges, and thickened in the middle. The fractures were produced by cunningly-directed pressure, not from stone or metal, but from a piece of hard wood or deer-horn, which, slightly yielding to the stone, embraces an exposed edge, and determines the direction of cleavage. The most familiar examples are the "darts" or arrow-heads. Beginning with the size of the little finger nail, we can arrange a beautiful series of leaf-shaped, triangular, stemmed, barbed, twisted, serrated, and other forms, increasing in size until the line is passed when they can be called arrow-heads, and they are evidently spears. These are generally from five to eight inches in length, and of strong and effective proportions. There is one form, however, very common along our water-courses, not larger than some arrow-heads, but long and narrow, and evidently used as a "gig" for spearing fish. Next to the spears come the much larger and broader implements of similar make, which were spades or hoes according as they were lashed to a straight or bent handle. All arrows and spear-heads have a flat, chisel-like end opposite to the point, and many were inserted into the split end of a shaft, which was then strongly bound with green sinew, which contracted as it dried. Fish-scaling knives, scalping-knives, and skinning-knives were made by the same process, the latter curiously similar to the peculiar curved knife now used by furriers for cutting up their skins. Long, slender, and triangular flint perforators or awls were made for piercing hides in the process of sewing. We have seen a magnificent dagger, heft and blade in one piece, made out of choice red jasper. We can readily see the handiness and use of the relics above described, but every collector of such specimens has other singular objects, evidently wrought into shape with definite purpose, but what that purpose was is yet to be discovered. For over two centuries these imperishable riches of the Indians have laid in the soil, and only now are eagerly collected and carefully compared with almost identical remains from the lake- and cave-dwellers of pre-historic times in Europe.

The only other relics commonly found are of pottery. The Indian tribes were quite expert in making a certain kind of earthenware more or less perfectly burned. The Southern and Southwestern tribes excelled in this and kindred arts, and the more as we approach the Mexicans or Aztecs. Our own Indians, though inferior to them, were no mean potters. Just as the modern faience-worker, having selected his best clay, mixes therewith a "degraissant" of some refractory material to counteract shrinkage, so the Indian tempered our natural clays, and mixed therein mica scales or washed quartz sand, where the Florida Indians used pounded shells. Sometimes the plastic material was moulded on the inside of a woven basket and then fired, the basket-marks remaining on the finished vessel. Generally the vessels were moulded by hand, quite thin, and ornamented by rolling a corn-cob over the soft surface, by stamping it with circles from the end of a hollow reed, by tracing lines with a sharp stick, or by impressions of thumb-nails. Holes were provided near the rim for suspending such

vessels by cords. They were then burnt, more or less, but never, so far as we have seen, to anything like vitrifaction or glazing. Such vessels were very fragile, whether buried or left on the surface, but their fragments are almost imperishable. They sometimes mark the spot of burial, where they were placed by pious hands, and often mark the site of ancient villages. None are very large, yet quite a curious collection can be made of their various kinds and markings.

Such are the remains of our predecessors in this county. May we not hope that their zealous gathering and contribution to the centres of scientific study will, along with further research into the languages and myths of the American tribes, make possible in the near future a more thorough knowledge of the people who so long ago faded from the land before the advance of our civilized life. They left no ill name in New Jersey, nor is New Jersey stained by any dark records of crime or cruelty on the part of white men towards its "original people."

CHAPTER II.

FIRST DISCOVERIES AND SETTLEMENTS ON THE DELAWARE RIVER.

In 1609 Delaware Bay was first discovered by Hendrick Hudson, an Englishman in the service of a Dutch trading company. He had sailed west in quest of a passage to the Indies, reached Newfoundland, turned south, discovered Cape Cod, which, in ignorance of its previous discovery, he named New Holland, and proceeded southward till he reached the shore near Chesapeake Bay. He then turned northward, and on the 28th of August entered Delaware Bay. There he found shallow water and sandbars; and deeming navigation unsafe, he sailed out and proceeded north till he came to New York Bay, which he entered. He sailed up the river which bears his name as far as Albany, then returned, and started on his voyage to Holland in October of the same year.

The next year Lord Delaware, on a voyage to Virginia, touched at Delaware Bay, which thus came to bear his name.

The report which Hudson gave of his voyage and the country which he visited induced the merchants of Amsterdam to send another vessel, in 1610, freighted with goods for trade with the natives at Manhattan Island and its vicinity. This adventure proved profitable, and they obtained from the States-General the exclusive privilege of trading during four years with the natives of Hudson River and that vicinity. Here a remunerative commerce was carried on, and agents were left to care for the interests of the trading company during the winter of each year. In 1613, Sir Samuel Argall entered New York Bay, and found four traders' houses on Manhattan Island, and in 1614 the Dutch built a fort on the southern extremity of that island for the protection of their trading establishment.

Although the discovery of America by Columbus was made in 1492, more than a century elapsed before any successful and permanent colonies were planted here. In 1607 the first was established at Jamestown, in Virginia, by the English, under a charter granted by James the First to Sir Thomas Gates, Richard Hackluyt, and others. Under another charter granted to the Plymouth Company in 1620, the settlement of New England was commenced, and a permanent colony was established in that year.

As before stated, the trading-post at Manhattan Island was fortified in 1614, and at about the same time Fort Orange was erected on an island in the Hudson, near Albany. The settlements thus made were for purposes of trade only, and nothing having the character of a colony was established during several years. Even as late as 1625 there was but one European family residing on Long Island in the near vicinity of the principal trading-post.

The commercial operations established and carried on here were quite successful, and in 1621 the States-General granted a charter to the "West India Company," with extensive powers and privileges, but without any grant of specific territory, or any guaranty of its possessions. If the company became involved in hostilities it was to defend itself at its own expense, but it was not empowered to declare war without the concurrence of the States. To this company the States made a present of half a million of guilders, and subscribed half a million more to its stock.

It was at once seen that, although commerce was the object of this corporation, colonization was essential to its success, and efforts in that direction were made, not only in the vicinity of the Hudson, or North River, but on the Delaware, or South River, as they were then called.

It is said that in 1616, Cornelis Hendrickson, in the ship "Restless," a vessel of light draft, that was built at Manhattan in 1614 by Adrian Block, sailed up the Delaware River as far as the mouth of the Schuylkill. No other European is known to have explored this stream till 1623, when Cornelis Jacobson Mey, with Adrian Joris second in command, was sent by the West India Company with a number of emigrants from Holland. He brought a stock of merchandise, and means of subsistence and defense. He sailed along the coast from Cape Cod, entered New York Bay, which he christened Port Mey, then sailed south to Delaware Bay, which he named New Port Mey. The cape at the north of the entrance to Delaware Bay he called Cape Mey (now Cape May), and that at the south Cape Cornelis (now Henlopen).

He ascended the stream as far as the mouth of Timber Creek, near which he landed and erected a fort, which he named Fort Nassau. This was the first attempt to establish a settlement on the Delaware River. The object of planting this settlement was trade with the natives, but it is presumed the adventure was not successful. No reliable history remains as to subsequent proceedings here, and it is only known that ten years later no whites were found here, but that the fort was occupied by the Indians.

In 1629 the West India Company, to promote colonization in New Netherland, offered to patroons, or founders of settlements, not only exclusive property in large tracts of land but extensive manorial and seignorial rights. Encouraged by these offers, several of the directors of the company sought to make large territorial acquisitions here. In 1629 the agents of Samuel Godyn and Samuel Bloemart purchased from three Indian chiefs a tract of land extending from Cape Henlopen thirty-two miles and two miles in breadth, and the next year another tract was purchased for the same persons on the opposite side of the bay, at Cape May. This purchase was made from nine chiefs, and was sixteen miles in length by the same in breadth.

In 1630 two vessels were fitted out and laden with emigrants, animals, implements, grain, seeds, etc., for settlement on the Delaware or South River. The command was given to David Pretersen de Vries, and the vessels arrived at their destination early in 1631. The settlers, thirty-four in number, landed at Hore Kill,[1] now Lewis Creek. Here a palisade fort was erected, and, in the autumn, De Vries returned to Holland, leaving the colony in charge of Giles Osset. In the absence of De Vries, Osset, who appears to have been an indiscreet man, quarreled with the Indians, and one of their chiefs was killed. It has been said that the arms of the States-General were set up, painted on tin, and that a chief, attracted by the shining metal, took it to convert it into trinkets. This was regarded as a national insult, and to appease the wrath of the settlers the head of the chief was brought by the Indians themselves. The truth of this story is doubted. Probably the chief had been wantonly killed for some trifling offense. On the return of De Vries, in December, 1632, he found nothing of the colony he had left but the skulls and bones of the colonists strewn on the ground. The Indians had fallen on them when unsuspicious of danger, killed them all, and burned their fort and other buildings.

After lingering a few weeks in the neighborhood of Hoornkill, De Vries, in January, 1633, sailed up the river to Fort Nassau, which he found occupied by Indians. The Hollanders, left there by Mey ten years before, had voluntarily removed to New Amsterdam. Here De Vries, by the timely information given him by an Indian woman, eluded a plan to murder him and his crew, as the crew of an English boat that had been sent there by the Governor of Virginia had been entrapped and murdered. He descended the river and sailed for Manhattan, and thus ended the first attempt to colonize the country on the Delaware.

[1] Variously written Horeskill, Hoarkill, Whorekill, doubtless corruptions of Hoornkill, from Hoorn, a city in Holland, and Kill, a river or creek.

CHAPTER III.

SWEDISH RÉGIME.

THE first project of planting a Swedish colony in America was formed during the reign of the renowned Gustavus Adolphus. Upon the representation of William Usselinx, a Hollander, that America offered great advantages for profitable trade, a company was formed, and in 1626 a favorable edict was issued by the king. Ships and all necessaries were provided, and the preparations were made for the accomplishment of the work, but the breaking out of the German war, and the subsequent death of the king, arrested the proceedings, and for the time defeated the project.

Although the idea of establishing a trading colony on an extensive scale was not revived, that of a colony for settlement was not long dormant. Peter Minuit, who had been Governor of the Dutch colony at New Amsterdam, went to Sweden and urged the project of a settlement on the Delaware. Count Oxenstiern favored the project, and laid the plan of a colony before Queen Christina. It met her approval, and in 1636–37 she gave orders for its execution. Minuit was made commander of the colony, a ship, called the "Key of Calmar," was fitted out at Gottenburg, and sailed, accompanied by a smaller vessel, the "Bird Grip" (or "Griffin"), both laden with colonists and supplies. On their arrival they purchased from the Indians a tract of land on the west side of the river, extending from Cape Henlopen to the falls at Trenton, and settled on Christina Creek, at the mouth of which they built a fort, which they named, in honor of their queen, Fort Christina.

Historians differ with regard to the time when this fort was built, but the weight of evidence seems to fix the time not earlier than 1636 nor later than 1638, probably the latter year. On the death of Minuit the government of the colony devolved on Peter Hollendare, who, after eighteen months, returned to Sweden, and was succeeded by Lieut.-Col. John Printz, who came over in 1642 in the ship "Fame," accompanied by two other ships, the "Swan" and "Charitas."

In the instructions given to Governor Printz the following article is noteworthy in its bearing on the early settlement of the eastern side of the Delaware River:

"6. Recently, and in the year last past, viz., 1641, several English families, probably amounting to sixty persons in all, have settled and begun to build and cultivate the land elsewhere, namely, upon the east side of the above-mentioned south river, on a little stream named Ferken's Kil,[1] so have also the above-named subjects of Her Majesty, and participants in the Company, purchased for themselves of the wild inhabitants of the country the whole of this eastern side of the river, from the mouth of the aforesaid great river at Cape May up to a stream named Narraticen's Kil,[2] which tract extends about twelve (12) German miles, including also the said Ferken's Kil, with the intention of drawing to themselves the English aforesaid. This purchase the governor shall always, with all his power, keep intact, and thus bring these families under the jurisdiction and government of Her Royal Majesty and the Swedish Crown, especially as we are informed that they themselves are not indisposed thereto, and should they be induced, as a free people, voluntarily to submit themselves to a government which can maintain and protect them, it is believed that they might shortly amount to some hundred strong. But however that may be, the Governor is to seek to bring these English under the government of the Swedish Crown as partners in this undertaking, and they might also, with good reason, be driven out and away from said place, therefore, Her Most Royal Majesty aforesaid will most graciously leave it to the discretion of Governor Printz so to consider and act in the premises as can be done with propriety and success."

It is not known whether the English settlers spoken of were squatters from New Haven, adventurers from Maryland, or the pioneers of Sir Edmund Ployden. With regard to the Indians, the instructions received by Governor Printz were to regard them as the rightful owners of the country, to obtain land from them only by purchase, and to treat them in the most equitable and humane manner, that no injury should be done to them by any of his people. Thus was inaugurated the just and humane policy toward the natives that was afterward pursued by William Penn.

As soon as it became known to the Dutch authorities at New Amsterdam that the Swedes were erecting a fort at the mouth of Christina Creek, a protest was made by Governor William Kieft, "that the whole south river of the New Netherlands, both above and below, hath already for many years been our property, occupied by our forts and sealed with our blood, which was also done when you were in service in the New Netherlands, and you are, therefore, well aware of this. But whereas you have now come among our forts to build a fortress to our injury and damage, which we shall never permit, as we are also assured that Her Royal Majesty of Sweden has never given you authority to build forts upon our rivers and coasts, and to settle people on the land, nor to traffic in peltries, nor to undertake anything to our injury, we do therefore protest against all the disorder and injury, and all the evil consequences of bloodshed, uproar, and wrong which our Trading Company may thus suffer, and that we shall protect our rights in such manner as we may find most advisable."

Beyond this protest, and the repair and reoccupation of Fort Nassau, it does not appear that any active measures were adopted by the Dutch, during the administration of Minuit and Hollandare, for the assertion and maintenance of their rights which they claimed to the whole of Delaware River.

Governor Printz selected as his residence the island of Tenackong, otherwise known as Tutaenung and Tenico,[3] and here he erected a fort, with considerable armament, which he named New Gotheborg. This location was selected because of its relation to Fort Nassau, by the occupancy of which the Dutch might interfere with passage on the river.

It may here be remarked that a portion of the Swedish immigrants were called freemen, because they came with liberty to settle and remain in the country or leave it at their pleasure; while another portion came in the service of a trading company, and received wages. Malefactors were also sent over at first, but the influx of these was arrested by Governor Printz.

The traffic with the Indians, which the Swedes desired to control, was interfered with by the Dutch, who came with permits from Governor Stuyvesant, of New Amsterdam. One of these, named Thomas Broen, associated with some Swedish freemen, purchased from the natives land on the eastern shore adjacent to this. Printz protested against this, and made a purchase from the Indians of the land from Mantas Huck, nearly opposite Tenackong, to Narriticons, or Raccoon's Kihl. On this land he set up a post, to which he affixed the Swedish coat of arms, and thus, for a time, the plan of the Hollanders was frustrated.

Governor Printz having by the erection of the fort on Tinicum Island blocked the passage of the Hollanders to Fort Nassau, the latter, in the name of the States-General, made a treaty with the Indians in 1651, for the land between Mingua's Kihl and Bambo Hook. This treaty was probably made with the Delawares, whose title to the soil was not admitted by the Mingos or Iroquois. Soon afterwards they built Fort Casimir, at Sandhuk (now Newcastle, in the State of Delaware). Governor Printz protested against the erection of this fort, but without effect. To overcome the advantage which the Dutch had thus gained, Governor Printz erected, on the eastern shore, at a place called Wootsessung Sing (Salem Creek), another Swedish fort, which he named Elfsborg. From this fort the district in that region took the name of Elsinborg. The fort was a Swedish mile (more than six English miles) below Fort Casimir, and two miles below Christina. From this fort Swedish ships were saluted as they passed, and Dutch vessels were compelled to lower their flags. This fort was afterwards called Myggenborg, because of the abundance of gnats, or mosquitoes (Myggor), which rendered it almost untenable. It was afterwards abandoned and destroyed by the Swedes. Several other fortifications were erected by the Swedes on the western side.

[1] "Varken's Kil," *i.e.*, "Hog Creek," now Salem Creek.

[2] Raccoon Creek. The Naraticongs are mentioned by O'Callaghan as an Indian tribe.

[3] Now Tinicum, about nine miles southwest from Philadelphia.

The Dutch historian, Adrian Van der Donck, thus speaks of Governor Printz's doings at this fort:

"The Swedish governor, thinking that now is the right time, has built a fort called Elsinborg. There he holds a high hand over each and all, even over the vessels of our trading company, and all those who sail up into South River, compelling them to strike their flags, without exception. He sends two men on board to inquire where they come from, which is scarcely better than searching us, to which it will come at last. We cannot understand what right those Swedes have to act so, or how the officers of another power, as these give themselves out to be with full powers, can take upon themselves such high authority over another people's lands and wares which they have so long had in possession and sealed with their own blood, especially as we hold it by a charter."

However jealous the Swedes and Hollanders were of each other, they were always united in excluding the English from the river. Says Acrelius, "Already in those times the Englishman sought to settle himself on those coasts, and had so far a claim to it as the western shore was regarded as the rear of Virginia, especially as the times then gave him the best right who had the most strength. The year before Governor Printz landed the English had fortified a place upon the Schulkihl," whom the Dutch commissary at Fort Nassau was ordered to drive out. Again, Van der Donck says, "There lies another creek (kihl) on the eastern shore, three miles down towards the mouth of the river, called Varcken's Kihl (Hog Creek, or Salem Creek), where some English settled (the ones referred to in Governor Printz's instructions), but Director Kieft drove them away, and protested against them being in that part, supported by the Swedes, for they had both agreed to drive the English away."

Governor Printz returned to Sweden in 1652, leaving the administration of governmental affairs in the hands of his son-in-law, John Papeoija.

In 1654 the ship "Eagle" came from Sweden, bringing John Claudius Rising, who assumed the gubernatorial functions under the title of "General Director of New Sweden," and Papeoija returned to his native country. Immediately on the arrival of Rising he took possession of Fort Casimir, which was surrendered by the Dutch commandant without bloodshed, and it was rebuilt and christened Fort Trinity.

An engineer named Lindstrom, who came over with Rising, made a map of Swedes River, on which the following places on the eastern side were named:

"Cape May, which is still so called; Astvehoens River in Indian, called in Swedish Kiddare Kihl, now commonly (English) Prince Maurice River; Fogelsland, Sw., now Egg Island; Sepahacking, or Cohanzy Creek, the Indian name being retained in English; Roiter River, now Atlevas (Allovoways?), or Oliver's Creek; Asamohacking, Oijtscssing, Wootsessungsing, Ind.; Eltsborg, Sw., now Elsingborg; Warken's Kihl in Dutch, Hog Creek in Eng., now Salem Creek; Obisquahosit, Ind., now Pennsneck; Kagkikanizackius Kihl, Ind.; Aldman's Kihl, Sw., now Oldman's Creek; Memiraco, Narriticon, Ind., now Raccoon Creek. (N.B.—This name has undergone various changes: Memiraco, Raccoon, Racunn, Narraticon, Araratcung, Ratcung.) Mackle's Kihl, now Manto's Creek; Piscozackasing's Kihl, Ind., now Woodbury Creek; Tetamekanekz Kihl, Ind., now Timber Creek; Arwames, Tekoke, Tekaacho, Hermaomissing, Ind.; Fort Nassau in Holland, now Gloucester Point."[1]

From the time that Fort Casimir was taken by Director Rising, and the Dutch thus practically expelled from New Sweden, the Hollanders at New Amsterdam began to make preparations for retaliation. Their plans were matured, and in 1655 Governor Peter Stuyvesant, with seven vessels and from six hundred to seven hundred men from New Amsterdam, sailed up the river, encamped one night at the abandoned and decayed Fort Elfsborg, then sailed past Fort Trinity, landed and invested that fort, which, after a delay of a day, surrendered. Thence the Hollanders marched against Fort Christina, which also surrendered without resistance. Thus terminated the Swedish authority on the Delaware.

Ferris says, "The war now brought to an issue by the vigorous hand of Stuyvesant was, in many respects, a singular one. It was waged by the most powerful fleet and army that had ever been engaged in North America. It was prosecuted by a skillful, experienced general, and finally closed without the loss of a single victim on either side."

Of the customs of the Swedes an intelligent and observing countryman of theirs (Professor Kalm), who resided some time among them in New Jersey, relates in substance: "They had neither tea, coffee, chocolate, nor sugar, and were too poor to buy any intoxicating drinks, or vessels to distill them in. The first settlers drank at table, as a substitute for tea, a decoction of sassafras, and even as late as 1748 they mixed the tea they then used with all sorts of herbs, so that it no longer deserved the name of tea. For a long time they continued to make their candles and soap from bayberry bushes. Their buckwheat cakes, which were a standard dish, were baked in frying-pans, or on stones. The men wore caps, breeches, and vests of the skins of various animals. The women wore jackets and petticoats of the same materials. Their beds, except the sheets, were composed of the skins of wolves, bears, panthers, and other beasts, with which the woods once abounded. They made their own leather for shoes and other articles, dyeing it red with chestnut bark, or the moss of a certain tree not now known, or black with a preparation of common field-sorrel." Among the customs mentioned by Kalm, as peculiar to some of the settlements on the banks of the Delaware, there was one which may be adverted to. When a man died in such circumstances that his widow could not pay his debts, if she had an offer of a second husband she was obliged to marry him *en chemise*. In this plight, on her wedding day, she went out from her former house to that of her new spouse, who met her halfway with a full suit of clothes, which he presented to her, saying he only rented them, because had he given

[1] Acrelius, p. 69.

them to her the creditors of the first husband might take them from her.

Until the English arrived the Swedes bathed regularly every Saturday. Christmas they celebrated with various games, and by serving up certain peculiar dishes at table, as was customary in old Sweden.

They made their cart and wagon wheels by sawing thick sections out of liquidambar-trees, but when the English came they began to use spokes and felloes of white- and Spanish-oak. They made their bedposts of sassafras wood to keep away the bugs. Holly-leaves, dried and bruised in a mortar, they used as a cure for the pleurisy. Against the ague they employed the root of the tulip-tree, the bark of the dogwood, the yellow bark of the peach, the leaves of the potentilla reptans, and several other indigenous preparations which they adopted from the Indians. As an anti-febrile they sometimes tied wisps of mullein or Indian tobacco around their arms and feet. The root of the bayberry-tree they used as a cure for the toothache.

Kalm says, "The house of the first Swedish settlers was very indifferent. It consisted of but one room; the door was so low as to require one to stoop to enter. Instead of window-panes of glass they had little holes, before which a sliding-board was put, or on other occasions they had isinglass. The crevices between the logs were filled with clay, the chimneys in a corner were generally of gray sandstone, or for want of it sometimes of mere clay; the ovens were in the same room. They had at first separate stables for the cattle, but after the English came and set the example they let their cattle suffer in the open winter air."

CHAPTER IV.

DUTCH RÉGIME.

ALTHOUGH Swedish historians have complained of the grievousness and afflictive character of the subjugation of the Swedes to the authority of the Dutch, it does not appear to have been in reality afflictive or grievous to them. They were for a time cut off from as frequent intercourse with the mother-country as before, but their rights were scrupulously respected, and in the exercise of their religious beliefs they were left wholly free. In his mortification at the loss of the colony, Rising sought to induce the Swedish government to undertake the reconquest of the country, and endeavored to make the impression that the Swedish colonists were badly treated and oppressed. As time wore on, however, this wrong impression was corrected, and in a letter from thirty-six of the principal Swedes on the Delaware it was stated,—

"Since this country has ceased to be under the government of Sweden, we are bound to acknowledge and declare, *for the sake of truth*, that we have been well and kindly treated as well *by the Dutch* as by his majesty the king of England. We have always had over us good and gracious magistrates, and we live in the greatest union and harmony with each other."

The Dutch were a commercial people, and the promotion of their trade on the Delaware was the object they sought in the recovery of their possessions from the Swedes. They cared little for land, which could be had anywhere by taking it up, and during their possession of the region they gave the Swedes only three deeds for real estate,—two for plantations and one for a mill,—and these were deeds of confirmation for the satisfaction of occupants. Many such deeds were afterwards executed by the English authorities. They were willing to encourage agriculture, because it tended to promote commerce; and where that encouragement depended on the easy acquisition of land they placed no restrictions on it. They wished to trade, and not to govern; hence the lenity which they exercised.

In 1656 the colony was strengthened by the accession of families from New Amsterdam, who were ordered by the government to settle in villages of sixteen to twenty families for protection against the natives, who, in the vicinity of North River, had been hostile.

On retiring from the scene of his conquest, Governor Stuyvesant left Deryk Smidt in charge of the settlements, but on his arrival at New Amsterdam he commissioned Johan Paul Jaquet as Governor.

From all their municipal regulations it appears evident that the Dutch were not desirous of strengthening their colonies by filling them with a vigorous population. They appear to have acted more in fear that the presence of such a population among the Indians would interfere with their trade than in the hope that it would give support in time of danger. "Present gain seems to have closed their eyes to future evils, and blinded them to the fact that a very extensive fertile country could not be long retained for the benefit of a mere trading company."

After having been established in America during half a century the Dutch had only a meagre population, while the colonies in New England, in less time, had so expanded that they were crowding the Dutch from their trading-places.

In April, 1657, Jaquet was superseded by Jacob Alrich, and in October, 1658, William Beekman was appointed Vice-Governor over a part of the colony. Goeran Van Dyke was made inspector over the Swedes, under the Dutch title of Schout fiscal, and an unsuccessful effort was made to gather these people from the places where they had settled and improved their lands into one settlement. The administration of Alrich was not marked by that liberality which characterized that of the other Dutch Governors.

At that time the number of Swedish families in the colony was one hundred and thirty, and they consti-

tuted a majority of the population. Estimated from that basis, the European population on the Delaware in 1659 did not exceed twelve hundred.

In May, 1659, Beekman, acting under orders from Stuyvesant, purchased from the Indians the land from Bambo Hook to Cape Henlopen, and erected a fort at Hoorn Kill. In this purchase no regard appears to have been had for the purchase either of Godyn or of the Swedes.

On the New Jersey side of the Delaware the Dutch had at this time acquired several tracts of country, and it is reasonable to suppose that the road between the colonies on the North and South Rivers was not without inhabitants.

After the failure of the attempts to collect the Swedes into a settlement by themselves a more liberal policy was pursued, and these people quietly settled down among their Dutch neighbors, and in a few years, by family alliances, they became one people. The Swedes maintained public worship, while the Dutch had no regular ministry among them. The children of the Dutch soon came to understand the religious service in the Swedish churches, and gradually they lost their Dutch character and language, so that the people became homogeneous, and in their manners and customs they were purely Swedish.

Governor Alrich died in 1659, and was succeeded by Alexander Hinoyosa, who administered the government jointly with Beekman during three years, when Hinoyosa became sole Governor under Stuyvesant.

The profits to the West India Company from its trade on the Delaware were not remunerative. The stringent regulations of the government in relation to trade were not conducive to the prosperity of the colony. It has been said, "On a review of the state of the Swedish settlements on the Delaware, under the dominion of the Dutch, there is little to incline the friends of civil liberty to love or admire the government whose *sole* object is *pecuniary emolument.* Its policy was not only mercenary but highly injurious to the civil and intellectual improvement of the inhabitants. Under the leaden sceptre of a Dutch trading company everything beautiful, and fair, and good drooped and languished. The people were discouraged and indolent, the lands, by nature fruitful, and offering rich returns to the diligent cultivator, were neglected and lay waste. The manners of the people were rude and unpolished, education was not promoted, the standard of morals was low, and the population, which had been gradually augmenting under the Swedish dominion, had increased but little under that of the Dutch.

"The rational nature of man requires higher aspirations and aims than those which find their fruition in the accumulation of wealth or personal aggrandizement, and governments which fail to promote such aims and aspirations will end, as did the rule of the Dutch West India Company on the banks of the Delaware, in disappointment."

CHAPTER V.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS AND FINAL CONQUEST BY THE ENGLISH.

THE successor of Peter Minuit as director-general or Governor of New Netherlands was Wouter van Twiller, who was appointed in 1633. He was succeeded in 1638 by William Kieft, and he, in 1646, by Peter Stuyvesant, the last Dutch Governor of that province.

It may here be remarked that the English never abandoned their claim to the country on which the Dutch and Swedes settled in North America. The claim to these regions was based on the discoveries of Cabot, Hudson, and others, and though its validity has been more than questioned, it was never relinquished. The English nation has always been fertile in pretexts for claims on anything which it coveted.

In 1606 James I. granted letters patent dividing that portion of the American continent which stretches from the thirty-fourth to the forty-sixth degrees of north latitude into two nearly equal districts. The south, or Virginia district, was allotted to Sir Thomas Gates, Richard Hackluyt, and others, of London, and the other to sundry knights, gentlemen, and merchants of Plymouth, Bristol, and other parts of Western England. Under this charter, and another granted to the Plymouth Company in 1620, the settlement of Virginia and New England were commenced.

It is not necessary here to trace the growth of these and other colonies, or to make allusions to them, except as they are directly or remotely connected with events which transpired with the settlements on the Delaware; and here it may be remarked that so intimately were the settlements on the eastern and western sides of the river connected, that the early history of the former cannot be separated from that of the latter.

Early during the administration by Van Twiller of the government of New Netherland, the relations between the Dutch and English in New England began to assume a threatening character. The Dutch had entered Connecticut River and established a trading-post. The expansion of the New England colony in that direction led to questions of jurisdiction, protests, and finally to threatened hostilities, with the result of the loss by the Dutch of the foothold which they had acquired there.

In the year of the arrival of Director Kieft the English formed a settlement at a place which they named New Haven, but which had been called by the Dutch Roodeberg, and notwithstanding the pro-

tests of Kieft they continued to hold possession. In addition to the lands occupied there they sought further acquisitions, and in the following year they sent an agent, Capt. Nathaniel Turner, who purchased from the Indians a tract for plantations on both sides of the river Delaware.

Many of the grants from the English king appear to have been made in ignorance or forgetfulness of the limits of previous grants, and the result, in many instances, was confusion and conflict of jurisdiction. The grant to the Virginia Company had lapsed by the dissolution of that company, and a portion of the territory had been regranted, in 1632, to George Calvert, Lord Baltimore, and had become the province of Maryland.

In 1634 a grant in favor of Sir Edmund Ployden, knight, and his associates, was made. This grant included territory bounded by a line running westwardly from Cape May forty leagues, northwardly forty leagues, northeastwardly forty leagues; then, "descending, touching, and including the top of Sandhoey (Sandy Hook), to the promontory of Cape May aforesaid." This grant included portions of Maryland and of the territory of New England, and all these grants wholly ignored the title of the Dutch.

This grant was ample and full in the title to the lands conveyed; and in the powers which it conferred on Sir Edmund Ployden, it was, to say the least, extraordinary. He was constituted county palatine, with the title of Earl Palatine of Albion or of the province of New Albion in America, and invested with, in some respects, almost regal authority. He was empowered to ordain laws under certain circumstances, and to create barons, baronets, and knights of his palatinate. It was also provided that all persons, goods, wares, or merchandise intended for the settlement of the palatinate should be shipped without tax or duty, with only a license from the king's treasurer, and that all goods and merchandise exported from the province might, for the space of ten years, be sold in any part of the kingdom without the payment of any tax or duty whatever. It was also provided that no tax or custom should thereafter be imposed on any of the inhabitants, lands, goods, chattels, merchandise, etc., within the province.

It does not appear that the rights derived from this patent were exercised during the reign of James or the first Charles, but that they were during the Revolution. It was said in the patent that the region had already been "amply and copiously peopled with five hundred persons;" but this is doubtful. An association of "lords, baronets, knights, merchants, and planters, forty-four in number, was formed, and they engaged to send for settlement in the province three thousand able-trained men."

Mulford says,[1] "In the year 1641 the earl made an attempt to carry out the projected plan, and for its better success attended the enterprise in person. He conducted a company into the province, though it would seem that but a small part of the promised number of men were in actual attendance. Either from the smallness of his force or from some other cause the earl did not succeed in his endeavors to establish a settlement, but he remained in the country, and engaged in exploring his province. The whole extent was divided into several manors, and these, being dignified with well-chosen names, served to give titles to each member of the earl palatine's family. Thus there were the son and heir apparent, and Governor, Francis, Lord Ployden, baron of Mount Royal, an extensive manor on Elk River, and Thomas, Lord Ployden, high admiral, baron of Roymount, a manor on the Delaware Bay in the vicinity of Lewistown, and the Lady Winifrid, baroness of Uvedale in Webb's Neck.

"Almost at the same time with the arrival of the earl a company of persons entered the province with a view to effect a permanent settlement therein. This was the body sent out by the New Haven colony to take possession of the lands upon the Delaware that had been purchased by Capt. Turner, as has heretofore been mentioned. They were instructed to act in close connection with the mother colony; they were to plant the lands and engage in trade, and were also to establish churches in gospel order and purity.

"The company, consisting of near fifty families, sailed in a vessel belonging to one Lamberton, a merchant of New Haven, and Robert Cogswell was commander. They touched at Fort Amsterdam on their voyage, and the authorities at that place became thus apprized of the nature of the object they had in view. Governor Kieft was too much alive to the movements of the English to look with indifference upon the present attempt, and he at once protested against it. The English commander replied that it was not their intention to settle under any government, if any other place could be found, but that should they settle within the limits of the States-General they would become subject to the government. The company then proceeded. They finally reached a place which they selected for a settlement not far from the Delaware on a small stream called Varcken's Kill.[2]

"Whether these settlers were at all aware of the rights and claims of the Earl Palatine of Albion at the time they entered the province is unknown, but finding him in the country, as the holder of a grant from the English crown, they were ready to submit to his rule, and hence, upon being visited by persons commissioned by the Earl, they swore fealty to him as the Palatine of Albion.

"But the company had not long been settled in their new situation before they found themselves in

[1] History of New Jersey, p. 69, et seq.

[2] Otherwise called Hog Creek, now Salem Creek.

need of the aid and protection which their present ruler was in no condition to give.

"Their settlement had been observed by Jan Janssen Van Ilpendam, the Dutch commandant, who resided on the Delaware at Fort Nassau, and information of what was passing was soon transmitted to the director at Fort Amsterdam. Kieft immediately ordered that two vessels should be prepared and dispatched to the Delaware with orders to visit the English and to reduce or disperse the colony. This order was speedily obeyed; the Dutch made an entrance upon the settlement, took possession of the goods, burned the houses, and detained a number of the people as prisoners.

"The Swedes who were established upon the Delaware gave aid and assistance to the Dutch in this attack upon the English colony.

"After a period an attempt was made from another direction for the purpose of establishing a colony within the province of New Albion.

"The storm of political agitation was now arising in England, and its violence had already become such as to shake the State and the throne. The minds of men were ill at ease, and such as were disposed to seek tranquillity and peace rather than to share in the danger, the glory, and the guilt of the coming strife, were anxious to find an asylum in some distant land. A number of 'knights and gentlemen' who were thus disposed associated together and chose one of their company to visit the English plantations in America and select a place for a settlement. The individual thus chosen was Beauchamp Plantagenet. He proceeded at once upon his errand, and after extensive travel in the several colonies finally fixed on the province of New Albion. He made application to the Lord Governor, then in the country, and obtained, under the seal of the province, a grant of ten thousand acres of land. This tract was called the Manor of Belvill. Some time afterwards Plantagenet returned in order to attend the removal of his companions, and nearly at the same time the Earl Palatine also departed from the province, being obliged to return to England for aid and supplies. Upon their arrival in Europe the Earl Palatine and Plantagenet again met, and they then exerted themselves to revive the energies of the New Albion Company. For this purpose Plantagenet wrote and published 'A Description of the Province of New Albion,' dedicating it to the officers and members of the company, the writer himself having become a member of the body."

This was written in 1648, and the resources of the province were thus described by him:

"1. Here by bringing good Labourers, and Tradesmen, the provident planters may doe well by giving shares or double wages, when each man may earn his five, nay sixe shillings a day in Tobacco, Flaxe, Rice.

"2. For here the ship-carpenters ten men a day will build a tun of shipping as in *England*, which with masts and yards there taken is here, and there worth** a tun, and yet here and there is built at 1*l.* a tun wages, which is 6*s.* a day's work, having the Timber without money.

"3. Here in 14 days they make a thousand of Pipe staves, worth here foure pound, and at the *Canaries* twenty pound a thousand, and so get six shillings a day's work.

"4. Here in making iron they save 5*l.* a tun in the price of wood, and 3*l.* more in digging the Iron mine, and saving land carriage of it, and of the CHARCOALE for mine is taken on the Sea beach, and wood floated down the Rivers, and so each man earns 5*s.* 10*d.* a day, Iron valued at 12*l.* per tun.

"5. Here the constant trade of 350 ships, and 7000 men a fishing beginne leave cold *Newfoundland* small fish, and late taken, when this is before theirs two moneths at the market, 100 fish here yeelds four quintales, there scarce one, and here is fish all the year, there but only in the four warm months, and is for nine weeks' work each man above his diet, passage, and returne, gets twenty pound, and twelve pound a man, and herein dried Base, in Sturgeon, in dressed Mackrell, Herrings, and Pilchers, is got as well as in Cod-fish, sixe shil. and eight shil. a day, and this returns ready French and Spanish coin.

"6. Here the glorious ripening sunne as warm as *Italy* or *Spain*, will bring rare fruits, wines, and such store of Aniseseed and Licoras, as well as Bay-salt made without boyling, only in pans with the sun, that each labourer may mak 6 bushels a day, worth in these three 12*s.* a day, and this maiden soyl, so comforted with the suns glittering beams, and being digged, and set with the Indian Wheat, and their Beans and Pease, with 40*s.* charge in 41 days' work with seed, yields 10 quarters an acre, the same Wheat being ten times as big and weighty as ours, besides Potatoes, Wood, Madder, Roots, and many Plants, and Tobacco, will yield half a tun of flax, and a tun of Hemp, worth 12*l.* an acre, and 6*s.* a day's work.

"7. Here as in *Province* in *France*, Walnut Milk or Oyle ground and pressed, will yield the gatherer ten gallons, and 10*s.* a day's work.

"8. Here the Land lieth covered seven moneths with Beech, and Oke Mast, walnuts, chestnuts, and three moneths with groundnuts, Seg and other roots, and wild Pease, and fetches yearly, so as forty Hogs for one, and Ninety Turkeys, Partridges, Heathpoults, and some Poultry, eating their fill, for ONCE ordinary increased.

"9. Here the Sope and Potashes men paying in *England* 12*d.* a bushel and 4*d.* carriage for ashes, and 20*l.* a tun for Pot-ashes, may make them at a quarter and lesse, and get 8*s.* a day's work, by cutting, reeking, and burning whole plains of fern, Brambles, and wilde Vines, being thrice as strong as Wood-ashes.

"10. Here a ship may goe, and return in five moneths laded, and comfortable, see their friends, making two voyages a year, in a healthy ayre, free from Enemies and Turks, and get two for one each

voyage; that is, four for one, of that stock, and proceed in a year.

"11. Here the kinde Gentleman that in *England* doth not live without deep mortgages, suretyship, law-suits and troubles, may here settle, and avoid ill company, and tempting occasions, and live in plenty, and variety of all sorts, hunting Deere, hawking fowl, fishing, and many more sports, and sorts of game, as with dainty fruits; and lay up his spare rents.

"12. Here the Soldier, and gentleman wanting employment, and not hire to labor, without going to war to kil Christians for 5*s*. a week in the mouth of the roaring cannon, or in a siege threatened with famine, and pestilence: and OFTEN together against a few naked saviages, may like a devout Apostoliqued soldier with sword, and the world to civilize, and convert them to be his Majesties Lieges, and by trading with them for furs, get his ten shillings a day, and at home intermixing sport and pleasure, with profit, store his Parks with Elks and fallow Deer, are fit to ride, milke or drawe, the first as big as oxen, and bringing three a year, and with five hundred Turkeys in a flock got by nets, in stalling get his five shil. a day at least."

"To excite the greater interest a sort of order of knighthood was instituted with a view to enlist persons to go to the province and engage in efforts for the conversion of the natives to the Christian faith. Those who should devote themselves to this service were to be associated under the name and title of 'The Albion Knights of the Conversion of the Twenty-three Kings.' This title had reference to the number of Indian kings supposed to be living and ruling within the province. But all these efforts fell short of their object. The 'three thousand able and trained men' were never enlisted, and no one of the Albion Knights of the Conversion ever arrived at the field of labor, nor did the Earl Palatine himself or his coadjutor, Plantagenet, find a fit opportunity again to visit the province.

"What number of persons ever resided in New Albion under the Palatine's rule, or what was their condition, is but imperfectly known. A fort called Eriwoneck was erected upon the Delaware, near the mouth of the Pensaukin, and this post was held during the greater part of the earl's sojourn by a small body of men. The New Haven colony was said to consist of near fifty families, and there were also a few traders from Virginia residing at different places. These companies, together with the people on the Isle of Plowden, or Long Island, made up the population of the Palatine's province. One of the manors, called Watcessit, was selected as the principal residence of the earl, and this, it may be supposed, was the seat of authority. A plan of government was also fully devised; as described by Plantagenet it was different in some respects from that laid down in the patent. A particular notice of its provisions may not be necessary, as it was never brought into actual operation, but its general character is worthy of notice. It was mild and liberal in temper.

"In religious matters the most entire freedom was given. Some fundamental doctrines, as well as certain forms, were to be settled by acts of Parliament; yet dissent was not to be punished. Indeed, all railing against any one on account of religion was deemed an offence, for it was said, 'this argument or persuasion in religious ceremonies or church discipline should be acted in mildness, love, charity, and gentle language.' This noble sentiment, carried out as it was to have been into actual practice, gives one of the finest as well as earliest examples of religious toleration known to the world. In regard to this particular, full justice has not been done to the lawgiver of New Albion. Williams and Calvert have been lauded, and justly lauded, as being the first to remove the shackles of religious intolerance, and give full liberty to the mind of man in the communion it holds with its Great Creator. Williams was doubtless the first to proclaim the principle 'that the civil magistrate has no right to restrain or direct the consciences of men.' Calvert followed closely in his track. To these men let honor be given. But they have been represented as standing entirely alone until the appearance of Penn. This is not just or true. Ployden may not have advanced to the same point; he retained the shadow of a state religion, but he offered the fullest freedom and the fullest protection to all, and gave his voice in favor of mildness, charity, and love. Though his designs were not successful, though the work he projected fell short of completion, yet he deserves to be ranked with the benefactors of our race, and New Albion is entitled to a higher place in the history of human progress than is often allotted to greater and more fortunate States.

"No collision, nor, indeed, any intercourse, is known to have occurred between the authorities of New Albion and New Netherland. The attack of the Dutch upon the settlement at Varcken's Kill led to no further hostilities.

"After that occurrence, and the retirement of the forces that had been sent from Manhattan, Van Ilpendam, the commandant of Fort Nassau, continued at his post, and he was directed by Kieft to take care and preserve dominion, and to defend the honor of the high and mighty States, and of the Honorable West India Company. But however necessary this vigilance may have been to prevent the advancement of others, it was scarcely required toward the Earl Palatine, of Albion. If possessed of any ability, he was little disposed to a hostile movement in opposition to the Dutch. In their late aggression the blow had been aimed at New Haven rather than New Albion, and in addition to this the Earl was less apprehensive as to the principal actors in the movement than as to their accessories. He is reported to

have said that 'he would have no misunderstanding with the Dutch, though he was much offended with, and bore a grudge against, the Swedes.'"

In 1660 Charles II. recovered the throne of his ancestors. Early in his reign circumstances tended to disturb the friendly relations that had subsisted between England and Holland. In addition to the European rivalries and jealousies, which tended to weaken the friendship between the two nations, it is believed that Charles II. for once extended his vision beyond the scene of his personal gratifications, and looked with a covetous eye on that portion of the American coast between the English possessions in New England and the south that had been settled and held by the Dutch. In March, 1664, he executed to his brother, the Duke of York and Albany, a charter containing a grant of the region between the western bank of the Connecticut River and the eastern shore of the Delaware. In June of the same year, and before possession had been attempted, the Duke of York conveyed the territory of New Jersey to Lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret by an instrument in the following form:

"This Indenture, made the three-and-twentieth day of June, in the sixteenth year of the Raigne of our Sovereign Lord Chales the Second, by the Grace of God of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, Anno Domine 1664. Between his Royal Highness James, Duke of York and Albany, Earl of Ulster, Lord High Admiral of England and Ireland, Constable of Dover Castle, Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, Governor of Portsmouth, of the one part, John Lord Berkely, Baron of Stratton, and one of his majesty's most honorable privy council, and Sir George Carteret, of Satturm, in the County of Devon, knight, and one of his majesty's most honorable privy council, of the other part, Witnesseth; that the said James, Duke of York, for and in consideration of the sum of ten shillings of lawful money of England, to him in hand paid, by these presents doth bargain and sell unto the said John Lord Berkely and Sir George Carteret all that tract of land adjacent to New England, and lying and being to the westward of Long Island. Bounded on the east part by the main sea and part of Hudson River, and hath upon the west Delaware Bay or River, and extendeth southward to the main ocean, as far as Cape May, at the mouth of Delaware Bay, and to the northward as far as the northernmost branch of said bay or river of Delaware, which is in forty-one degrees and forty minutes of latitude, and worketh over thence in a straight line to Hudson's River, which said tract of land is hereafter to be called by the name or names of NOVA CESAREA or NEW JERSEY."

In addition to the consideration of ten shillings an annual rent of "one pepper corn" was to be paid on the day of the nativity of St. John the Baptist, if legally demanded. It is said that the name New Jersey was given in compliment to Carteret, who had defended the island of Jersey against the Long Parliament in the civil wars.

In the latter part of 1664, without any formal declaration of war, a small English fleet and some land forces arrived before New Amsterdam, and demanded its surrender, which Governor Stuyvesant, in consequence of the defenseless state of the place, was compelled to yield.

Sir Robert Carr was at once ordered to proceed to the Delaware and bring into subjection the settlers there. He was instructed to call on the Governor of Maryland and all other English in that vicinity, if necessary, for assistance; but on his arrival Fort Cassimir was quietly surrendered, and the province came under the control of the English by the following stipulations:

"Articles of agreement between the Honourable Sir Robert Carr, knight, on behalf of his majesty of Great Britain, and the Burgomasters on behalf of themselves and all the Dutch and Swedes inhabiting on Delaware Bay and Delaware River.

"1. That all the burgesses and planters will submit themselves to his majesty without any resistance.

"2. That whoever, or what nation soever, doth submit to his majesty's authority shall be protected in their estates, real and personal, whatsoever by his majesty's laws and justice.

"3. That the present magistrates shall be continued in their offices and jurisdictions to exercise their civil power as formerly.

"4. That if any Dutchman or other person shall desire to depart from this river it shall be lawful for him to do so, with his goods, within six months after the date of these articles.

"5. That the magistrates and all the inhabitants who are included in these articles shall take the oath of allegiance to his majesty.

"6. That all people shall enjoy the liberty of their consciences in church discipline as formerly.

"7. That whosoever shall take an oath is from that time a free denizen, and shall enjoy all the privileges of trading into any of his majesty's dominions as freely as any Englishman, and may require a certificate for so doing.

"8. That the schout, the burgomaster, sheriff, and other inferior magistrates shall use and exercise their customary power in administration of justice within their precincts for six months, or until his majesty's pleasure is further known. Dated October 1st, 1664."

CHAPTER VI.

ENGLISH RÉGIME.

THUS terminated the rule of the Dutch on the Delaware. As before stated, they had done nothing to promote agricultural improvement. All their efforts had been directed towards the protection of the odious monopoly of the West India Company. These efforts had been inefficient, and a door was thus left open for the clandestine trade of the smuggling adventurer. This trade had been so extensively carried on by the settlers, that while it constituted their chief source of revenue, the profits of legitimate commerce did not pay the expenses of its prosecution. When the weak government of the Dutch was succeeded by the more efficient rule of the English, this illicit trade was more effectually prevented; and thus was cut off the chief source of the little business that had animated the cheerless lives of the inhabitants.

Acrelius says, "When the English government commenced all were summoned to New York to receive deeds for the land which they had either taken up or intended to take up. A part of the inhabitants took deeds, others gave themselves no trouble about the matter. The people lived in great quiet, but extreme indolence. No agriculture, no trade was pursued, more than was necessary to supply their absolute wants."

On the west side of the Delaware the territory was under the control of the Duke of York, of whom it

has been said he "was perhaps the weakest of the weak and unhappy family of the Stuarts." The Governors of the New York colony were the rulers here, and it is not too much to say that the people had never before been subjected to a more tyrannical government. One of these, Governor Lovelace, said, "As for the poor deluded sort, I think the advice of their own countryman is not to be despised; who, knowing their temper well, prescribed a method for keeping them in order, which is *severity, and laying such taxes on them as might not give them liberty to entertain any other thoughts but how to discharge them.*"

The charter granted by Charles the Second to the Duke of York granted all

"The rents, revenues, and profits of the premises, and all our estate, right, title, and interest therein; and we do further grant unto the said James, the Duke of York, his *heirs, deputies, agents, commissioners, and assigns*, full and absolute power and authority to correct, punish, pardon, govern, and rule all such person or persons as shall, from time to time, adventure themselves into any of the parts or places aforesaid, and to establish such laws, orders, and ordinances as may be thought necessary, so that they be not contrary to, but as near as conveniently may be agreeable to the laws, statutes, and government of the realm of England."

The grant from the Duke to Berkeley and Carteret conveyed to them all his rights and powers "in as full and ample a manner" as he had received them; and thus, says Gordon, "even with the light which had been stricken forth by the extraordinary political concussions of the passing century, the allegiance and obedience of freemen were made transferable, and, as if they were serfs, attached to the soil."

After the British revolution of 1688 the ministers of William the Third recognized a hereditary, but not a commercial transmission of governmental powers like these. In the case of New Jersey the evil worked its own remedy. The Proprietaries became greatly multiplied, and governmental functions came to be so inconvenient that they were gladly surrendered to the crown.

Although the first Proprietaries of New Jersey were invested with such ample powers they did not evince a desire or design to use them improperly; they were liberal, or sagacious, or both. There had been a long period of agitation in England, during which people had been led to investigate the true principles of civil and religious liberty, and in America popular opinion and feeling was still further advanced. The object of some of the emigrants from the mother-country had been the fuller enjoyment of civil liberty and freedom of conscience, and although they had not in every instance carried out the spirit of the original object, although those who termed themselves exiles for conscience' sake had sought to hold in bondage the consciences of others, and although the robe of the Puritan had become red with the blood of the Quaker, the general tendency was toward popular freedom. Discerning minds were able to foresee that permanence was only to be expected in those governments which recognized this tendency, and provided for the enjoyment by the people of that freedom to which they had come to consider themselves entitled. Berkeley and Carteret probably perceived and understood this tendency, and in the fundamental law which they prescribed for their province they recognized the rights and privileges of the people to an extent that had not previously been done. This fundamental law or constitution was entitled "The Concession and Agreement of the Lords Proprietors of the Province of New Cæsarea, or New Jersey, to and with all and every of the adventurers, and all such as shall settle or plant there."

Space will not permit a detail of the provisions of this constitution. It provided for the election by the people of a General Assembly, and on this Assembly alone was conferred the power of imposing taxes. The Governor and Council were by a prohibitory article forbidden to impose, or suffer to be imposed, any tax, custom, subsidy, tollage, assessment, or any other duty whatsoever, upon any color or pretense. Justice was administered by popular tribunals, and an almost unlimited privilege of appeal was given. Entire freedom of conscience was guaranteed to every peaceable citizen.

It has been said of this, it "was truly a constitution, an unalterable, paramount law, prescribing and regulating the duties and powers of the agents of the government, whether legislative, executive, or judicial, whilst all the provisions of the instrument of 1776 save three are placed at the will of the Legislature. What more was necessary, save the perpetuity of the laws, to assure the people all the blessings of political union? No laws were in force, save for one year, without the assent of the Lords Proprietors. But laws which did not infringe their interests would commonly receive their assent, and, when it was refused, at the worst, the Assembly was compelled to re-enact such laws annually. It was, indeed, a singular competition which these Proprietary governments produced, in which despotic sovereigns and speculative legislators were compelled by interest to vie with each other in the production of models of liberty, and in offering to their subjects the most effectual securities against arbitrary government. The competition was the noble though compulsory sacrifice to the great and divine principle that man in the aggregate is competent to promote his own happiness."

The executive power was reserved to the Proprietaries. They sought to attract hither settlers by liberal offers of land, as well as by the establishment of a free and popular government. To all persons coming to the province, with a view of settling in it, allotments of land were offered, proportioned to the earliness of their immigration, and to the number of servants or slaves that they kept. They were to maintain one able-bodied male servant for every hundred acres of land which they held, and to pay a quit-rent of a half-penny per acre after 1670. These quit-rents

were regarded as the private estate of the Proprietors, and the public expenses were to be defrayed by general contribution. These quit-rents were subsequently a source of serious difficulty.

Philip Carteret, a brother of Sir George, was appointed by the Proprietaries first Governor of their province. Before his arrival circumstances arose which gave much embarrassment subsequently. Governor Nicolls, of the province of New York, was not aware of the grant to the Proprietaries, but supposed himself Governor of the entire territory. He took measures to promote the settlement of the colony, and some of the colonists located in New Jersey, and purchased land there from the natives, but Governor Carteret assumed the duties of his office on his arrival, and Governor Nicolls reluctantly surrendered the position. The titles that had been thus acquired under the authority of Governor Nicolls, conflicted to some extent, with those granted by the Proprietaries. Privileges had been granted by Nicolls different from those of the Proprietaries' grantees, and the result of the disagreements was an insurrection, which, after a time, led to the retirement of Governor Carteret. In the controversy which thus arose, the Duke of York exhibited his characteristic weak and vacillating character.

The first legislative assembly met in 1668, and completed the work of the session in four days.

The reconquest by the Dutch of their old possessions here, and their repossession by the English, are matters of history not especially important in the history of this part of the State. After the restoration of their possessions to the English some doubt arose as to whether the title of the Proprietaries was or was not destroyed by the reconquest, and to settle this doubt the Duke of York executed a new conveyance, in almost the same terms as the first, and this was afterward confirmed by the king. Lord Berkeley had disposed of his interest in the province, and this grant was made to Sir George Carteret alone.

During a few years there was much disturbance in the province, arising primarily from the question of jurisdiction, which the weakness and vacillation of the duke tended to perpetuate. The Governors of New Netherland sought to exercise authority, and at the same time the opposition to the payment of quit-rents was another source of serious difficulty; what was afterwards known as East Jersey was the principal theatre of these disturbances.

Governor Carteret returned from England and resumed the exercise of his gubernatorial functions in 1675. Up to this time no settlement had been made in West Jersey under the Duke of York's grant.

The sect of Quakers had arisen in England, and they had become the subjects of great persecution and oppression there. This is not the proper place to enter into a discussion concerning the conduct of these people, or of those who persecuted and oppressed them. While the latter can never escape the just censure of the civilized world for their intolerance and bigotry, it is probably true of the former that a portion of them, in the early period of the existence of the sect, did much by their extravagance and fanaticism to provoke the exercise of the odious spirit of intolerance which was then so prevalent. It was said of some of these people, and probably with equal truth and severity, that they rushed with frantic zeal to New England in quest of persecution at the hands of the Puritans, who had before fled from England in quest of a field for the free exercise of their intolerant spirit. The toleration of their principles was less the object of their desire than the victorious spread of them. "But there were others," says Grahame,[1] "of more moderate temper and more enlightened piety, who, willing fully to sustain the character of the primitive Christians, justly deemed this character in no way inconsistent with that conduct which was expressly prescribed to the objects of their imitation in the divine direction that, when persecuted in one city they should flee to another. Disturbed in their religious assemblies, harassed and impoverished by fines and imprisonments, and withal continually exposed to a violent removal from their native land, as a consequence of a line of conduct which they held it their duty to pursue, they were led to meditate the advantage of a voluntary expatriation with their families and their substance, and naturally cast their eyes on that transatlantic realm which, notwithstanding the severities once inflicted on some of their brethren in some of its provinces, had always presented an asylum to the victims of persecution. Their regards were further directed to this quarter by the number of their fellow sectaries who were now established in several of the North American States, and the freedom, comfort, and tranquillity which they were reported there to enjoy."

At this time Lord Berkeley became alarmed at the spirit of insubordination which the planters of New Jersey manifested, and dissatisfied with the pecuniary prospects of his adventure. He therefore offered his interest in the province for sale. It was not long before he received from two Quakers, John Fenwick and Edward Byllinge, a satisfactory offer, and in 1674 he conveyed his interest to Fenwick in trust for himself and Byllinge. A difficulty arose between these purchasers, the precise nature of which is not known, and, as a resort to the law was repugnant to the principles of the Quakers, the matter was submitted to the arbitrament of William Penn, who had then come to occupy a conspicuous position among the leaders in the society. He awarded one-tenth of the purchase to Fenwick and the remainder to Byllinge, and although Fenwick was at first dissatisfied with the decision he at length assented to it, and in 1675 he, with his family, sailed in the ship "Griffith" for his newly-purchased territory. Among those who came with

[1] History of North America, vol. ii. p. 278.

him were Edward Champneys, his son-in-law, Edward Wade, Samuel Wade, John Smith and wife, Samuel Nicholson, Richard Guy, Richard Noble, Richard Hancock, John Pledger, Hipolite Lefever, John Mallock, and others masters of families. He also brought many servants, and with him came Samuel Hedge, who afterwards married his daughter Anne, and John Adams, who had married his daughter Elizabeth. The "Griffith" was the first English ship that came to West Jersey after its purchase by the Friends, and no other came during two years. Before his departure he gave to John Eldridge and Edmund Warner a lease for a thousand years of his portion, with discretionary power to sell, as security for the payment of money loaned him. The party settled at Salem, and Fenwick soon purchased from the Indians a large tract of country. He proceeded to make grants of land, and assumed authority as Chief Proprietor.

Byllinge was a merchant, and in the prosecution of his business became involved in losses, so that it became necessary to make an assignment of his interest in the province for the benefit of his creditors. The province had been acquired with a view of affording a place of settlement for the persecuted Quakers, and it was desirable that it should be so held that they might derive from it the contemplated benefit. It was therefore assigned to three members of the sect, —William Penn, Gawen Lawrie, and Nicholas Lucas. The assignment was executed by Fenwick and Byllinge, and conveyed nine undivided tenth parts of the province for the benefit of the creditors of the latter. This had been done before the departure of Fenwick from England.

After his arrival difficulty arose from an unexpected quarter. Although the first grant of the Duke of York had been confirmed, Edmund Andross, whom the duke had appointed Governor of New York, claimed jurisdiction here, and having been informed by Edmund Cantwell, his collector of customs at New Castle, of the doings of Fenwick on the east side of the Delaware, an order was sent for his arrest, and he was forcibly taken and carried to New York; but after an exhibition of his authority he was released and allowed to return.

Meantime measures for the more general settlement of the province were adopted. Many of the creditors of Byllinge accepted lands from the assignees in satisfaction of their claims, and other parties made purchases.

That the province might be settled and governed with greater facility, it was desirable that a division should be made with Carteret. In order that this might be the more readily effected, Eldridge and Warner, the lessees of Fenwick, conveyed the one-tenth to Penn, Lawrie, and Lucas, who were thus enabled to make the partition with Carteret. A division was agreed on, and the agreement was ratified by an instrument known, from the number of persons engaged in the transaction, as the "Quintipartite Deed." This deed, which was executed July 1, 1676, defined the line of division as extending across the province from Little Egg Harbor to a point on the Delaware at the forty-first degree of latitude, and the two parts were called respectively East and West Jersey. After the partition Byllinge and his trustees reconveyed to Eldridge and Warner, in fee, that which they had held by lease, and thus Fenwick was cut off from the shadow of a title which remained to him after he had leased his portion. Difficulty arose with Fenwick in consequence of this, and commissioners were appointed to settle it. Pending the settlement the Proprietary government in West Jersey was established.

This scheme of government was originally devised by Penn and his immediate associates, but it was submitted to other Proprietaries, as they acquired interests, and received their sanction. It was promulgated March 3, 1676, and was termed "The Concessions and Agreements of the Proprietors, Freeholders, and Inhabitants of the Province of West Jersey in America." The provisions of the instrument were regarded as fundamental, and were declared unalterable. It was provided that they should be read at the opening and dissolution of each General Assembly, and "also to be read, in a solemn manner, four times a year, in every hall of justice within the province."

The liberality of the concessions of the original proprietors, Berkeley and Carteret, have been spoken of, but, as Field says,—

> "The concessions of the proprietors of West Jersey were still more liberal. A more beautiful fabric of free government was never reared. It should be forever embalmed in the memory of Jerseymen. No man nor number of men upon earth, such is its language, have power or authority to rule over men's consciences in religious matters, therefore it is agreed and ordained that no person or persons whatsoever, within said province, shall at any time hereafter, in any way or upon any pretence whatsoever, be called in question, or in the least punished or hurt, either in person, privilege, or estate, for the sake of his opinion, judgement, faith, or worship in matters of religion. Never was there a more comprehensive act of religious toleration, and never was it violated, either in its letter or its spirit. That could be said of the Quakers of New Jersey which could not be said of the Puritans of New England, 'They had suffered persecution and learned mercy.'"

Again, the instrument set forth, "It being intended and resolved, by the help of the Lord and these our concessions, that every person inhabiting the said province shall, as far as in us lies, be free from oppression and slavery."

Grahame says of these concessions that they entitle their authors to a large share in the honor of planting civil liberty in America, and Penn and some of his colleagues said, in alluding to them, "There we lay a foundation for after ages to understand their liberty, as men and Christians, that they may not be brought in bondage but by their own consent, for we put the power in the people."

This voluntary relinquishment of the power which they, as Proprietaries, possessed, and recognition of the right and the ability of the people to govern themselves, is the more remarkable, because it pre-

ceded by a century the assertion of that right in the declaration of American independence. It has been said that, in some respects, this scheme of government was so liberal as almost to jeopardize its safety. If its founders erred in that direction, it must be remembered that their situation rendered them more keenly alive to the evils of oppression than to the dangers of anarchy. If it lacked vigor it gave full security to freedom. Some of its special provisions are worthy of notice, because of the strong contrast which they exhibit with the practice of other colonies, and, indeed, of this nation down to the present time. In the case of the purchase of lands from the natives no steps were to be taken till these had been visited and made fully acquainted with the wishes and designs of the whites, and compensation arranged and agreed on. It was also provided that, in case of injury to the natives, plenary satisfaction should be rendered, and in all matters of difference, wherein Indians were concerned, trial should be before six of the whites and the same number of the natives. The price of land was fixed at one penny per acre, except where it was to be laid out in towns, in which case it was to be one penny and a half.

One hundred and fifty-one names were subscribed to these concessions, as follows:

E. Bylynge.
Richard Smith.
Edward Nethorp.
John Penford.
Daniel Wills.
Thomas Olive.
Thomas Rudyard.
William Biddle.
Robert Stacy.
John Farrington.
William Roydon.
Richard Mew.
Percivall Towle.
Mahlon Stacy.
Thomas Budd.
Samuel Jennins.
John Lambert.
William Hewlings.
George Deacon.
John Thompson.
Edward Bradway.
Richard Guy.
James Navill.
William Cantwell
Fospe Ontstout.
Machgyel Baron.
Casp. Herman.
Turrse Plese.
Robert Kemble.
John Cornelise.
Garret Van Jumne.
William Gill Johnson.
Gawen Lawrie.
William Penn.
William Emley.
Joshua Wright.
Nicholas Lucas.
William Haig.
William Peachee.
Richard Mathews.
John Haracis.
Francis Collins.
William Kent.
Benjamin Scott.
Thomas Lambert.
Thomas Hooton.
Henry Stacy.
Aert. Jansen.
John Surege.
Thomas Smith.
James Pearce.
Edward Web.
John Pledger.
Richard Wilkinson.
Christopher Sanders.
Reneare Vanhurst.
William Johnson.
Charles Bagley.
Samuel Wade.
Thomas Woodrofe.
John Smith.
Thomas Peirce.
William Warner.
Joseph Warne.
Michael Lackeouse.
Markas Algus.
Evert Aldricks.
Hendrick Everson.
Jillis Tomesen.
Claas Jansen.
Richard Warsan.
Christopher White.
Paul Doequet.
John Maddocks.
John Forrist.
James Vicary.
William Rumsey.
Richard Robison.
Mark Reeve.
Thomas Watson.
Samuel Nicholson.
Daniel Smith.
Richard Daniel.
William Penton.
William Daniel.
Robert Zane.
Walter Peitersen.
Anthony Page.
Andrew Bartleson.
Wolley Woollison.
Anthony Dickson.
John Denna.
Thomas Benson.
John Paine.
Richard Buffington.
Samuel Lovet.
Barnard Devendish.
Thomas Stokes.
Thomas French.
Isaac Marriott.
John Butcher.
Isaac Smart.
Andrew Thompson.
Thomas Kent.
Henry Jenings.
Henry Stubbens.
William Willis.
George Haselwood.
Rodger Pedrick.
William Hughes.
Abraham Vanhighst.
Hipolitas Lefever.
William Wilkinson.
Andrew Shennock.
Lanse Cornelious.
Samuel Hedge.
William Master.
John Grubb.
John Worlidge.
E. Meyer.
Thomas Borton.
Robert Powel.
Thomas Harding.
Matthew Allen.
R. Right.
Godfrey Hancock.
John Petty.
Abraham Hewlings.
John Newbold.
John White.
John Roberts.
John Wood.
John Gosling.
Thomas Revel.
Eliazer Fenton.
Samuel Oldale.
William Black.
Anthony Woodhouse.
Geo. Hutchinson.
Thomas Gardner.
Thomas Eves.
John Borton.
John Paine.
Richard Fenimore.
Thomas Schooley.
Daniel Leeds.
John Pancoast.
Francis Beswick.
William Laswall.
John Snowden.
Gruna Jacobson.

It must be borne in mind that this government was projected while the Proprietors were still in England. Commissioners were appointed by them to superintend the settlement of the province and the introduction of the government.

These commissioners were Thomas Olive, Daniel Wills, John Kinsey, John Penford, Joseph Helmsley, Robert Stacey, Benjamin Scott, Richard Guy, and Thomas Foulke. They (except Guy, who had come with Fenwick) came in the ship "Kent," and arrived at New Castle in August, 1676. With them came two hundred and thirty immigrants, mostly Quakers of wealth and character, who expatriated themselves because of their dislike for the principles which their predecessors under Ployden had sought to transplant here.

"Their minds had been enlarged by the free spirit of inquiry which preceded the great revolution, and could not again be compressed into the narrowness of acknowledging the divine right of kings, either in matters of church or state. While others, therefore, threw up at the restoration the same caps with which they had hailed the bleeding head of Charles the First, these Quakers sought an asylum in the western world, where they might nourish their deep-rooted hatred for the pageantry of monarchs and the hypocrisy of priests. It was no secret to Charles the Second that the followers of Fox entertained and avowed the most latitudinarian doctrines of government and church polity, yet, while the 'Kent' lay in the Thames, that sceptered harlequin, who was pleasuring in his barge, came alongside, asked if the passengers were Quakers,

and where they were bound, and gave them his blessing. 'This last circumstance,' says Mulford, 'may seem somewhat extraordinary when we reflect that at the very time when it took place thousands of the Quakers were suffering throughout Charles' dominions. But it was in character with the monarch, ever smooth and specious in his exterior, but in heart deceptive and corrupt: his character was a gilded cheat. Yet, perhaps, a blessing from him was better than a malediction, and if aught of advantage was conferred, let us not be ungrateful.'

"The 'Kent' landed her passengers at the mouth of the Racoon Creek, where the Swedes had left a few scattering habitations. These not being sufficient to accommodate them all, some took possession of cow-stalls, and apartments of that sort until other edifices could be built. From Watson's description of the Swedish houses in the olden time it seems there was little choice between them and the stalls. Each mansion consisted of but one room, with a door so low as to require those entering to stoop, and no windows save loop-holes with sliding boards or isinglass dead-lights. Their chimneys in one corner were of gray sandstone, abjoining to which was an oven, and the cracks between the logs of which the house was built were filled with clay. These dwellings had been abandoned by the concentration of the Swedes at the now obliterated village of Repaapo, or at the ancient town of Racoon, now called Swedesborough, and it is probable, from the description, that they had been originally built by the servile Finns and Laps, who tilled the ground."

The commissioners waited on Governor Andross, of New York, who claimed jurisdiction here under his commission, but who finally gave them a temporary warrant to proceed with their settlement.

Soon after the commissioners joined the settlers already in the colony they purchased from the natives, in three parcels, the lands on the Delaware from the Assunpink on the north to Oldman's Creek on the south, the latter being the boundary of Fenwick's purchase.

According to the record of the deed in the office of the Secretary of State in Trenton, the first purchase was made on the 10th of September, 1677, from "Katamas, Sekappio, Peanto, *alias* Enequeto, and Rennowighwan, Indian Sarkamarkoes," and embraced the land between Rancocas and Timber Creeks, bounded on the east by a right line between the uppermost head of each stream. The consideration was

"fforty six ffadome of duffels, thirty blankits, one hundred and fifty pounds of powder, thirty gunns, two hundred ffadome of wampum, thirty kettles, thirty axes, thirty small howes, thirty auls, thirty needles, thirty looking glasses, thirty paire of stockings, seaven anchors of brandy, thirty knives, thirty barres of lead, thirty six rings, thirty Jewes harps, thirty combs, thirty bracelets, thirty bells, thirty tobacco tongs, thirty paire of sissors, twelve tobacco boxes, thirty fflintes, tenne pewter spoonfulls of paint, one hundred ffish hooks, and one grosse of pipes."

September 27th, of the same year, another deed was executed to the commissioners by the chiefs Mohocksey, Tetamchro, and Apperinges for a tract

"between the midstream of Oldman's creek to the southward, and the midstream of Timber creek to the northward, and bounded, to the eastward, by a right lyne extending along the country from the uppermost head of Oldman's creek to the uppermost head of Timber creek, for the consideration of thirty match coats, twenty guns, thirty kettles, and one great one, thirty paire of hose, twenty ffadome of duffels, thirty petticoats, thirty Indian axes, thirty narrow howes, thirty barres of lead, fifteen small barrels of powder, seaventy knives, sixty paire of tobacco tongs, sixty sissors, sixty tinshaw looking glasses, seaventy combs, one hundred and twenty aul blades, one hundred and twenty ffish hooks, two grasps of red paint, one hundred and twenty needles, sixty tobacco boxes, one hundred and twenty pipes, two hundred bells, one hundred Jews harps, and six anchors of rum."

The Proprietors had sold to a company in York, and another in London, a tenth each of the West Jersey purchase, and one of these located first in the vicinity of Timber Creek, but subsequently went farther north to the vicinity of Burlington.

The commissioners were empowered to make all necessary regulations for laying out and settling the colony, under the concessions, but were not to make new laws. In 1678, Fenwick was liberated at New York, and returned to Salem. He assumed authority as Proprietor, appointed officers, and demanded the submission of the people. Although the commissioners sent by the Proprietors forbore to interfere with him, as they had a right to do, the authorities at New York, under their assumed jurisdiction, gave orders that he should be arrested for a violation of the parole he had given on his liberation, not to attempt the exercise of authority here. He persisted, and was arrested and taken to New Castle.

Further difficulties soon arose. Duties had been imposed by Governor Lovelace, of New York, on all goods passing up the Delaware, and the payment of these duties was rigidly enforced by Governor Andross, who permitted no exemption "to the smallest vessel, boat, or person." The Proprietaries in England made frequent appeals to the Duke of York against the assumption of a power that reduced them to the condition of tributaries, and to escape from their importunities he appointed commissioners to examine and report in the case. By them, with the consent of the duke, the matter was referred to Sir William Jones, who, after hearing the able defense of their rights by the Quaker Proprietors, gave his decision

"that having heard what hath been insisted on for his Royal Highness to make good the demand of five per cent. from the inhabitants of New Jersey I am not satisfied (by anything I have yet heard) that the duke can demand that or any other duty from the inhabitants of these lands; and that which makes the case stronger against his Royal Highness is that these inhabitants claim under a grant from his Royal Highness to the Lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret, in which grant there is no reservation of any profit or so much as jurisdiction."

The Duke of York assented to this decision, and in 1680 executed another deed of confirmation, in which he conveyed the province of West Jersey to Edward Byllinge, William Penn, Gawen Lawrie, Nicholas Lucas, John Eldridge, and Edmund Warner. This

conveyance was in such a form that, while it conveyed the property to the above-named proprietors, it gave the *powers, authorities, jurisdictions, governments*, etc., to Edward Byllinge alone, and *his* heirs or assigns. Byllinge failed to confirm the concessions of the Proprietors anew, and the government of West Jersey assumed a different form, though the spirit of the concessions was preserved.

The conflict of authority, which had been still more fierce in East Jersey between Andross and the Proprietary government, was finally terminated in 1681. In his conduct during this conflict the duke was thought to exhibit a want both of honesty and capacity.

The conveyance by the Duke of York to Byllinge of governmental authority had given him an appearance of right, which he did not resign, and which the Proprietors did not seem inclined to contest. All conflict, however, was avoided by the *election* by the Proprietors of Byllinge as Governor of the province. He at once appointed Samuel Jennings his deputy, and he summoned an Assembly, which met Nov. 21, 1681. This Assembly declared:

"Forasmuch as it hath pleased God to bring us into this province of West New Jersey, and settle us here in safety, that we may be a people to the praise and honor of His name who hath dealt so with us, and for the good and welfare of our posterity to come, we, the Governor and proprietors, freeholders, and inhabitants of West New Jersey, by mutual consent and agreement, for the prevention of innovation and oppression either upon us or our posterity, and for the preservation of the peace and tranquillity of the same, and that all may be encouraged to go on cheerfully in their several places, do make and constitute these our agreements, to be as fundamentals to us and our posterity, to be held inviolable, and that no person or persons whatever shall or may make void or disannul the same upon any pretence whatever."

The agreements or fundamentals thus adopted were fully as liberal as the former ones, and the rights of the people were even more strongly guarded, while the powers and prerogatives of the Governor and Council were more carefully limited.

Says Grahame, "Of the laws that were enacted on this occasion the most remarkable feature is a provision that in all criminal cases, except treason, murder, and theft, the person aggrieved should have the power to pardon the offender, whether before or after condemnation, a provision of a very questionable expediency, but probably intended to prevent the Christian requirement of forgiveness of injuries from being evacuated, as in most countries is practically done by the supposed municipal duty which engages a man to avenge, in his capacity of a citizen, the wrong which, as a Christian, he is commanded to forgive. . . . For the encouragement of poor but industrious laborers, who obtained the means of emigrating from Europe by indenting themselves as servants to more wealthy planters, every servant was authorized to claim from his master, at the expiration of his indenture, a set of implements of husbandry, certain articles of apparel, and ten bushels of corn. To prevent the resort of worthless and vicious characters to the province a law was soon after passed requiring every new settler, under pain of a pecuniary fine, to give satisfactory evidence to a justice of the peace that his change of residence was not the consequence of crime, or an act of fraud, but that he was reputed a person of blameless character and a sober life. From this period till the dissolution of the Proprietary government the Assembly was annually convoked. It did not always confine itself to the exercise of the ample powers with which it was constitutionally endowed, for when Byllinge soon after proposed to deprive Jennings, the deputy Governor, of his office, the Assembly interposed to prevent this measure, declaring that Jennings gave satisfaction to the people, and desiring him to retain his situation."

In 1681–82 another "tenth," called, from the nationality of a majority of the settlers, the Irish tenth, was taken up and settled. It was numerically termed the third tenth, and extended from Pensauken to Timber Creek. The province was, in 1682, divided into two judicial districts or counties, one of which had its seat at Burlington and the other at Salem.

The people had acquiesced in the change by the last grant from the Duke of York, but they became unquiet, and began to insist on the restoration of the status under the old grants as a matter of right. By a resolution of the Assembly Governor Jennings and Thomas Budd were sent to England to negotiate for a full restoration of the government to the Proprietors as before. In this they were only partially successful. A new charter was given, but with no important concessions. John Skene was appointed Deputy Governor, and entered on his duties in 1685, and the Assembly adjourned to "some fit and seasonable time." It is positively stated by the historians Mickle and Mulford that the Assembly did not again convene till the latter part of 1692, but the following extracts seem clearly to contradict this statement.

At the session of Nov. 3–12, 1692, an act was passed, the preamble to which set forth that—

"Whereas, for several years past, *there hath been held yearly and every year* at Burlington a General Assembly at two several times in the year —viz., on the 12th day of May and on the 3d day of November, then after, and it being found by experience that the session held in November is very inconvenient by reason," etc.[1]

It was enacted that but one session be held annually.

At the same session it was enacted that—

"Whereas, there has been several petitions exhibited to this house by the people inhabiting about Pensaukin Creek, intimating their dissatisfaction concerning the line intended for the division line between the counties of Burlington and Gloucester, *and at our sessions in May last past* the house, having heard their petition and debated it, resolved to appoint four of the members of the Assembly, viz., John Tatham, Thomas Gardiner, Jr., Andrew Robinson, and Daniel Leeds, to review the Place, and, according to their Discretion, to fix the line of Partition between the said counties the boundaries whereof the Persons abovesaid affixed as follows,"[2] etc.

It was therefore enacted that these boundaries should stand as fixed, "firm and inviolable from

[1] Leaming and Spicer, p. 510. [2] Ibid., p. 513.

henceforth and forever." This act was repealed at the next session of the Assembly.

Another tenth, extending from Timber Creek to Oldman's Creek, had by this time been taken up, and in May, 1686, a convention was held at Gloucester, and another county, that of Gloucester, was erected and subdivided into townships, and courts were constituted. It included the territory from the Pensaukin to Oldman's Creek.

Mickle says, "In 1687, on account of frequent alienations and transfers, the Proprietors had become too numerous to conduct their business in their former democratic manner, and accordingly a Proprietary Council was selected, on the fourteenth of February in that year, to manage all matters relating to unseated lands. This Council, the ghost of the once potent Proprietary government of West Jersey, has survived two revolutions, though there has long been but little real necessity for its continuance."

In 1687, Byllinge died, and Dr. Daniel Coxe, already a Proprietor, purchased from his heirs his entire interest. He assumed the title and powers of Governor, but in April, 1688, the government was surrendered to the crown, on condition that the rights of property should be undisturbed, and the whole of New Jersey, with New York and New England, came under the authority of Edmund Andross.

This change was followed by but little alteration in the administration of affairs. The same officers and laws were continued. On the 30th of March, the 30th of April, and the 16th of May, 1688, Coxe made purchases from the Indians of lands including the present counties of Cumberland and Cape May, and these purchases received the sanction of the Council of Proprietors. The Proprietary government, after a time, was resumed, as was the case in East New Jersey. After the revolution in England Coxe claimed full governmental authority, but the people had become accustomed to exercise the right of self-government to a large extent. Coxe either became disheartened or was tempted by an offer, and in 1691 sold his entire interest in the province to the "West Jersey Society," which was a company of forty-eight persons. This society assumed the government of the province, and caused the appointment of Andrew Hamilton as Governor, and in this arrangement the people acquiesced. In 1692 the Assembly convened, and at this session the acts of the people in the establishment of counties was confirmed, with some alterations of limits, and the county of Cape May was erected.

In 1694 further enactments were made relative to the boundaries of the counties, the election of representatives in the Assembly was directed to be by counties instead of tenths, as before, and the number in each county was prescribed. County officers, including justices, clerk and recorder, attorney, sheriff, and coroner, were appointed by the Legislature. Oaths for those having conscientious scruples were dispensed with on assuming the duties of office, and a declaration of fidelity and a profession of Christian faith was substituted.

The administration of Governor Hamilton in West New Jersey was successful, but in 1697 it was brought to a close, and Jeremiah Basse was appointed by the concurrent action of the Proprietors in East and West New Jersey. Hamilton was in like manner reappointed in 1699.

Confusion, conflict of interest, and threatened conflict of authority in both the Jerseys made the Proprietors and the people quite willing to surrender the government of both provinces to the crown, and negotiations for that purpose were entered into. Pending these negotiations, and when they were near their consummation, King William died. The matter was resumed and perfected, however, soon after the accession of Queen Anne, and on the 15th of April, 1702, the Proprietors of East and West Jersey surrendered,

"and by these presents do surrender and yield up to our Sovereign Lady Anne, by the grace of God Queen of England, Scotland, and Ireland, defender of the faith, all the power, authorities, and privileges of or concerning the provinces aforesaid."

This surrender was, of course, made on such conditions as secured the civil interests and property of the Proprietors and people.

A constitution for the united province was prescribed in the instructions to Lord Cornbury, the first Governor. Of the government thus established, Mulford says, "The former Proprietary bodies had lost a claim to authority which they had been scarcely able, if greatly desirous, to retain and enforce; but they were now to be secured, under royal assurance and direction, in the enjoyment of property. The people generally gained nothing whatever, but were losers in many particulars. The government was far less favorable to popular interests and rights than those which had previously existed. The representative body, in regard to their meetings and sittings, were made wholly dependent upon the will of the Governor. The establishment of courts, and the determination of their respective powers, with the salaries and fees of the officers, were to be regulated by the Governor and Council; the people or their representatives were allowed scarcely any part or power in the institution and control of the judiciary department of government. The public revenues were to be raised and disposed of under strict accountability to the Governor and the authorities in England; the independent action of the popular representatives in matters of revenue extended little further than to fix and determine the amount of grants. The complete religious freedom formerly enjoyed was reduced to an imperfect toleration. Papists were wholly excepted from the grant of liberty of conscience, and the influence and patronage of government was to be given in favor of a particular church.

"The institution of slavery, which, though for-

merly existing, had not been fostered, was now urged upon the province by royal recommendation. As a still more decisive mark of the character and temper of the government a direction was given that, forasmuch as great inconveniencies may arise by the liberty of printing in our said province, you are to provide by all necessary orders that no person keep any press for printing, nor that any book, pamphlet, or other matters whatsoever be printed without your especial leave and license first obtained."

Lord Cornbury was the Governor at the same time of the provinces of New York and New Jersey. It was soon found that in his administration the rights and welfare of the people were disregarded, and the rights and interests of the Proprietaries were adroitly attacked; and in 1704 the Proprietaries of the western division addressed a memorial to the lords commissioners of trade, setting forth their grievances. The Council of Proprietors for the western division continued to meet and transact their business, but in 1706 the Governor interfered to prohibit them from further grants of lands.

In the Assembly of 1707 Samuel Jennings took an active part in opposing the action of the Governor, and was appointed to read to him the firm remonstrance of the Assembly against his oppressive acts. During the entire administration of this tyrannical and selfish Governor the antagonism between him and the people grew more intense, till, in 1709, his commission was superseded by the queen, and he was at once thrown into prison for debt. He was succeeded by John, Lord Lovelace, who entered on his duties in 1708, and Ingoldsby, the Lieutenant-Governor under Cornbury, was continued in office. His conciliatory course aroused high hopes of prosperity and quiet under his administration, which were suddenly terminated by his death. He was succeeded for a time by Ingoldsby, who was deservedly unpopular, and he for a short period by William Pinhorne, a member of the Council, who was equally so. In June, 1710, Col. Robert Hunter became Governor of New York and New Jersey. The administration of Governor Hunter was popular, but the harmony of the province was disturbed by the corrupt Council. In Western New Jersey the Quakers were in the majority of the population, and an act was passed by the Assembly to enable them to serve on juries, with a declaration or affirmation instead of an oath. Another more general act embracing this provision was passed, but both were defeated by the Council. Measures were initiated by the Assembly which resulted in the removal of the obnoxious members of the Council. On the death of Queen Anne, in 1741, Governor Hunter was recommissioned by George I., and continued in the exercise of his functions till 1719. He was a popular officer, and his administration was successful.

He was succeeded by William Burnet, Esq. His administration was characterized by strenuousness in upholding the authority of the king himself, and opposition to every measure for the extension of popular privileges. He left in 1727, and was succeeded in 1728 by John Montgomerie, Esq. He died in July, 1731, and Lewis Morris, president of the Council, was acting Governor till August, 1732, when William Cosby, Esq., became Governor. His administration continued till his death, in 1736, when the government devolved on John Anderson, president of the Council. He died soon afterwards, and John Hamilton, Esq., next in order of seniority, became acting Governor, and continued nearly two years.

The historian, Grahame, says of New Jersey in 1733, "Nothing could be more tranquil and prosperous than the condition which New Jersey had now for many years enjoyed; but, if we would ascertain the fruits and particulars of this silent prosperity, we must look forward to the year 1738. At the close of the preceding century New Jersey possessed about 15,000 inhabitants; in the year 1738 it contained 41,367, of whom 3981 were slaves. The manufactures established in the province remained nearly stationary, but its trade had considerably increased. With the view of still further improving their condition, as well as from a sense of their increasing importance, the people were generally desirous of an alteration in the practice according to which the administration of their executive government was included in the commission of the Governor of New York; and in the year 1728 the Assembly petitioned the king that a separate Governor might be appointed for New Jersey. They complained of the hardship of being obliged to contribute a salary to a Governor who spent it in New York, and undertook to make a liberal provision for any Governor whom his majesty might appoint exclusively for themselves. Their petition met with little attention till 1736, when the lords of trade presented a report in its favor to the privy council, and two years after Lewis Morris was appointed."

At the commencement of his administration expectations were entertained by the people which were not realized. Like some of his predecessors, he seemed more disposed to maintain the arbitrary assumptions of the English crown than to defend the rights and interests of the colonists. He died in May, 1746, and was succeeded by John Hamilton, Esq., senior member of the Council. He died in 1747, and John Reading, Esq., next in order of seniority, became acting Governor; but in a short time Jonathan Belcher, Esq., was commissioned Governor of the province. On the 19th of January, 1748, an act was passed erecting the county of Cumberland from the southern portion of Salem County. As usual in such cases, the choice of members of the Assembly from the new county was suspended till the pleasure of the king should be made known, the freeholders meantime continuing to vote with Salem. The new county was named by Governor Belcher in honor of

the Duke of Cumberland. Governor Belcher died in August, 1757, and the government again devolved on John Reading. He was superseded in June, 1758, by Francis Bernard, Esq., and he, in 1760, by Thomas Boone. Both these Governors were transferred to other positions. In September, 1762, William Franklin, Esq., the son of Benjamin Franklin, was commissioned Governor.

A history of the causes which led to the French war, or a detail of events in that contest is not necessary here. In the prosecution of this war New Jersey was called on, in 1746, for five hundred men. In response to this call six hundred and sixty offered themselves for enlistment. There are no available means for learning how many of these were citizens of Southern New Jersey. Again, in 1755, the Assembly resolved to raise and equip a battalion of five hundred men, and an excess presented themselves for enlistment.

When the Indians overran and devastated the country west of the Delaware, and refugees flocked to New Jersey, troops were dispatched from all parts of the province to defend the western frontier, and the expenses were defrayed by the contributions of wealthy citizens. Not only were troops raised by authority of the provincial government, but recruiting parties from elsewhere enlisted men in New Jersey for defense against the savage foe. One thousand were sent from New Jersey after the surrender of Castle William, on the southern shore of Lake George, and three thousand more were put in readiness to march, should occasion require. During the years 1758, 1759, and 1760, New Jersey kept her full complement of one thousand men in the field, and in 1761 and 1762, six hundred, besides a company of sixty-four for garrison duty during the latter year. The annual expense to the colony of maintaining these troops was forty thousand pounds. In furnishing these troops and defraying this expense the southern counties bore their full share, but this portion of the province was never as seriously threatened with invasion as that farther north. The precise share of the burden borne by this part of the colony cannot now be ascertained.

CHAPTER VII.

REVOLUTIONARY HISTORY OF SOUTHERN NEW JERSEY.

Battle of Red Bank.—The difficulties which led to the Revolutionary war, and the conduct of that war, are matters of history. In this sketch it is proposed to notice only those events which transpired in, or in the immediate vicinity of Southern New Jersey, and especially in the counties of Gloucester, Salem, and Cumberland. The following account of the first important operations in this vicinity is taken mainly from Lossing's "Field-Book of the Revolution."

"In the summer of 1777, Sir William Howe, the British commander-in-chief, sailed from New York with a large land force, and with a naval armament under his brother Richard, Earl Howe, and landing at the head of Chesapeake Bay commenced a victorious march towards Philadelphia. Washington, informed of the movement, went out from Philadelphia to meet him, and had proceeded beyond the Brandywine, in the neighborhood of Wilmington, when the van of the enemy appeared at Kennet Square. The battle of Brandywine occurred soon afterward, in which the Americans were defeated and driven back towards Philadelphia. The enemy pushed steadily forward, and entered the city in triumph. In anticipation of the possibility of such an event the Americans had applied themselves diligently to the erection of obstructions in the Delaware to prevent the ascent of the British fleet, and also in rearing batteries upon the shores to cover them. Upon isolated marshes or low islands of mud, made green by reeds, a little below the mouth of the Schuylkill, they erected a strong redoubt, with quite extensive outworks, and called it Fort Mifflin. These islands were called Great and Little Mud Islands. The former, on which the redoubt and main works were erected, has been called Fort Island ever since that time. On the opposite shore of New Jersey a strong redoubt, called Fort Mercer, was also erected and well supplied with artillery. In the deep channels of the river, between and under cover of these batteries, they sunk ranges of strong frames with iron-pointed wooden spikes, called *chevaux-de-frise*, which formed almost invulnerable *stockadoes*. Three miles further down the river, at Billing's Point (now Billingsport), was a redoubt with extensive outworks covering strong *stockadoes*, which were sunken there in the navigable channel of the river between the main and Billing's Island. In addition to these works several armed galleys and floating batteries were stationed in the river, all forming strong barriers against the fleet of the enemy. This circumstance troubled the British general, for he foresaw the consequences of having his supplies by water cut off, and the danger to which his army would be exposed in Philadelphia if unsupported by the fleet."

To be secure in the possession of the city, and to be able to provide for the comfort of his army, he found it necessary to acquire the free navigation of the river which was thus impeded.

"Immediately after the battle at Brandywine Earl Howe sailed down the Chesapeake, and entered the lower Delaware with several light vessels, among which was the 'Roebuck,' commanded by Capt. Hammond. That officer represented to Gen. Howe that if a sufficient force could be sent to reduce the fortifications at Billingsport, he would take upon

himself the task of opening a passage for the vessels through the *chevaux-de-frise*, or *stockadoes* at that point. Howe readily consented to attempt the important measure. Two regiments, under Col. Stirling, were dispatched from Chester, in Pennsylvania, for that purpose. They crossed the river a little below Billingsport, marched in the rear of the unfinished works, and made a furious assault upon the garrison. The Americans were dismayed at this unexpected attack, and, believing themselves incompetent to make a successful defense, they spiked their cannons, set fire to the barracks, and fled. The English remained long enough to demolish the works on the river front, when Hammond, by the great exertions of his men, made a passage way seven feet wide in the *chevaux-de-frise*, and with six vessels sailed through and anchored near Hog Island. Stirling returned to Chester, and with another detachment proceeded to camp as an escort of provisions, bearing to Gen. Howe the intelligence of his success.

"Howe now determined to make a general sweep of all the American works on the Delaware, and preparatory thereto he called in his outposts, and concentrated his whole army near to and within Philadelphia. Two Rhode Island regiments, belonging to Gen. Varnum's brigade, under Col. Christopher Greene, garrisoned the fort at Red Bank, and about the same number of the Maryland line, under Lieut.-Col. Samuel Smith, occupied Fort Mifflin, on Mud Island. The American fleet in the river, consisting chiefly of galleys and floating batteries, was commanded by Com. Hazelwood. It was quite as important to the Americans to maintain these forts, and defend the river obstructions, as it was to the British to destroy them. It was, therefore, determined to hold them to the last extremity, for it was evident that such continued possession would force Howe to evacuate Philadelphia.

"Count Donop, with four battalions consisting of twelve hundred picked Hessians, was sent by Howe to attack Fort Mercer at Red Bank. They crossed the Delaware and landed at Cooper's Ferry on the 21st of October, 1777. The same evening they marched to Haddonsfield, in New Jersey, a little above Gloucester. As they approached Timber Creek, on their way down the river, the Americans took up the bridge, and the enemy were obliged to march four miles up the stream to a shallow ford. They arrived at the edge of a wood, within cannon shot of Fort Mercer, on the morning of the 22d. Their appearance, full armed for battle, was the first intimation the garrison had of their approach. Although informed that the number of Hessians was twenty-five hundred, the little garrison of four hundred men, in a feeble fort, and with only fourteen pieces of cannon, were not intimidated. They made immediate preparations for defense. While thus engaged a Hessian officer, who was permitted to approach the fort with a flag and a drummer, rode up and insolently proclained, 'The King of England orders his rebellious subjects to lay down their arms, and they are warned that if they stand the battle no quarters whatever will be given.' 'We ask no quarters, nor will we give any,' was the prompt reply of Col. Greene. The Hessian and the drummer rode hastily back to Donop, and the assailants began at once the erection of a battery within half cannon shot of the outworks of Fort Mercer. All was activity and eagerness for combat within the fort. The outworks were unfinished, but the redoubt was a citadel upon which the garrison placed much reliance. Skill and bravery were called to combat fierceness, discipline, and overwhelming numbers.

"It was four o'clock in the afternoon when a brisk cannonade was opened from the Hessian battery, and at a quarter before five a battalion advanced to the attack on the north part of the fort, near a morass that covered it. Finding the first advanced post and the outworks abandoned, but not destroyed, the enemy imagined that they had frightened the Americans away. Filled with this idea they raised the shout of victory, and, with the drummer just mentioned beating a lively march, rushed toward the redoubt where not a man was to be seen. They were about to ascend the rampart to plant the flag of conquest upon a merlon, when from the embrasures in front, and from a half-masked battery upon their left flank, formed by an angle of an old embankment, a shower of grape-shot and musket balls poured upon them with terrible effect, driving them back to the remote intrenchments. Another division of the enemy, under the immediate command of the brave Donop, attacked the fort on the south side at the same time, passed the *abatis*, traversed the fosse or ditch, and some actually leaped the pickets and mounted the parapet of the redoubt, but the fire of the Americans was so heavy and continuous that they were soon forced back and driven out with great loss. They retreated precipitately to Haddonfield, under Lieut.-Col. Linsing (Donop and Mingerode, his second in command, being wounded), leaving between three and four hundred of their comrades behind. They were considerably galled, when first retreating, by the American galleys and floating batteries in the river. The conflict was short but severe. The precise loss of the enemy is not known. Marshall estimates it at four hundred in killed and wounded. Col. Donop, the commander of the expedition, fell mortally wounded at the first fire. After the engagement, while Manduit, the French engineer who directed the American artillery on the occasion, was out with a detachment fixing the palisades, he heard a voice among the slain, saying, 'Whoever you are, draw me hence.' It was the voice of Count Donop." Manduit had him conveyed into the fort. Here the soldiers, remembering the threats of a few hours before, exclaimed, "Is it determined to give no quarter?" "I am in your hands," said the count.

"You may revenge yourselves." M. de Manduit imposed silence, and cared for the wounded man. Donop perceived that Manduit spoke bad English, and said, "You appear to me a foreigner, sir. Who are you?" "A French officer," replied Manduit. "*Je suis content,*" said Donop, speaking in French. "*Je meurs entre les mains de l'honneur même*" [I am content; I die in the hands of honor itself]. He was removed to Whitall's house, and three days later, when told that death was near, he said to Manduit, "It is finishing a noble career early" (he was thirty-seven), "but I die the victim of my ambition and of the avarice of my sovereign."

"The loss of the Americans within the fort was eight men killed, twenty-nine wounded, and a captain taken prisoner while reconnoitering. The number killed by the bursting of a cannon is not known. So close was the combat at one time that several Hessians were pierced by the gun-wads of the Americans.

"The conduct of Lieut.-Col. Greene on this occasion was highly applauded, and Congress ordered the board of war to present him with an elegant sword. This tribute was given to his family at the close of the contest, when Col. Greene was no longer living to receive it. He had been basely murdered in his quarters near Croton River, in Westchester County, in New York, by a band of Tories consisting of about one hundred and fifty dragoons, under Col. Delancy, who surprised his post. Col. Greene fell after his single arm had slain several of his assailants. They attempted to carry him off, but he died upon the road. Maj. Flagg, a meritorious officer, was killed at the same time; also two subalterns and twenty-seven men were killed or wounded.

"In commemoration of the battle of Red Bank and the valor of Col. Greene, a monument of blue-veined marble, about fifteen feet high, was erected (in 1829) just within the northern line of the outworks of Fort Mercer and within a few feet of the margin of the Delaware. This tribute to the memory of valor and patriotism was made by some New Jersey and Pennsylvania volunteers."

The following is a copy of the inscription on this monument:

South Side.

"This monument was erected on the 22d Octo., 1829, to transmit to Posterity a grateful remembrance of the Patriotism and Gallantry of Lieutenant-Colonel CHRISTOPHER GREENE, who, with 400 men, conquered the Hessian Army of 2000 troops (then in the British service), at Red Bank, on the 22d Octo., 1777. Among the slain was found their commander, Count Donop, whose body lies interred near the spot where he fell."

West Side.

"A number of the NEW JERSEY AND PENNSYLVANIA volunteers, being desirous to perpetuate the memory of the distinguished officer and soldiers who fought and bled in the glorious struggle for INDEPENDENCE, have erected this monument, on the 22d of October, A.D. 1829."

"While it is a testimony of one of the noblest traits in human character, it bears another of the existence of the most detestable. In the inscription were the words NEW JERSEY AND PENNSYLVANIA in a single prominent line. Some Jersey scoundrel almost obliterated the word PENNSYLVANIA, and afterwards some Pennsylvania vandal, in the fierceness of his retaliatory zeal for the credit of his State, disgraced it so far as insignificance could do it by obliterating the words NEW JERSEY. The whole line is destroyed, and that marble shaft perpetuates a remembrance of barbarians as well as of honored patriots.

"The firing of the first gun from the Hessian battery upon Fort Mercer was the signal for the British vessels to approach and attack Fort Mifflin. They had already made their way through the lower barrier at Billingsport, and the 'Augusta,' a sixty-four-gun ship, and several smaller vessels were anchored just above it, waiting for flood tide. As soon as Fort Mercer was attacked the 'Augusta,' with the 'Roebuck,' of forty-four guns, two frigates, the 'Merlin,' of eighteen guns, and a galley came up, but were kept at bay by the American galleys and floating batteries. These galleys did good execution, not only upon the British vessels but by flanking the assailants at Red Bank. The attack upon Fort Mifflin was deferred until next morning, when, the Hessians being driven from Fort Mercer, the whole power of the American flotilla was brought to bear upon the British fleet. A heavy cannonade was opened upon Fort Mifflin, and attempts were made to get floating batteries in the channel in the rear of Mud Island. Lieut.-Col. Smith, the commandant at Fort Mifflin, who was vigilant and brave, thwarted every attempt thus to outflank him (if the term may be used in reference to a garrison in a fort), and by a gallant defense essentially aided the American flotilla in repulsing the enemy. The fire was so fierce and incessant that the British ships endeavored to fall down the river. A shot struck and set fire to the 'Augusta,' and at noon, while lying aground on a mud-bank near the Jersey shore, she blew up. The engagement continued with the other vessels until three o'clock in the afternoon, when the 'Merlin' also took fire and blew up near the mouth of Mud Creek. The conflict now ceased; the 'Roebuck' dropped down the river and passed below the *chevaux-de-frise* at Billingsport, and the Americans remained masters of the Delaware forts for a short season.

"It was indeed but a short season that quiet possession of the river was vouchsafed the patriots. Although repulsed, his ships beaten back, his mercenary allies decimated, Howe was not discouraged, and he labored eagerly and hopefully to dislodge the Americans from their strong posts upon the only avenue through which his army could receive food and clothing and his magazine supplies for the winter. A timely reinforcement from New York enabled him to act with energy. He took possession of Province Island, lying between Fort Mifflin and the main, and at different points works were thrown up to strengthen his power and annoy the patriots. This was on the 1st of November, and from that time never was a

garrison more harassed than that at Fort Mifflin, and never was patience and true courage more nobly exhibited than was then shown by Lieut.-Col. Smith and his compatriots.

"Old Fort Mifflin was upon the lower end of Mud (now Fort) Island, having its principal fortification in front, for the purpose of repelling ships that might come up the river. On the side toward Province Island (a low mud bank, nearly covered at high water, and separated from Mud Island by a narrow channel) the fort had only a wet ditch without ravelin or abatis. This part was flanked by a block-house at each of its angles. These were not strong. When the Americans saw the enemy take possession of Province Island, and begin the planting of batteries to bruise their weakest points, they were sensible that Fort Mifflin would be untenable if the British completed their works. Such, too, was the painful conviction of Washington, and from his camp at Whitemarsh, he put forth all his energies to prevent the evil. But, weak in numbers and deficient in everything which constitutes the strength of an army, he was obliged to see the enemy, day after day rearing his battle works, without being able to interpose. He had sent anxious requests to Gen. Gates to forward reinforcements from the north, Burgoyne's invading army being captured, and no other formidable enemy requiring a large force in that quarter; but that officer, doubtless willing to see his rival unsuccessful, gave no heed to his orders until longer non-compliance would have been positive disobedience. To break up the encampment at Whitemarsh and move the army to the west side of the Schuylkill would be to leave depositories of stores and hospitals for the sick within the reach of the enemy. It would also leave the fords of the Schuylkill in the custody of the royal troops, and render a junction of the expected northern forces with the main army difficult, if not impossible. Furthermore, it might bring on a general engagement, which, with his weakened forces, the commander-in-chief knew might be fatal. Thus situated, Washington viewed the progress of the enemy in his designs upon Fort Mifflin with intense anxiety.

"The British erected five batteries on Province Island, of eighteen-, twenty-four-, and thirty-two-pounders, within five hundred yards of Fort Mifflin. They also brought up by the new channel made between Hog Island and the main by the changing of the current by the *chevaux-de-frise*, a large floating battery, mounting twenty-two twenty-four-pounders, within forty yards of an angle of the fort. They also brought to bear upon the fort four sixty-four-gun ships within nine hundred yards, and two forty-gun ships. Altogether the enemy had fourteen strong redoubts, and these were well manned and furnished with heavy artillery. On the 10th of November (1777), the enemy opened their batteries on land and water, and for six consecutive days poured a storm of bombs and round-shot upon the devoted fortification. With consummate skill and courage Lieut.-Col. Smith directed the responses from the ordnance of the fort. The artillery, drawn chiefly from Col. Lamb's regiment, were commanded by Lieut. Treat, who was killed on the first day of the siege by the bursting of a bomb. On that day the barracks alone suffered, but on the morning of the 11th the direction of the enemy's fire was changed, a dozen of the strong palisades were demolished, and a cannon in an embrasure was disabled. The firing did not cease until midnight, and many of the garrison were killed or wounded. Col. Smith, the commander, had a narrow escape. He had just gone into the barracks to write a letter to Gen. Varnum, when a ball passed through a chimney. He was struck by the scattered bricks, and for a time lay senseless. He was taken across to Red Bank, and the command devolved on Lieut.-Col. Russel, of the Connecticut line. That officer was disabled by fatigue and ill health, and Maj. Thayer, of the Rhode Island line, volunteered to take his place. Maj. Henry, who sent daily reports to Washington of the progress of the siege, was also wounded on the 11th, but he continued with the garrison. On the 12th a two-gun battery of the Americans was destroyed, the northwest block-house and laboratory were blown up, and the garrison were obliged to seek shelter within the fort. The enemy continued to throw shells at night, and fearful indeed was the scene. At sunrise on the 13th thirty armed boats made their appearance, and during that night the heavy floating battery was brought to bear on the fort. It opened with terrible effect on the morning of the 14th, yet that little garrison of only three hundred men managed to silence it before noon. Hitherto the enemy did not know the real weakness of the garrison; on that day a deserter in a boat carried information of the fact to the British, who were seriously thinking of abandoning the siege, for they had suffered much. Hope was revived, and preparations were made for a general and more vigorous assault. At daylight on the 15th the 'Iris' and 'Somerset,' men-of-war, passed up the east channel to attack the fort on Mud Island in front. Several frigates were brought to bear on Fort Mercer, and the 'Vigilant,' an East Indiaman of twenty twenty-four-pounders, and a hulk with three twenty-four-pounders made their way through a narrow channel on the western side, and gained a position to act in concert with the batteries on Province Island in enfilading the American works. At ten o'clock, while all was silent, a signal bugle sent forth its summons to action, and instantly the land-batteries and the shipping poured forth a terrible storm of missiles upon Fort Mifflin. The little garrison sustained the shock with astonishing intrepidity, and far into the gloom of the evening an incessant cannonade was kept up. Within an hour the only two cannons in the fort that had not been dismounted shared the fate of the others. Every man who appeared upon the platform was killed by the

musketeers in the tops of the ships, whose yards almost hung over the American battery. Long before night not a palisade was left, the embrasures were ruined, the whole parapet leveled, the block-houses were already destroyed. Early in the evening Maj. Thayer sent all the remnant of the garrison to Red Bank, excepting forty men, with whom he remained. Among these was the brave Capt. (afterward Commodore) Talbot, of the Rhode Island line, who was wounded in the hip, having fought for hours with his wrist shattered by a musket-ball. At midnight, every defense and every shelter being swept away, Thayer and his men set fire to the remains of the barracks, evacuated the fort, and escaped in safety to Red Bank. Altogether it was one of the most gallant and obstinate defenses made during the war. In the course of the last day more than a thousand discharges of cannon, from twelve- to thirty-two-pounders, were made against the works on Mud Island. Nearly two hundred and fifty men of the garrison were killed and wounded. The loss of the British was great, the number was not certainly known.

"Fort Mercer was still in possession of the Continental troops. Howe determined to dislodge them, for while they remained the obstructions in the river could not with safety be removed. While a portion of his force was beating down Fort Mifflin, he was busy in fortifying Philadelphia. He had extended intrenchments across from the Delaware to the Schuylkill. Having received more reinforcements from New York, he sent Cornwallis to fall upon Fort Mercer in the rear. That officer, with a detachment of about two thousand men, crossed the Delaware from Chester to Billingsport (Nov. 18, 1777), where he was joined by some troops just arrived from New York. Washington had been apprised of this movement, and had detached Gen. Huntington's brigade to join that of Varnum in New Jersey. He also ordered Maj.-Gen. Greene to proceed with his division to the relief of the garrison, and to oppose Cornwallis. That able officer, accompanied by Lafayette, who had not yet quite recovered from a wound received in the battle on the Brandywine, crossed the Delaware at Burlington, and marched with considerable force toward Red Bank. He expected to be reinforced by Glover's brigade, then on its march through New Jersey, but was disappointed. Ascertaining that the force of Cornwallis was greatly superior to his own in numbers Gen. Greene abandoned the idea of giving him battle, and filed off toward Haddonfield. Col. Greene, deprived of all hope of succor, evacuated Fort Mercer (November 20th), leaving the artillery, with a considerable quantity of cannon-balls and stores, in the hands of the enemy. Cornwallis dismantled the fort and demolished the works. His army was augmented by reinforcements, and with about five thousand men he took post at and fortified Gloucester Point, whence he might have a supervision of affairs in Lower Jersey. Morgan's rifle corps joined Gen. Greene, but the Americans were not strong enough to venture a regular attack on Cornwallis. A detachment of one hundred and fifty riflemen under Lieut.-Col. Butler, and an equal number of militia under Lafayette, attacked a picket of the enemy three hundred strong, killed between twenty and thirty of them, drove the remainder into the camp at Gloucester, and returned without losing a man. Gen. Greene soon afterward withdrew from New Jersey and joined Washington, and Cornwallis returned to Philadelphia. The American fleet, no longer supported by the forts, sought other places of safety. On a dark night (Nov. 21, 1777), the galleys, one brig, and two sloops crept cautiously along the Jersey shore, past Philadelphia, and escaped to Burlington. Seventeen other vessels, unable to escape, were abandoned by their crews and burned, at Gloucester. The American defenses on the Delaware were now scattered to the winds; the obstructions in the river were removed, the enemy had full possession of Philadelphia, Congress had fled to the interior, and the broken battalions of the patriot army sought winter quarters on the banks of the Schuylkill, at Valley Forge."

More than a century has elapsed since the battle of Red Bank, but the embankments and trenches of Fort Mercer are still plainly discernible. A forest of young pines protects them from being leveled by the plow, and they are likely long to remain. The washing away of the bank by the river has, from time to time, exposed the remains of the soldiers who were buried there in boxes after the battle.

Between the fort and the Whitall house was the grave of Count Donop, marked by a modest stone, but the crumbling of the bank exposed his remains, and in 1874 Mr. Murray, the occupant of the Whitall house, humanely removed them to another place of interment.

The old Whitall house still stands, a short distance south from the fort, and close to the river-bank. It is a brick structure, and it is now one hundred and thirty-four years old, as appears from the date of its erection on the north end, where the characters "J. A. W." (James and Anna Whitall), "1748," may still be seen.

Lossing, who wrote in 1851, said, "The Whitalls were Quakers, and of course, though Whigs, took no part in the war. This fact made some suspect the old man of Toryism. I was informed by the present owner that when the attack was made upon the fort, and his grandmother was urged to flee from the house, she refused, saying, 'God's arm is strong and will protect *me*. I may do good by staying.' She was left alone in the house, and while the battle was raging, and cannon-balls were driving like sleet against and around her dwelling, she calmly plied her spinning-wheel in a room in the second story. At length a twelve-pound ball from a British vessel in the river, grazing the American flag-staff (a walnut-tree) at the fort, passed through the heavy brick wall on the north

gable, and, with a terrible crash, perforated a partition at the head of the stairs, crossed a recess, and lodged in another partition near where the old lady was sitting. Conceiving Divine protection a little more certain elsewhere after this manifestation of the power of gunpowder, the industrious dame gathered up her implements, and, with a step quite as agile as in youth, she retreated to the cellar, where she continued her spinning until called to attend the wounded and dying who were brought into her house at the close of the battle. She did, indeed, do good by remaining, for, like an angel of mercy, she went among the maimed, unmindful whether they were friend or foe, and administered every relief to their sufferings in her power. She scolded the Hessians for coming to America to butcher the people. At the same time she bound up their wounds tenderly, and gave them food and water."

On the green between the Whitall house and the river formerly lay the cannon which burst and killed several of the Americans during the action. This relic was removed by the government ten years since. A tract of one hundred acres of ground here was purchased by the government in 1872, and the march of improvement is not likely further to obliterate the few remaining traces of the battle of Red Bank.

CHAPTER VIII.

REVOLUTIONARY HISTORY.—(*Continued.*)

Operations in Salem and Cumberland Counties.—While the Americans were encamped at Valley Forge, and the British held possession of Philadelphia, the latter at various times sent out parties to raid the country, plunder the people, and break up the feeble American posts. Among the most active troops in these enterprises were the Queen's Rangers, a corps of American Loyalists, or Tories, that had been enlisted mostly in Connecticut and the vicinity of New York. They were, as their name implies, designed for active service, and at one time they numbered about four hundred men. They had become reduced in numbers, but in the autumn of 1777 Maj. Simcoe, a young and efficient officer of the British army, was placed in command of them. By his zeal and military ability he soon made this corps a model of its kind. About the 20th of February, 1778, an expedition of this kind was sent out from Philadelphia, under the command of Col. Abercrombie, of the Fifty-second Regiment. It consisted of about five hundred men, and included the Rangers. They went to Salem by water, and remained several days, reconnoitering to ascertain the position of Wayne, who was then in New Jersey collecting horses and provisions for the American army. They also helped themselves to whatever they wished without ceremony.

On the 17th of March, in the same year, a British force, composed mostly of Scotchmen from the Seventeenth and Forty-fourth Regiments in Philadelphia, twelve or fifteen hundred strong, under the command of Col. Mawhood and Majs. Simcoe and Sims, marched to Salem. They sought to surprise Col. Anthony Wayne, but that vigilant officer made good his retreat without loss. They were joined by about three hundred Tories, who were placed under the command of British officers, and who wore a uniform of green faced with white, and cocked hats with broad white bands to distinguish them from the British troops whose uniform was red. From these Tories Col. Mawhood learned that about three hundred militia, under command of Col. Benjamin Holme, were posted on the south side of Alloway's Creek, at Quinton's bridge, three miles from Salem. He determined, therefore, to dislodge them, and, as he openly declared, "chastise the insolent rebels who dared to resist his majesty's arms." He sent out parties to collect horses among the inhabitants, and on these he mounted some of his best men for the expedition. Meantime Col. Holme was on the alert. He threw out vedettes towards various points, to watch the movements of the enemy and prevent surprise by a passage of the stream elsewhere, while he prepared to dispute the passage of the bridge.

On the morning of the 18th Col. Mawhood dispatched Maj. Simcoe with his rangers, and before daylight they had secreted themselves within half a mile of the bridge, in a deep ravine and a tangled, bushy swamp. They also took possession of a two-story brick house, occupied at that time by Benjamin Wetherby, and drove the family into the cellar. The main road to Salem ran between this house and the barn, and the swamp with its thicket of bushes was near by. In this house, barn, and swamp the British were secreted.

After daybreak a small portion of the enemy showed themselves, and manœuvred for the purpose of drawing the Americans across the bridge into the ambush. In this they were finally successful, for the most excitable of the patriots became too anxious to be restrained by the more prudent officers present. Capt. Smith, the senior officer present, determined to cross the bridge and attack the enemy. He led the way, and in a confused, unmilitary manner, they crossed without —as prudent, vigilant men should do—examining to learn whether or not there were concealed foes. The decoying party feigned a flight, and Capt. Smith calling out, "We will have them before they get to Mill Hollow!" pursued. After passing some yards beyond Wetherby's house the patriots found themselves in the midst of the enemy that opened on them from the house, barn, swamp, and fences a galling and destructive fire. They retreated towards the bridge confusedly, fighting bravely in squads. The horsemen

were not able to charge on them effectively, for the untrained horses became frightened and unmanageable. Though thus surprised, and attacked in front, flank, and rear, they made their retreat across the bridge, with the loss of between thirty and forty, many of whom were drowned in the creek. During this skirmish and retreat Capt. Smith had a part of his cue shot away, and was grazed by a bullet in his loins. His horse was twice shot, but took his rider over the bridge, then fell dead.

Col. Hand, of the Cumberland militia, had been informed of the presence of the enemy, and hastened to join the force at Quinton's bridge. He arrived with two pieces of cannon just at the moment when the Americans commenced their retreat, and at once placed his men in the trenches that had just been vacated by the patriots, and opened on the pursuing enemy such a severe fire as to check their pursuit. When the retreating patriots had recrossed the creek the draw of the bridge was cut away. This was done by a man named Andrew Bacon, who seized an axe, and worked while volleys were fired at him. He finished his work, and rendered the bridge impassable, but on retiring to the trenches he received a wound which crippled him for life, though he lived to the age of more than eighty years.

The failure of Maj. Simcoe, with his fine battalion, to drive the Americans from their trenches greatly chagrined Col. Mawhood, and he determined on an attack the next day with his full force. In anticipation of this, the militia employed themselves during the remainder of the day, not only in burying their dead and caring for their wounded, but in strengthening their position, so as to be able to repel the expected attack. It is said that on that night they entered into a solemn compact that "no British soldier should eat bread or set his foot on that side of Alloway's Creek while there was a man left to defend it."

At about ten the next morning, as was anticipated, the whole British force appeared, and, with martial music sounding, advanced to the foot of the causeway that led to the bridge, and formed their lines at the edge of the marsh. The creek there ran in a semicircular direction, and Cols. Holme and Hand had placed their men in their intrenchments, both up and down the stream, within musket range, so that the front and both flanks of the enemy were exposed to the fire of the patriots. Thus were they situated when the militia opened on them with cannon and small-arms in front, and with musketry on their flanks, as they sought to reach the bridge by the causeway. They were thus thrown into confusion, and compelled to retreat to Salem.

An expedition was sent the next day to the head of tidewater on the creek near Allowaystown, but it returned without crossing.

Maj. (afterward lieutenant-colonel) Simcoe in his journal gave the following account of his operations at this time in the vicinity of Salem. This is probably the most reliable source of information concerning the affair at Hancock's Bridge, which immediately succeeded the fight at Quinton's bridge. What has been handed down by tradition concerning it must be received with the allowance which should always be made for that uncertain source of information.

"An expedition was formed under the command of the late Col. Mawhood, consisting of the Twenty-seventh and Forty-sixth Regiments, the Queen's Rangers, and New Jersey Volunteers, they embarked the 12th of March, and fell down the Delaware. On the 17th the Queen's Rangers landed, at three o'clock in the morning, about six miles from Salem, the Huzzars carrying their accoutrements and swords. Maj. Simcoe was directed to seize horses, to mount the cavalry and the staff, and to join Col. Mawhood at Salem. This was accordingly executed. Maj. Simcoe, making a circuit and passing over Lambstone's bridge, arrived at Salem, near which Col. Mawhood landed. The Huzzars were tolerably well mounted, and sufficient horses procured for the other exigencies of the service. Col. Mawhood had given the strictest charge against plundering; and Maj. Simcoe, in taking the horses, had assured the inhabitants that they should be returned, or paid for, if they did not appear in arms, in a very few days; and none but officers entering the house, they received no other injury. The Queen's Rangers Infantry were about two hundred and seventy, rank and file, and thirty cavalry. Col. Mawhood gave directions for the forage to take place on the 18th. The town of Salem lies upon a creek of that name which falls into the Delaware nearly opposite Reedy Island. The Aloes or Allewas (Alloways) Creek, runs almost parallel to the Salem Creek, and falls into the Delaware to the southward of it; over this creek there were three bridges: Hancock's was the lower one, Quintin's that in the centre, and Thompson's the upper one. Between these creeks the foraging was to commence; the neck or peninsula formed by them was at its greatest distance seven, and at its least, four miles wide. The rebel militia was posted at Hancock's and Quintin's, the nearest bridges, which they had taken up and defended by breastworks. Col. Mawhood made detachments to mask these bridges and foraged in their rear. The officer who commanded the detachment, consisting of seventy of the Seventeenth Infantry, at Quintin's bridge, sent information that the enemy were assembled in great numbers at the bridge, and indicated as if they meant to pass over whenever he should quit it, in which case his party would be in great danger. Col. Mawhood marched with the Queen's Rangers to his assistance. He made a circuit so as to fall in upon the road that led from Thompson's to Quintin's bridge, to deceive any patrol which he might meet on his march, and to make them believe that he directed it to Thompson's, not Quintin's bridge. Approaching the bridge the Rangers halted

in the wood, and Col. Mawhood and Maj. Simcoe went to the party of the Seventeenth, but in such a manner as to give no suspicion that they were part of a reinforcement; the ground was high till within two hundred yards of the bridge, where it became marshy; immediately beyond the bridge the banks were steep, and on them the enemy had thrown up breastworks; there was a public-house very near the road, at the edge of its declivity into the marsh, on the Salem side. Col. Mawhood asked Maj. Simcoe whether he thought, if he left a party in the house, the enemy would pass by it or not? who replied that he thought they would be too cowardly to do it, but at any rate the attempt could do no harm, and if he pleased, he would try. Col. Mawhood directed Maj. Simcoe to do so, who accordingly profiting by the broken ground of the orchard which was behind it, and the clothing of his men, brought Capt. Stephenson and his company into the house undiscovered; the front windows were opened and the back ones were shut, so that no thorough light could be seen; the women of the house were put in the cellar, and ordered to be silent; the door was left open, and Lieut. McKay stood behind it with a bayonet, ready to seize the first person whose curiosity might prompt him to enter; the Queen's Rangers were brought into the wood near to that part where it ended in clear ground, and two companies, under Capt. Saunders, were advanced to the fences at the very edge of it, where they lay flat. Col. Mawhood then gave orders for the detachment of the Seventeenth, who were posted near the house, to call in their sentinels and retreat up the road in full view of the enemy. This party had scarcely moved when the enemy laid the bridge and passed it; a detachment of them went immediately across the marsh to the heights on the left, but the principal party, about two hundred, in two divisions, proceeded up the road. Capt. Stephenson, as they approached the house, could hear them say, 'Let us go into the house,' etc., but they were prevented both by words and by action by the officer who was at their head; he was on horseback, and spurring forward, quitted the road to go into the field on the right, through a vacancy made by the rails being taken for fires; his party still proceeded up the road, and the first division passed the house; the officer, his sight still fixed on the red clothes of the Seventeenth, approached close up to the fence, where Capt. Saunders lay; he did not immediately observe the Rangers, and, it is probable, might not, had he not heard one of the men stifling a laugh; looking down he saw them, and galloped off; he was fired at, wounded, and taken. The division that had passed the house attempted to return. Capt. Stephenson rallied, drove them across the fields; Capt. Saunders pursued them; the Huzzars were let loose, and afterward the battalion, Col. Mawhood leading them, Maj. Simcoe directed the Seventeenth back to the house, with the Grenadiers and Highlanders of the Rangers, ready to force the bridge, if ordered. The enemy for a moment quitted it. Col. Mawhood thought it useless to pass it. Some of the division who passed the house were taken prisoners, but the greater part were drowned in Aloes Creek. The officer who was taken proved to be a Frenchman. The Rangers had one Huzzar mortally wounded, and, what was unfortunate, he was wounded by a man whom, in the eagerness of the pursuit, he had passed, given quarters to, and not disarmed; the villain, or coward, was killed by another Huzzar. The corps returned to Salem.

"The rebels still occupying the posts at Quintin's and Hancock's bridges, and probably accumulating, Col. Mawhood determined to attack them at the latter, where, from all reports, they were assembled to nearly four hundred men. He intrusted the enterprise to Maj. Simcoe, and went with him and a patrol opposite to the place. The major ascended a tree and made a rough sketch of the buildings, which, by conversing with the guides, he improved into a tolerable plan of the place, and formed his mode of attack accordingly. He embarked on the 20th, at night, on board the flat-boats. He was to be landed at an inlet seven miles below Aloes Creek, when the boats were to be immediately returned, and by a private road he was to reach Hancock's bridge, opposite to which Maj. Mitchell was detached with the Twenty-seventh Regiment, to co-operate with him. Maj. Simcoe foresaw the difficulties and dangers, but he kept them to himself; everything depended on surprise. The enemy were nearly double his numbers, and his retreat, by the *absolute orders* to send back the boats, was cut off, but he had just confidence in the silence, attention, and spirit of the corps. By some strange error in the naval department, when the boats arrived off Aloes Creek, the tide set so strong against them that, in the opinion of the officer of the navy, they could not reach the place of their destination till midday. Maj. Simcoe determined not to return, but to land on the marshes at the mouth of Aloes Creek. There were good guides with him. They found out a landing-place, and after a march of two miles through the marshes, up to their knees in mud and water, labors rendered more fatiguing by the carriage of the first wooden planks they met with to form bridges with them over the ditches, they at length arrived at a wood upon dry land. Here the corps was formed for the attack. There was no public road which led to Hancock's bridge but that which the Rangers were now in possession of. A bank on which there was a footway led from Hancock's to Quintin's bridge. Hancock's house was a large brick house; there were many storehouses round it, and some few cottages. Capt. Saunders was detached to ambuscade the dike that led to Quintin's bridge, about half a mile from the quarters, and to take up a small bridge which was upon it, as the enemy would probably fly that way, and if not pursued too closely,

would be more easily defeated. Capt. Dunlop was detached to the rear of Hancock's house, in which it was presumed the officers were quartered, directed to force it, occupy and barricade it, as it commanded the passage of the bridge. Different detachments were allotted to the houses supposed to be the enemy's quarters, which, having mastered, they were ordered to assemble at Hancock's. A party was appointed to relay the bridge. On approaching the place two sentries were discovered; two men of the light infantry followed them, and as they turned about bayoneted them. The companies rushed in, and each, with proper guides, forced the quarters allotted to it. No resistance being made, the light infantry, who were in reserve, reached Hancock's house by the road, and forced the front door, at the same time that Capt. Dunlop, by a more difficult way, entered the back door. As it was very dark, these companies had nearly attacked each other. The surprise was complete, and would have been so had the whole of the enemy's force been present, but, fortunately for them, they had quitted it the evening before, leaving a detachment of twenty or thirty men, all of whom were killed. Some very unfortunate circumstances happened here. Among the killed was a friend of the government, then a prisoner among the rebels. Old Hancock, the owner of the house, and his brother, Maj. Simcoe had made particular inquiry, and was informed that he did not live at home since the rebels had occupied the bridge. The information was partly true; he was not there in the daytime, but unfortunately returned home at night. Events like these are the real miseries of war. The roads which led to the country were immediately ambuscaded, and Lieut. Whitlock was detached to surprise a patrol of seven men who had been sent down the creek. This he effected completely. On their refusal to surrender, he fired on them. Only one escaped. This firing gave the first notice of the success of the enterprise to the Twenty-seventh Regiment, with so much silence it had hitherto been conducted. The bridge was now laid, and Maj. Simcoe communicated to Col. Mitchell that the enemy were at Quintin's bridge, that he had good guides to conduct him thither by a private road, and that the possession of Hancock's house secured a retreat. Lieut.-Col. Mitchell said that his regiment was much fatigued by the cold, and that he would return to Salem as soon as the troops joined. The ambuscaders were of course withdrawn, and the Queen's Rangers were forming to pass the bridge, when a rebel patrol passed where an ambuscade had been, and discovering the corps, galloped back. Lieut.-Col. Mitchell, finding his men in high spirits, had returned, purposing to march to Quintin's bridge; but being informed of the enemy's patrol, it was thought best to return. Col. Mawhood, in public order, 'returned his best thanks to Maj. Simcoe and his corps for their spirited and good conduct in the surprise of the rebel posts.' Two days after, the Queen's Rangers patrolled to Thompson's bridge. The enemy, who had been posted there, were alarmed at the approach of a cow the night before, fired at it, wounded it, and then fled. They also abandoned Quintin's bridge and retired to a creek sixteen miles from Aloes Creek. Maj. Simcoe, making a patrol with the Huzzars, took a circuit towards the rear of one of the parties sent out to protect the foragers; a party of the enemy had been watching them the whole day, and unluckily, the forage being completed, the detachment had just left its ground, and was moving off; the enemy doing the like, met the patrol, were pursued, and escaped by the passage which the foragers had just left open. Only one was taken, being pursued into a bog, which the Hussars attempted in vain to cross, and were much mortified to see a dozen of the enemy who had passed round it in safety within a few yards. They consisted of all the field-officers and committee-men of the district. The prisoner was their adjutant. The enemy, who were assembled at Cohansey, might easily have been surprised, but Col. Mawhood judged that having completed his forage with success, his business was to return, which he effected. The troops embarked without any accident, and sailed for Philadelphia."

The following, relating to the massacre at Hancock's Bridge, is from Johnson's "History of Salem:"

"That night, the murdering party being selected, went, as directed, in boats, down Salem Creek to the river, thence to Alloway's Creek, thence up the same to a suitable distance from Hancock's Bridge where they were to land, and being favored by the darkness of the night, were to attack the picket in the house in which they were stationed as their headquarters, and put every man to death they found there. In that house, the property of Judge Hancock, were Mr. Charles Fogg, a very aged man, Joseph Thompson, and —— Bacon, all Quakers. A few others besides the guard, composed of a full company of men, were those persons in that house on that ill-fated night, all wrapt in sleep, worn down with watching, nature exhausted, and many of them doomed to sleep the long sleep of death. The hellish mandate was issued at headquarters, 'Go—spare no one—put all to death—give no quarters.' These refugees, only to be associated with their brethren, the imps of the infernal regions, did their best, and glutted their worse than savage passions in the innocent blood of their unoffending neighbors. They killed and desperately mangled, with fiendish ferocity, such whom they saw writhing under the severity of their wounds, and thus destroyed more than two-thirds of all who were within that house.

"It was currently reported, and that report believed to be true, that a negro man, who went by the name of Nicholson's Frank, and a man from Gloucester County, called Jonathan Ballanger, were the two persons who attended this murdering party as pilots.

"Ballanger came to the house of John Steward (a farmer near Hancock's Bridge), armed, that very same night, some time before day. Steward said that he soon discovered from the looks and conversation of Ballanger that some evil was about to be done. With some persuasion he prevailed on him to go into the room and lie down. When he went in he turned the key in the door, nor did he open it until about daylight in the morning. When Ballanger came out of the room he stayed but a few minutes and went away, carrying with him his musket. A short time after he had left the house the report of a gun was heard in the direction in which Ballanger had walked, and by the side of the fence along which he had gone a few moments before was found Reuben Sayers, mortally wounded, being a distance of not more than one-fourth of a mile from Steward's house."

Ballanger was not seen by any person after he left Steward's, until several years afterward. The suspicion of the murder of Sayers could be fixed upon no one but him. Immediately after the massacre of the picket and private citizens, the refugees returned to Salem over the bridge, the draw of which they laid. Ballanger and the negro, no doubt, returned by water with the boatmen. It could have been none of the refugees who were at Hancock's. The circumstantial evidence against Ballanger was most assuredly of the very strongest kind, amounting pretty near to positive. Public opinion was decidedly against him, for he was known to be a rank Tory, from the very hotbed of Toryism, of those who secretly traded with the British while they occupied Philadelphia. It was but a short mile from Hancock's Bridge to where Sayers was found weltering in his blood. He had escaped thus far towards the woods or marshes in his flight from the murdering refugees. Not a single individual of the enemy was seen anywhere near to the field where Sayers was found. The murderer was always believed to be none other than Jonathan Ballanger.[1]

"A few names of some of the desperate villains, the refugees, which I here mention, ought never to be forgotten. One fellow, who usually bore the name of Proud Harry, a plasterer by trade, an insolent, swaggering scoundrel, a braggadocio. Another, by name Jo Daniels. Another, if possible, worse than Satan himself,—his name was John Hanks. This fellow was brought up from a boy in the family of Morris Beesley. The son of Morris, whose name was Walker, belonged to that company of militia. Hanks, with another villian, rushed upon young Beesley to kill him. He begged of Hanks in the most pitiable manner to protect him and spare his life. He urged upon him their friendship and intimacy, their having grown up from boys together. All his entreaties were in vain. The murderer heard his pleas, and then very sternly told him that for their former intimacy alone he was determined to kill him, and then stabbed him and left him. The poor youth lived long enough to tell his tale of woe to those people who came to take care of the dead and wounded.

"Another instance I will mention of a militia man whose name was Darius Dailey, who, escaping from the house, was pursued by two of the refugees; while running he saw an English soldier; he made towards him as fast as he could, calling out to him at the same time to save him; crying out, 'Oh, save me! save me, soldier! I am your countryman! Save me, save me! I am a Scotchman! I am your countryman!' The very name of countryman, even coming from the mouth of an enemy, and in the midst of slaughter, struck the tender fibres of the stern soldier's heart. He immediately put himself in an attitude of defence, and stopped the pursuing refugees, and told them that he should protect the man at all hazards; that he surrendered himself to him, and that he was his prisoner. When his flurry had in some measure subsided, Dailey gave his name to the soldier, the soldier his name to Dailey. They were both struck almost speechless with astonishment; they now found that they had been bosom friends and schoolmates together, when boys, in Scotland. Dailey was conducted a prisoner, with a few others, to Salem, whose lives had been spared by the English soldiers.

"The names of the officers of that unfortunate company of militia who were so dreadfully cut to pieces on that dreadful night were Carleton Sheppard, captain; Benjamin Curlis, first lieutenant; Andrew Lowder, second lieutenant; William Bresby, ensign."

After the affairs at Quinton's Bridge and Hancock's Bridge, Col. Mawhood sent foraging parties to plunder the farmers of their hay, grain, horses, cattle, and everything that could be useful to the British. All the teams that could be obtained were pressed into his service to transport that which was thus taken to the vessels that had been sent to convey this plunder to Philadelphia. A larger fleet was in the creek for that purpose than has been seen there before or since. Foraging parties were sent to explore Elsinborough, Lower Mannington, and Salem, where it was certain no resistance could be made. A strong guard was sent with the foragers into the township of Lower Penn's Neck.

Barber says, "Capt. Andrew Sinnickson lived at that time in Penn's Neck, and being notified of the party approaching, hastily collected together as many

[1] Some years after this a son of Sayers, master of a small vessel navigating the Delaware River, in bringing his vessel up to a wharf below Philadelphia, in a very dark evening, being a little intoxicated, accidentally fell overboard, but was humanely rescued by a person who happened to be on the wharf. As soon as he had sufficiently recovered he discovered in the face of his deliverer a son of Ballanger, the murderer of his father. He swore he would not owe his life to such a d—d rascal, immediately threw himself into the river, and it was with no little difficulty and risk that his life was a second time saved.

of his men as could be mustered, came upon the guard and their foragers (in what was then called Long Lane), and after a severe contest the enemy was routed; and in the melee the commanding officer lost his hat and cloak, and was obliged to flee to Salem without them. The next day Capt. Sinnickson sent a flag into the town, with the hat and cloak belonging to the officer, with something like this laconic message, '*That he had to regret the sudden departure of the officer, the owner of these articles, but hoped if he intended another visit into that township he might have the pleasure of detaining him till they became better acquainted.*' "

The following letters between the commanding officers of the British and American forces were exchanged shortly after the affair at Quinton's Bridge:

"Colonel Mawhood, commanding a detachment of the British army at Salem, induced by motives of humanity, proposes to the militia at Quintin's Bridge and the neighborhood, as well officers as private men, to lay down their arms and depart, each man to his own home. On that condition he solemnly promises to re-embark his troops without delay, doing no farther damage to the country; and he will cause his commissaries to pay for the cattle, hay, and corn that have been taken, in sterling money.

"If, on the contrary, the militia should be so far deluded and blind to their true interest and happiness, he will put the arms which he has brought with him into the hands of the inhabitants well affected, called Tories; and will attack all such of the militia as remain in arms, burn and destroy their houses and other property, and reduce them, their unfortunate wives and children, to beggary and distress; and to convince them that these are not vain threats he has subjoined a list of the names of such as will be the first objects to feed the vengeance of the British nation.

"Given under my hand, at headquarters, at Salem, the twenty-first day of March, 1778.

"C. Mawhood, *Colonel.*

"Edmund Keasby, Thomas Sinnickson, Samuel Dick, Whiten Cripps, Ebenezer Howell, Edward Hall, John Rowen, Thomas Thompson, George Trenchard, Elisha Cattel, Andrew Sinnickson, Nicholas Kean, Jacob Hufty, Benjamin Holme, William Shute, Anthony Sharp, and Abner Penton."

Reply of Col. Hand.

"Sir: I have been favored with what you say humanity has induced you to propose. It would have given me much pleasure to have found that humanity had been the line of conduct to your troops since you came to Salem. Not denying quarters, but butchering our men who surrendered themselves prisoners in the skirmish at Quinton's Bridge last Thursday, and bayoneting, yesterday morning, at Hancock's Bridge, in the most cruel manner, in cold blood, men who were taken by surprise, in a situation in which they neither could nor did attempt to make any resistance, and some of whom were not fighting men, are instances too shocking for me to relate, and, I hope, for you to hear. The brave are ever generous and humane. After expressing your sentiments of humanity, you proceed to make a request, which I think you would despise us if complied with. Your proposal that we should lay down our arms we absolutely reject. We have taken them up to maintain rights which are dearer to us than our lives, and will not lay them down till either success has crowned our arms with victory, or, like many ancient worthies contending for liberty, we meet with an honorable death. You mention that if we reject your proposal you will put arms in the hands of the Tories against us. We have no objection to the measure, for it would be a very good one to fill our arsenals with arms. Your threats to wantonly burn and destroy our houses and other property, and reduce our wives and children to beggary and distress is a sentiment which my humanity almost forbids me to recite, and induces me to imagine that I am reading the cruel order of a barbarous Attila, and not of a gentleman, brave, generous, and polished, with a genteel European education. To wantonly destroy will injure your cause more than ours; it will increase your enemies and our army. To destine to destruction the property of our most distinguished men, as you have done in your proposals, is, in my opinion, unworthy a generous foe, and more like a rancorous feud between two contending barons than a war carried on by one of the greatest powers on earth against a people nobly struggling for liberty. A line of honor would mark out that these men should share the fate of their country. If your arms should be crowned with victory (which God forbid!) they and their property will be entirely at the disposal of your sovereign. The loss of their property, while their persons are out of your power, will only render them desperate, and, as I said before, increase your foes and our army, and retaliation upon Tories and their property is not entirely out of our power. Be assured that these are the sentiments and determined resolution, not of myself only, but of all the officers and privates under me.

"My prayer is, sir, that this may reach you in health and great happiness.

"Given at headquarters at Quinton's Bridge, the 22d day of March, 1778.

"Elijah Hand, *Colonel.*"

CHAPTER IX.

REVOLUTIONARY HISTORY.—(*Continued.*)

Minor Operations in Gloucester County.—In the histories of the different townships in Gloucester, Salem, and Cumberland Counties accounts are given of minor affairs which occurred during the Revolution. The region immediately surrounding these counties was, during that war, the scene of many raids and conflicts of more or less importance, brief sketches of which will not be destitute of interest. In his "Reminiscences of Old Gloucester," Isaac Mickle, Esq., has given accounts of many of these, some of which are reproduced here.

Near Gloucester.—On the evening of Nov. 25, 1777, a lively affair occurred between Big and Little Timber Creeks, on the king's road. Lord Cornwallis, who was encamped at the point with about four thousand men and a large quantity of military stores, was about to move across the Delaware, and Gen. Greene, with a body of Americans, was at Haddonfield watching his movements. Lafayette, who was still suffering from a wound received some time previously, volunteered to reconnoiter the enemy, and attack them if he found it advisable. In making his reconnoissance he went very near to the enemy's lines on the sandy peninsula south from the outlet of Timber Creek, where he was discovered, and a detachment of dragoons was sent to intercept him. Seeing this, his guide pointed out a back path, which took him beyond the reach of his pursuers before they arrived at the bridge. He passed within musket-shot of an outpost, and reached his detachment in safety.

Lafayette reported,—

"After having spent the most part of the day in making myself well acquainted with the certainty of the enemy's motions, I came pretty late into the Gloucester road between the two Creeks. I had ten light horse, almost one hundred and fifty riflemen, and two pickets of militia. Col. Armaud, Col. Laumoy, and Chevaliers Duplessis and Gimat were the Frenchmen with me. A scout of my men under Duplessis went to ascertain how near to Gloucester were the enemy's first pickets, and they found, at the distance of two miles and a half from that place, a strong post of three hundred and fifty Hessians, with field pieces, and they engaged immediately. As my little reconnoitering party were in

fine spirits I supported them. We pushed the Hessians more than half a mile from the place where their main body had been, and we made them run very fast. British reinforcements came twice to them, but very far from recovering their ground they always retreated. The darkness of the night prevented us from pursuing our advantage. After standing on the ground we had gained, I ordered them to return, very slowly, to Haddonfield. I take great pleasure in letting you know that the conduct of our soldiers was above all praise. I never saw men so merry, so spirited, and so desirous to go on to the enemy, whatever force they might have, as that little party in this little fight."

Of Morgan's riflemen he said, "I found them even above their reputation." In this affair the Americans had one killed and six wounded. The British had twenty killed, many more wounded, and twenty prisoners.

In February, 1778, while Mad Anthony, as Gen. Wayne was called, was at Haddonfield some of his men went to Gloucester to reconnoiter the British. They were pursued, and a running fight took place, lasting nearly to the American cordon, with the greatest loss to the British. Col. Ellis, of the Gloucester County militia, was prominent in this fight. Soon afterward the whole British force at Gloucester moved on Wayne at Haddonfield, by night, but found only his empty quarters. On this occasion Miles Sage was caught, as elsewhere related.

While the British occupied Gloucester many depredations were committed on the people in the township. On one occasion some Englishmen came to the house of Col. Joseph Hugg, and engaged in the amusement of throwing a hatchet at the poultry in the yard. Mrs. Hugg said to them, "Do you call yourselves officers, and come thus to rob undefended premises? I have sons who are in Washington's army. They are gentlemen, and not such puppies as you." The house was soon afterwards burned by Col. Abercrombie.

Egg Harbor was, during the Revolution, a part of old Gloucester County. Mickle says of it, "In the Revolution the refugees of South Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland were continually passing to and from New York and other Northern points by way of Egg Harbor. These troublesome strangers did infinite mischief to the property of the shoremen, who were generally good Whigs, but on some occasions the tables were turned, and the refugees got their full deserts. Early in September, 1782, Capt. Douglas, with some of the Gloucester militia, attacked a boat containing eighteen refugees, of whom fourteen were killed. Several other equally severe retaliations are recorded.

"Towards the close of the war some people at Egg Harbor, and others further up in the interior, got to carrying on a considerable trade with the British in New York. The refugees often came there in large bodies, and committed great depredations on the people; and the troops taken at the capture of Lord Cornwallis, who were cantoned in Virginia, frequently escaped in small parties, and by concealing themselves in the woods in the day, and traveling only at night, by the assistance of guides and friends whom they found on their way, got to Egg Harbor, and from thence to New York. To prevent all this Capt. John Davis was sent with a company of men to Egg Harbor. On one occasion his lieutenant, Benjamin Bates, with Richard Powell, a private, called at a house where Davis had been informed over night that two refugee officers were lodging. Bates got to the house before any of the family had risen, except two girls who were making a fire in the kitchen. He inquired if there were any persons in the house beside the family, and was answered, 'None except two men from up in the country.' He bade the girls show him where they were, which they did. In passing through a room separating the kitchen from the bedroom he saw two pistols lying on a table. Knocking at the door, he was at first refused admittance, but finding him determined to enter the two refugees finally let him in. They refused to tell their names, but were afterwards found to be William Giberson and Henry Lane, refugee lieutenants, the former a notorious rascal, who had committed many outrages and killed one or two Americans in cold blood. On their way to the quarters of Davis' company, Giberson called attention to something he pretended to see at a distance, and while Bates was looking in that direction started in another, and being a very fast runner, although Bates fired his musket at him, he made his escape. Davis, on being informed of what had happened, told Bates to try again the next night. Accordingly, the next night he went to the same house. While in the act of opening the door he heard the click of a musket-cock behind a large tree within a few feet of him, and turning around saw Giberson just taking aim at him. He dropped on his knees, and the ball cut the rim of his hat. Giberson started to run, but before he had got many rods Bates gave him a load of buckshot, which broke his leg. He was well guarded till he could be removed with Lane to Burlington jail, from which, however, he soon made his escape, and went to New York.

"About the time of Giberson's capture, Davis was informed of a party of twenty-one British troops, who had escaped from the cantonment in Virginia, and arrived upon the Egg Harbor shore. Knowing where they would embark he secreted himself, with nineteen men, near where the boat lay that was to take them off to the vessel, and there waited their approach. When they came a very warm contest ensued, hand to hand and foot to foot. Davis and his men were completely victorious, having killed or taken prisoner every Englishman."

Many Revolutionary incidents have passed to oblivion, and on those that have been rescued from that fate by oral tradition, many times repeated and finally recorded, it is well to look with many grains of allowance, for at every repetition such traditions are liable to receive accessions.

Waterford.—In Waterford the people were stanch Whigs during the Revolution, and of course were ob-

noxious to the British. During the occupation of Haddonfield by the latter, in 1778, many of the houses north from Cooper's Creek were visited by foragers, who were not scrupulous concerning rights of property. On one of these occasions a British officer called at the residence of the Champions, and demanded their best horse. A fine unbroken animal was brought out and saddled, and the officer mounted and rode away. On arriving at a pond a short distance away, the colt became restive and threw his rider into the muddy pool. In revenge the officer ordered his men to rob the house, and rode away on a plow horse.

One worthy gentleman had a large amount of specie which he desired to prevent the Hessians, who also had their rendezvous at Haddonfield, from plundering. He therefore took his treasure at midnight to a secluded place, and by the light of a lantern buried it. On passing the spot the next morning he discovered that his gold was gone. His lantern had betrayed him to spies who were lurking around, and they removed his treasure as soon as he left the place of concealment.

In sharp dealing, however, the Yankees were usually fully equal to the enemy. On one occasion a Waterford man learned that the enemy at Mount Holly were in want of flour. He took ten well-filled bags to the commissary there, who opened each sack, and, finding good flour, paid the man a liberal price; as the man started away the officer said to him, "Stop! you're leaving your bags!" "You need not empty them," said he, "I'll throw the bags in for the sake of the cause!" On examination there was found a small quantity of flour at the top of each bag; the rest was —sawdust.

Haddonfield.—Several interesting incidents occurred at Haddonfield during the Revolution, one of which was the almost miraculous escape of Miles Sage, a brave dragoon, who belonged to Ellis' regiment. On one occasion, while his regiment was at Haddonfield, he and a comrade, named Ben Haines, were ordered to reconnoiter the enemy near Gloucester Point. He lost his companion, and on reaching the point learned that the British had already moved for Haddonfield, intending to surprise the Americans. He turned his fleet steed, and dashed through the darkness with the utmost speed for his camp. On arriving at the village he dismounted at Col. Ellis' quarters to give the alarm, but found that the house was filled with British officers. He remounted without being discovered, and galloped off in search of his retreating comrades. The enemy were drawn up near the eastern extremity of the town in three ranks. Through two of these he charged successfully, but his mare fell at the third, and he was at the mercy of his foes, who surrounded him, and inflicted on him thirteen bayonet wounds. A Scotch officer interposed in his behalf, and had him taken to the inn of the village and placed in the care of some women, one of whom was the mother of Governor Stratton. One of the women besought him to turn his thoughts heavenward, and he replied, "Martha, I mean to give the enemy thirteen rounds yet." He lived to do so, and to relate this adventure to his grandchildren.

Col. Stirling, and the Queen's Rangers under Maj. Simcoe, were at Haddonfield in the latter part of February, 1778, for the purpose of annoying Gen. Wayne, who was collecting supplies of cattle, etc. Simcoe, in his journal, says, "A circumstance happened here, which, *though not unusual in America* and in the rebel *mode of warfare*, it is presumed is singular elsewhere." As Maj. Simcoe was near the outposts, on horseback, in conversation with Lieut. Whitlock, they heard the report of a rifle, and a bullet passed between them. They were on high ground, and were able to see the man who fired running away. He was pursued and captured by Lieut. Whitlock and the guard. On being questioned why he had fired thus, he answered that he had often fired at the Hessians, who were there some time before, and thought he would do so again. Maj. Simcoe continues, "As he lived within half a mile of the spot, had he not been taken and the patrols pushed, the next day they would have found him, it is probable, employed in his household matters, and strenuously denying that he either possessed or had fired a gun. He was sent prisoner to Philadelphia." Maj. Simcoe doubled his guards, and enjoined particular watchfulness after this specimen of *rebel effrontery*, for he never felt safe among the Gloucester boys after that.

The Forty-second and the Rangers remained some days at Haddonfield, during which time they made valiant assaults on some tar-barrels in Timber Creek, and some rum-casks on the Egg Harbor road. On learning that Mad Anthony was on his way from Mount Holly to attack the forces at Haddonfield, Simcoe wished, as he represented, to secure the inhabitants of the village, by advancing to a favorable position two miles from the village, and lying in ambush. Stirling, however, saw fit to retire within the lines at Cooper's Ferry, and Simcoe led the retreat thither, notwithstanding his professed eagerness to fight. He says, "The night was uncommonly severe, and a cold sleet fell the whole way from Haddonfield to the ferry, where the troops arrived late, and the ground being occupied by barns and forage they were necessitated to pass the coldest night they ever felt without fire."

The next day fifty men, picked from the Forty-second and the Rangers, were sent three or four miles towards Haddonfield for some remaining forage; but were met by Wayne's cavalry, and driven back to the ferry. The Americans pursued them to the cordon of the enemy, where they found the British forces drawn up, the Forty-second on the right, Col. Markham in the centre, and the Queen's Rangers on the

left, and resting their left flank on Cooper's Creek. Some of the British troops were embarking for Philadelphia, and, as it appeared to be only a reconnoissance on the part of the Americans, Col. Markham's detachment, with the horses, also embarked. Just at that time a barn within the cordon was fired, and Simcoe supposed the Americans regarded this as an evidence that only a few stragglers were left of the British, they attacked and drove in the British pickets. Whereupon the Forty-second and the Rangers, with some sailors drawing some three-pounders, moved forward. In the vicinity of the academy and the Hicksite Friends' meeting-house the Forty-second maintained a heavy fire on the main body of the Americans in the woods on the Haddonfield road, while the Rangers were only opposed to a few cavalry that were reconnoitering on the left. As Simcoe advanced "to gain an eminence in front, which he conceived to be a strong advantageous position," probably the ridge at Dogwoodtown, half-way between Sixth Street, in Camden, and the creek, the cavalry fell back to the woods, except one officer, who faced the Rangers, and slowly waved his sword for his attendants to retreat. When the English light infantry had come within fifty yards of him, one of them called out, "You are a brave fellow, but you must go away!" He gave no heed to the warning, and a soldier fired at him, wounding the horse but doing no harm to the rider, who joined his comrades in the woods. This daring rider was Count Pulaski, the Pole, who had left his native land, and volunteered to fight for the advancement of the cause of universal liberty.

From the eminence which Simcoe had occupied the English sailors kept up a cannonade on some Americans who were removing the planks from Cooper's bridge, but this proved to be a harmless amusement, for none of the Americans were wounded. The English outnumbered the Americans ten to one in this affray, but the loss fell on the side of the former. Several of the rangers were wounded, and one grenadier was killed. This affair occurred on the 1st of March, 1778.

Cooper's Point was a British outpost during the occupation of Philadelphia. The enemy's lines extended from the point down the Delaware to near Market Street, and thence around to Cooper's Creek. Outside of these lines the people were continually plundered by the Hessians, several regiments of which were stationed here.

After the British occupation of Philadelphia batteries were placed along the river, and from these shot were sent after American militiamen who were seen loitering. One of these struck a rain-water cask from which a lady was taking water. On the arrival of the British fleet the men-of-war took position in the west channel, and the convoys and tenders, to the number of a hundred or more, anchored in the eastern channel, between Windmill Island and the New Jersey shore. The guns on the men-of-war were frequently exercised with full cartridges; and shot, which were doubtless thus thrown away, have been found at distances of one or two miles from the river, in Newton township.

The Americans frequently annoyed the enemy while they lay at the point. Soon after the retreat of Simcoe from Haddonfield, in March, 1778, Pulaski, with a body of Continental cavalry, approached close to the British lines to reconnoiter. An ambuscade had been placed on both sides of the road from the bridge to the middle ferry, and as Pulaski came on in advance of his men a Whig, named William West, sprang on a log and signaled to him to retreat. He did so, and thus his men were saved from destruction. At about the same time a severe fight occurred at Cooper's bridge, where a party of militiamen were surprised by the English, a portion were killed, and the rest captured and marched to Fort Washington, where they were taken on board of the Jersey prison-ship, from which few lived to return. The minute-men who annoyed the British here were very young men. They were brave, and the lives of those who fell were dearly sold.

John Stokes and David Kinsey, or Taph Bennet, as he was commonly called, were rangers who distinguished themselves by their daring exploits. They hung on the lines of the enemy, and many an Englishman fell, pierced by their bullets, when they little dreamed of an enemy being near them. Their names were well known to those who were encamped at Camden, and the mention of Jack and Taph would arouse in the Hessians lively visions of the world to come.

CHAPTER X.

REVOLUTIONARY HISTORY.—(*Continued.*)

Troops furnished by Gloucester, Salem, and Cumberland Counties.[1]—The first Continental troops of the "Jersey Line" were raised under a resolution of Congress adopted Oct. 9, 1775. This resolution asked for two battalions of eight companies each, and each company to consist of one captain, one lieutenant, one ensign, four sergeants, four corporals, and sixty-four privates. The privates were to be

[1] The historian has made free use of Adj.-Gen. Stryker's "Official Register of the officers and men of New Jersey in the Revolutionary war," in this account of the troops furnished by the State of New Jersey. In the preparation of this "Register," Gen. Stryker examined and compared the pension-lists of the government, the minutes of the Congress of the United States, and of the Legislature and Council of Safety, records of the War Department, as well as original manuscripts, rolls of companies of Continental troops, diaries of officers, paymasters, memoranda, quartermasters' reports, treasurers' receipts, returns to the commander-in-chief, etc. It is the only extensive and well-authenticated "Record" of the kind that has been published.

enlisted for one year, at five dollars per month, and were to be allowed, instead of bounty, "a felt hat, a pair of yarn-stockings, and a pair of shoes;" but were to furnish their own arms. These battalions were first designated the Eastern and Western, and subsequently the First and Second, Battalions. The First was commanded by William Alexander (Lord Stirling), and after his promotion to the rank of brigadier-general by Lieut.-Col. William Winds, who was promoted to the colonelcy; the Second by Col. William Maxwell. November 10th of the same year six companies of these battalions, all that were then full, were sent to do garrison duty in the fort on the Highlands of the Hudson; and on the 27th of the same month the balance of the two battalions went into barracks at New York. The battalions were mustered in December, and on the 10th of January, 1776, three companies of the First Battalion were ordered to Queens County, N. Y., to aid in arresting Tories. The rest of the battalion were stationed at Perth Amboy and Elizabethtown till May 3, 1776, when they left to join an expedition to Canada. They participated in the operations before Quebec, then went into barracks at Ticonderoga, where they remained till Nov. 5, 1776, when they were sent to New Jersey for discharge. On the 8th of January, 1776, the Second Battalion was ordered to Albany to report to Gen. Schuyler.

Authority for the formation of a third battalion, on the same terms, was given by Congress, Jan. 10, 1776. Of this Elias Dayton was made the colonel. Four companies of this battalion were first stationed at Staten Island, and the other four at Amboy.

The data for the following brief history of the seventh company in this battalion are taken from the diary of Ebenezer Elmer, who was commissioned an ensign on the 8th of February, 1775, and promoted to a lieutenancy in this company in the following April.

Recruiting for this company was commenced on the 19th of February, 1775, and on the 1st of March following the company was full. It remained in Cumberland County, preparing for its future campaign, till the 27th of that month, when it marched for its place of rendezvous. Under this date the diary says, "Marched up to where Daniel Stretch abused us (Whig Lane, Salem County), for which we gave him a new coat of tar and feathers, made him give three hearty cheers and beg our pardon, then proceeded on to the death of the fox that night, very tired."

They went into barracks at Elizabethtown on the 3d of April, and on the 16th of the same month proceeded to Amboy, where they went into barracks with three other companies of the same battalion. On the 28th of April they all left, and, with the four other companies that had been on Staten Island, proceeded, by way of Elizabethtown, to New York, where they arrived the next day. On the 2d of May they were mustered by the muster-master-general, and were pronounced by Gen. Washington "the flower of all the North American forces."

The following is the muster-roll of the company, as appears from the diary and from a manuscript copy made at the time, and now in the possession of C. E. Sheppard, Esq., of Bridgeton:

Commissioned Officers.

Captain, Joseph Bloomfield; First Lieutenant, William Gifford; Second Lieutenant, Ebenezer Elmer; Ensign, William Norcross.

Cadet.

Edmund D. Thomas.

Sergeants.

David Dare.
Preston Hannah.
Recompence Lake.
Street Maskell.

Corporals.

Jonathan Lummis.
Thomas Parker.
John Reeves.
Caroll Whittaker.

Musicians.

Joseph Riley, drummer.
Lewis James, fifer.

Privates.

John Barret.
Ephraim Bennet.
Peter Birney.
Davis Bivens.
Charles Bowen.
Henry Bragg.
Ezekiel Brayman.
Henry Buck.
James Burch.
Richard Burch.
James Buren.
John Burroughs.
John Casperson.
Azariah Casto.
Charles Cosgrove.
Jonathan Davis.
Abraham Dorchester.
Samuel Dowdney.
Glover Fithian.
Abraham Garrison.
Bennet Garrison.
Joel Garrison.
Joseph Garrison.
Matthias Garrison.
Thomas Gibson.
Philip Goggin.
Robert Griggs.
John Hayes.
William Haynes.
Abraham Hazleton.
Isaac Hazleton.
John Henry.
Daniel Ireland.
Samuel Jackson.
Tuley Jenkins.
Erick Johnson.
Othniel Johnson.
Alexander Jones.
John Jones.
David Ketcham.
Davis Langley.
Elnathan Langley.
Daniel Lawrence.
James Logan.
John Major.
David Martin.
Benjamin Massey.
Uriah Maul.
Charles McDade.
William McGee.
William McGrah.
Daniel Moore.
Elijah Moore.
John Mutten.
Benjamin Ogden.
Samuel Potter.
James Ray.
Clement Remington.
Daniel Rice.
James Riley.
John Royal.
Edward Russel.
Ananias Sayer.
Oliver Shaw.
Peter Sheppard.
Philip Sheppard.
Reed Sheppard.
Benjamin Simpkins.
Seeley Simpkins.
William Smith.
Lewis Thompson.
Moses Tullis.
William Tullis.
Elijah Wheaton.
Ebenezer Woodruff.

Absent.

Sick, John Shaw.

Deserters.

Edward Christian.
John McGlaskey.
Daniel O. Ryan.

On the 3d of May the Third and First Battalions embarked on sloops for Albany, where they arrived on the morning of the 8th. The following is a description of the city given in Mr. Elmer's diary:

"The town consists of a large number of houses, mostly old Dutch buildings; it stands in the valley on the west side of North River; the hill on the back of the town is as high as the tallest houses. It is the value of half a mile long upon the river, and about forty perches from the water up. There are no streets that lead straight up from the water, and those which run parallel with the river, which are only two, have several windings in their course. The land is very clayey and slippery in wet weather. In the hilly part of the town is very fine meadow ground. Some distance from the town, on the S. W. side, upon the brink of the hill, stands Gen. Schuyler's house, which is a very stately building, with fine meadows before his door. The land in general, especially on the east side of the river, is pine woods and very hilly. There is, however, some very good land on the west side, in the vales. The city has a mayor and aldermen in it, tho' the mayor is a rank Tory, and so are many of the inhabitants, though a great many are staunch Whigs."

Such was the capital of the State of New York in 1776.

It was intended that these battalions of New Jersey troops should form a part of an expedition to Canada, but intelligence from Quebec induced a change of plan, and on the 1st of June the Third Battalion marched for Johnstown, in the Mohawk Valley, where it arrived on the 4th.

On the 6th Capt. Bloomfield's company, with others, was sent to German Flats, where an attack from the enemy was feared. On the 18th the rest of the battalion marched for the same place. They arrived at Fort Herkimer on the 20th, and received orders to fortify there. On the 12th of July the battalion, except two companies, one of which was Capt. Bloomfield's, marched for Fort Stanwix.

On the 14th news was received of the Declaration of Independence by the Continental Congress, and on the 15th

"an assembly was beat for the men to parade in order to receive a treat and to drink the States' health, when, having made a barrel of grog, the Declaration was read, and the following toast given by Parson Caldwell: 'Harmony, Virtue, Honor, and all propriety to the free and independent United States of America. Wise Legislatures, brave and victorious armies, both by sea and land, to the American States;' when three hearty cheers were given, and the grog flew round amain. The parole for the day was '*The Free and Independent States of America.*'"

Thus did these patriots celebrate their first "independence" on the banks of the Mohawk, and wake with their cheers the echoes from the forest-covered hillsides.

On the 21st of August the fort on which the command had labored at German Flats was completed, and christened Fort Dayton. The occasion was celebrated, says the diary, after firing a volley from the port-holes, by

"drinking, scouting round the fort, hurraing, swinging of hats, and hawbucking about for an hour, when they were drawn up in a square and the captain gave them a smart preachment, putting off his hat and beginning with '*friends, countrymen, and fellow-citizens*, little did I think that I should address you to-day, but after making merry our hearts upon this occasion I feel an impulse of mine to speak to you which I am not able to withstand. Many of you, my Cumberland lads, have traveled with me from your native homes, 500 miles, into this wilderness in this glorious cause of liberty,' etc., etc."

In September the company joined their comrades at Fort Schuyler.

On the 12th of October Lieut. Elmer was ordered to go with twenty men to look after a scouting-party that had been sent to Oswego, but pending preparations for their departure the party returned. On the 17th Col. Elmer arrived at Fort Schuyler with several companies of his regiment. On the 19th an express arrived from Gen. Schuyler announcing a battle on the lake, between Gen. Arnold and the king's troops, and requesting the regiment to come forward with all expedition, and on the 20th it took up its march. The journal gives the marches for each day, and the camping at each night till the 25th of October, when Schenectady was reached. Thence the march was continued, as the journal states, through a swampy, uninhabited country, for a portion of the distance, till, on the 1st of November, they arrived at Ticonderoga. Here they were at first apprehensive of an attack from the enemy, whose morning and evening guns they could distinctly hear till the 7th, when they ceased to be heard, and it was believed that the forces had evacuated Crown Point, and that the fleet in the lake had retired. The regiment remained, engaged in ordinary garrison duty, till December 20th, when it crossed to Mount Independence. Here it remained during the intensely cold winter of 1776–77, discharging garrison duty, and frequently parading and drilling on the ice.

During the summer which they passed in the Mohawk Valley, at Johnstown, German Flats, Fort Dayton, and Fort Schuyler, they were engaged in erecting fortifications, protecting the inhabitants, and preventing the incursions of hostile Indians. At Ticonderoga and Mount Independence their duties were not less arduous, and by reason of the severity of the winter their sufferings were great. It was not their fortune, during their period of service, to be engaged on the battle-field, but in the discharge of the duties which devolved on them they acquitted themselves with honor, and contributed their share toward the accomplishment of the final grand result of the war.

On the 2d of March, 1777, the battalion started on its march homeward. It arrived at Morristown on the 18th, and was there discharged on the 23d. The diary states,—

"On Sunday, the 23d, we set out for home, and I arrived at Bridgeton the Friday following, being the 28th of March, having been from there a year and a day."

Sept. 16, 1776, a second establishment of troops was made by the Congress of the United Colonies. Under this eighty-eight battalions were to be enlisted, to serve during the war, and of these the "Jersey Line" consisted of four. The sum of twenty dollars was offered as a bounty to each non-commissioned officer and soldier, and bounty lands, at the close of the war, to each officer and soldier, or to his representatives in case of his death in the service, as follows: Five hundred acres to each colonel, four hundred and fifty acres to each lieutenant-colonel, four hundred to each major, three hundred to each captain, two hundred to each lieutenant, one hundred and fifty to each en-

sign, and to each non-commissioned officer and soldier one hundred.

It was also

"*Resolved*, That for the further encouragement of the non-commissioned officer and soldier who shall engage in the service during the war a suit of clothes be annually given each of the said officers and soldiers, to consist, for the present year, of two linen hunting-shirts, two pair of overalls, a leathern or woolen waistcoat, with sleeves, one pair of breeches, a hat or leathern cap, two shirts, two pair of hose, and two pair of shoes, amounting in the whole to the value of twenty dollars, or that sum to be paid to each soldier who shall procure those articles for himself and produce a certificate thereof from the captain of the company to which he belongs to the paymaster of the regiment."

Arrangements were made by the General Assembly of New Jersey to carry into effect this arrangement, and to provide for the re-enlistment of those already in the service. The organization of the First Battalion, Col. Silas Newcomb, was completed in December, 1776; the Second, Col. Israel Shreve, in February, 1777; the Fourth, Col. Ephraim Martin, during the same month; and the Third, Col. Elias Dayton, in April of that year. Col. Maxwell was made a brigadier-general in October, 1776, and was assigned to the command of these battalions, which were called "Maxwell's brigade."

In May, 1777, this brigade was placed in Gen. Stephens' division, and was encamped at Elizabethtown, Bound Brook, and Spanktown (Rahway). This division, during the summer of 1777, marched through Pennsylvania and Delaware, and a portion of the "New Jersey Line" opened the battle of Brandywine, on the morning of September 11th. They continued actively engaged through the fight, and afterwards skirmished with the enemy, arriving at Germantown, where they encamped. In the battle at this place, October 4th, Maxwell's brigade formed the *corps de reserve* and left wing of the American army, under the command of Maj.-Gen. Lord Stirling. The brigade distinguished itself in this battle, especially the First Battalion, which lost heavily in men and officers.

The winter of 1777–78 was passed by this brigade, with the rest of the army, at Valley Forge. On the evacuation of Philadelphia by the British, in June, 1778, this brigade was detached from the main army, and, with other troops, was placed under the command of Gen. Lafayette, to harass and impede Gen. Clinton's force. June 28, 1778, the Jersey Line, as well as the militia under the command of Maj.-Gen. Philemon Dickinson, took part in the battle of Monmouth.

Most of the winter of 1778–79 was passed by the brigade at Elizabethtown, though a detachment of the Second Battalion was at Newark, and a portion of the Fourth at Spanktown (Rahway). In May, 1779, Maxwell's brigade was ordered with the army of Gen. Sullivan to march up the Susquehanna River and lay waste the settlements of the Seneca Indians, and in October of the same year it returned to New Jersey.

May 27, 1778, Congress made a new arrangement, or *third establishment*, of the troops, under which the constitution of the different battalions was changed; and by an act, March 9, 1779, the number of battalions in the Jersey Line was changed to three. A bounty of two hundred dollars was offered, and provision was made for enlisting three hundred and sixty-five volunteers.

On the 9th of February, 1780, New Jersey was called on for sixteen hundred and twenty men, to fill the "Jersey Line." Volunteers were called for, and a bounty of one thousand dollars was offered for each recruit. "Muster-masters" were appointed in the different counties, the one for Gloucester being Col. Joseph Ellis; Salem, Maj. Edward Hall; and Cumberland, Lieut.-Col. Abijah Holmes. In June, 1781, more troops were called for, and the quota under this call was for Gloucester, fifty-one; Salem, fifty-one; and Cumberland, thirty. The recruiting officers were,—for Gloucester, Capt. John Davis; Salem, Capt. John Kelly; and Cumberland, Capt. Amos Woodruff. The bounty paid under this requisition was twelve pounds, in gold or silver, for each recruit. The regiments of the Jersey Line, thus reorganized, were commanded by Cols. Matthias Ogden, Isaac Shreve, and Elias Dayton. Each regiment had six companies, commanded as follows:

First Regiment.—Captains, Jonathan Forman, John Flahaven, Giles Mead, Alexander Mitchell, Peter V. Voorhees, and John Holmes.

Second Regiment.—Captains, John Hollinshead, John N. Cumming, Samuel Reading, Nathan Bowman, Jonathan Phillips, and William Helms.

Third Regiment.—Captains, John Ross, William Gifford, Richard Cox, Jeremiah Ballard, Joseph T. Anderson, and Bateman Lloyd.

Gen. Maxwell continued in command of the Jersey Brigade till his resignation, in July, 1780, when he was succeeded by the senior officer, Col. Elias Dayton, who continued in command till the close of the war.

In September, 1781, the three regiments went to James River, Va., where they were employed in all the labor of the siege, and were present at the surrender of Yorktown, October 19th, of that year.

Early in the war many men from New Jersey enlisted in regiments of other States, or in those raised by direct authority of the Continental Congress.

The news of the cessation of hostilities was announced in the camp of the brigade, April 19, 1783, and the Jersey Line was discharged November 3d, of that year.

State Troops.—At various times during the war New Jersey, by reason of its position on the coast and between cities in possession of the enemy, was exposed to the incursions of the British and the ravages of refugees and Indians. It was therefore found necessary to embody, as occasion required, a certain quota of volunteers from the militia of the different counties. These men were held liable for duty in this and in adjoining States when necessary, and the organizations were known as "New Jersey Levies," "Five Months' Levies," or, more generally, as "State Troops."

The first of these troops organized was under the authority of the Provincial Congress, Feb. 13, 1776, and consisted of two artillery companies, one to be stationed in the eastern and one in the western division of the State. These batteries took part in the battles of Trenton, Assunpink, Princeton, and Monmouth.

Frederick Frelinghuysen was appointed captain of the eastern company. The officers of the western company were

Samuel Hugg, captain; Thomas Newark, captain; John Wescott, first lieutenant; Joseph Dayton, second lieutenant.

Captain-Lieutenant, Thomas Newark, resigned.

First Lieutenant, John Wescott, promoted captain-lieutenant, afterwards captain.

Second Lieutenant, Joseph Dayton, resigned.

Seth Bowen, appointed first lieutenant, afterwards captain-lieutenant; resigned.

Benjamin Whitall, appointed second lieutenant, first lieutenant, and afterwards captain-lieutenant.

Eli Elmer, appointed second lieutenant.

Nov. 27, 1776, the Provincial Congress passed the first act for the organization of the infantry branch of the State troops. This act provided for the organization, by voluntary enlistment, of four battalions of eight companies each. Of these battalions, one was raised in the counties of Gloucester, Salem, and Cumberland, consisting of three companies from Gloucester, three from Salem, and two from Cumberland. Of this battalion, David Potter was appointed colonel, Whitton Cripps lieutenant-colonel, and William Ellis major.

Oct. 9, 1779, four thousand volunteers were called for, to serve till Dec. 20, 1779. Of these the quota of Gloucester, Salem, Cumberland, and Cape May Counties was one regiment of eight companies, each company numbering one hundred and two men. Of this regiment, Nicholas Stilwell was appointed colonel, Robert Brown lieutenant-colonel, and Anthony Sharp major.

Dec. 29, 1781, a call was made for four hundred and twenty-two men, to serve till Dec. 15, 1782. Under this call the company from Gloucester County was commanded by Capt. Simon Lucas, that from Salem by Capt. Nicholas Keen, and that from Cumberland by Capt. Charles Allen. These companies were ordered to do "duty on land or water."

Calls were also made June 7 and 14, 1780, for four hundred and twenty men, each to serve till Jan. 1, 1782.

Militia.—On the 3d of June, 1775, the Provincial Congress of New Jersey passed an act providing a "plan for regulating the militia of the colony." This act set forth that

"The Congress, taking into consideration the cruel and arbitrary measures adopted and pursued by the British Parliament and present ministry for the purpose of subjugating the American colonies to the most abject servitude, and being apprehensive that all pacific measures for the redress of our grievances will prove ineffectual, do think it highly necessary that the inhabitants of this province be forthwith properly armed and disciplined for defending the cause of American freedom."

The plan was still further considered and amended Aug. 16, 1775. After that date all officers were ordered to be commissioned by the Provincial Congress or the Committee of Safety. In the assignment then made Gloucester had three battalions, Salem one regiment, and Cumberland two battalions.

"Minute-men" having been raised in some other counties, in compliance with the recommendation of the Continental Congress, the Provincial Congress, by this ordinance, ordered the several counties to furnish them, ranging from one to eight companies each. The assignment for Gloucester was four companies, Salem three, and Cumberland three. These companies of minute-men were "held in readiness on the shortest notice to march to any place where assistance might be required for the defense of this or any neighboring colony." They were to continue in service four months. Their uniform was a hunting-frock, similar to that of the riflemen in the Continental service.

On the 3d of June, 1776, the Continental Congress called for thirteen thousand eight hundred militia to reinforce the army at New York. The quota for New Jersey under this call was three thousand three hundred, of which Gloucester, Salem, and Cumberland Counties furnished each two companies. The field and staff officers of this command were:

Colonel, Silas Newcomb; Lieutenant-Colonel, Bowes Reed; Major, William Ellis; Quartermaster, Abijah Holmes; Surgeon, Thomas Ewing; Surgeon's Mate, Robert Patterson; and Chaplain, Philip Vickers Fithian.

The last died of a fever at Fort Washington, on the Hudson, Oct. 8, 1776.

July 16, 1776, the Continental Congress requested the Convention of New Jersey to supply with militia the places of two thousand men of Gen. Washington's army that had been ordered into New Jersey to form the flying camp. Of the thirty companies of sixty-four men each sent under this call, Gloucester furnished three companies, and Cumberland one, which, with three companies from Burlington, were under Col. Charles Read, Lieut.-Col. Josiah Hillman, Maj. William Ellis, and Surgeon Bodo Otto, Jr. Salem supplied two companies, which, with three each from Middlesex and Monmouth, formed a battalion that was officered by Col. Samuel Forman, Lieut.-Col. Whitton Cripps, and Maj. John Dunn.

Aug. 11, 1776, one-half of the militia was ordered to be detached for immediate service, to be relieved by the other half every month. On this basis of monthly classes, in active service alternate months, the militia were held during the war.

April 14, 1778, the militia of the State was formed into two brigades, and Jan. 8, 1781, into three. During the war companies of artillery and troops of horse were organized in different localities. Stryker says,—

"The good service performed by the militia of this State is fully recorded in history. At the fights at Quinton's Bridge, Hancock's Bridge, Three Rivers, Connecticut Farms, and Van Nestes' Mills, they bore an active part; while at the battles of Long Island, Trenton, Assunpink,

Princeton, Germantown, Springfield, and Monmouth they performed efficient service in supporting the Continental Line."

The field and staff officers of the militia regiments in the counties of Gloucester, Salem, and Cumberland were as follows:

GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

First Battalion.—Colonel, Israel Shreve; Colonel, Robert Taylor, pro. from capt. and maj.; Colonel, Bodo Otto; Lieutenant-Colonel, Samuel Tonkins; Lieutenant-Colonel, Samuel Shreve, pro. from capt.; Lieutenant-Colonel, Robert Brown, pro. from capt.; Major, Samuel Flanningham.

Second Battalion—Colonel, Joseph Ellis; Lieutenant-Colonel, Elijah Clark; Major, William Ellis.

Third Battalion.—Colonel, Richard Somers; First Major, Richard Westcott; First Major, George Payne, pro. from capt.; Second Major, Jeremiah Smith, pro. from capt.; Adjutant, William Smith; Paymaster, John Little; Surgeon, Thomas Hendry.

SALEM COUNTY.

First Battalion (*Western Battalion*).—Colonel, Samuel Dick; Colonel, Whitton Cripps, pro. from lieut-col.; First Major, William Mecum; Second Major, Edward Hall; Quartermaster, Thomas Carpenter.

Second Battalion (*Eastern Battalion*).—Colonel, John Holme; Colonel, Benjamin Holme, pro. from lieut.-col.; Colonel, William Shute, pro. from lieut.-col.; First Major, Thomas Mecum; First Major, Anthony Sharp; Second Major, John Kelly, pro. from capt.; Second Major, Henry Sparks, Jr.; Adjutant, John Smith; Quartermaster, Andrew Yorke; Chaplain, William Worth.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

First Battalion.—Colonel, Silas Newcomb; Colonel, Isaac Preston; Colonel, Elijah Hand, pro. from lieut.-col.; Lieutenant-Colonel, Enos Seeley; Lieutenant-Colonel, Samuel Ogden, pro. from capt. and 1st maj.; First Major, Timothy Elmer; First Major, Derrick Peterson; Second Major, Ezekiel Foster, pro. from capt.; Second Major, Ephraim Lummes, pro. from capt.; Adjutant, Fithian Stratton; Quartermaster, Josiah Seeley.

Second Battalion.—Colonel, David Potter; Lieutenant-Colonel, Abijah Holmes; First Major, Thomas Ewing; Second Major, Daniel Masken, pro. from capt.; Quartermaster, John Dowdney.

The following is a list of those from Gloucester County who served either in the Continental army, State troops, or militia during the Revolutionary war:[1]

Brigadier-General.

Joseph Ellis, col. 2d Batt., Gloucester; brig.-gen. militia, Feb. 15, 1777; declined Feb. 21, 1777.

Colonels.

Bodo Otto, col. 1st Batt., Gloucester, Sept. 16, 1777; died Jan. 20, 1782.
Israel Shreve, col. 1st Batt., Gloucester; also col. Continental army.
Richard Somers, col. 3d Batt., Gloucester; col. batt. State troops.

Lieutenant-Colonels.

Robert Brown, capt. 1st Batt., Gloucester; lieut.-col. 1st Batt., Gloucester, June 10, 1779; lieut.-col. Col. Stilwell's regt. State troops, Oct. 9, 1779.
Elijah Clark, lieut.-col. 2d Batt., Gloucester; res. Nov. 6, 1777, to become member of Assembly.
Samuel Shreve, capt. 1st Batt., Gloucester; lieut.-col. 1st Batt., Gloucester, Feb. 5, 1777; res. Oct. 2, 1778.
Samuel Tonkin, lieut.-col. 1st Batt., Gloucester; res. Feb. 5, 1777.

Majors.

William Ellis, capt. Col. Newcomb's batt., Heard's brig., June 14, 1776; maj. Col. Newcomb's batt., Heard's brig.; maj. Col. Read's batt., Detached Militia, July 18, 1776; maj. Col. Potter's batt., State troops, Nov. 27, 1776; maj. 2d Batt., Gloucester; taken prisoner April 5, 1778; exchanged Dec. 26, 1780.
Samuel Flanningham (or Flanagan), maj. 1st Batt., Gloucester, June 10, 1779; also capt. Continental army.
George Payne, capt. 3d Batt., Gloucester, Nov. 14, 1777; 1st maj. 3d Batt., Gloucester, March 31, 1778.
Jeremiah Smith, capt. 3d Batt., Gloucester, Nov. 14, 1777; 2d maj. ditto, Dec. 12, 1778.
Richard Westcott, 1st maj. 3d Batt., Gloucester; res. March 31, 1778.

Paymasters.

Thomas Carpenter, paymaster, Salem and Gloucester, March 19, 1777 (see also quartermasters).
John Little, paymaster, 3d Batt., Gloucester.

Surgeons.

Thomas Hendry, surgeon brigade militia, superintendent hospital, April 3, 1777; surgeon 3d Batt., Gloucester.

Captains.

John Baker, capt. 3d Batt., Gloucester; capt. State troops.
Andrew Barnes, capt. Gloucester; prisoner of war in September, 1780.
Jacob Browning, capt. 2d Batt., Gloucester, Sept. 22, 1777.
Richard Cheeseman, capt. 1st Batt., Gloucester.
Joseph Covenover, capt. 3d Batt., Gloucester, Sept. 12, 1777.
John Cozens, capt. 1st Batt., Gloucester; prisoner of war; exchanged Dec. 8, 1780; capt. State troops.
John Davis, capt. 1st Batt., Gloucester.
—— Douglas, capt., Gloucester.
Joseph Elwell, capt. 3d Batt., Gloucester.
Sawtel Elwell, lieut. 2d Batt., Gloucester, Sept. 3, 1776; capt. 1st Batt., ditto.
Joseph Estell, capt. 3d Batt., Gloucester, Sept. 18, 1777.
Felix Fisher, capt., Gloucester.
John Hampton, lieut. 3d Batt., Gloucester; capt. ditto.
William Harrison, capt. 2d Batt., Gloucester.
Richard Higbee, 2d lieut. Capt. Payne's company, 3d Batt., Gloucester, Nov. 14, 1777; 1st lieut. ditto.
James Holmes, capt., Gloucester; capt. batt. "Heard's brigade," June 16, 1776; also capt. Continental army.
John Inskip, lieut. 2d Batt., Gloucester; capt. ditto.
Simon Lucas, capt., Gloucester; capt. Maj. Hayes' Batt., State troops.
Archibald Maffit, capt. 1st Batt., Gloucester; resigned.
William Maffit, 1st lieut. Capt. Pierce's company, 1st Batt., Gloucester, June 2, 1777; capt. ditto.
John Patten, capt. 2d Batt., Gloucester.
David Paul, lieut. 3d Batt., Gloucester; capt. ditto; capt. Col. Newcomb's Batt., "Heard's brigade," June 14, 1776; capt. 2d Batt., Gloucester.
George Pierce, capt. 1st Batt., Gloucester, June 2, 1777.
William Price, capt. 3d Batt., Gloucester, Sept. 18, 1777.
George Purvis, capt. 2d Batt., Gloucester.
Christopher Rape, capt. 3d Batt., Gloucester, Sept. 18, 1777.
Henry Shute, capt. 1st Batt., Gloucester.
William Smith, adjt. 3d Batt., Gloucester; capt. ditto.
Robert Snell, 1st lieut. Capt. Samuel Snell's company, 3d Batt., Gloucester; capt. ditto. (See naval service.)
Samuel Snell, capt. 3d Batt., Gloucester, Sept. 18, 1777 (see naval service).
James Somers, 1st lieut. Capt. Price's company, 3d Batt., Gloucester, Sept. 18, 1777; capt. 2d Batt. ditto.
John Somers, capt., Gloucester.
Zephania Steelman, capt. 3d Batt., Gloucester, Sept. 18, 1777.
John Stokes, capt. 2d Batt., Gloucester.
Richard Stonebanks, capt. 1st Batt., Gloucester, Oct. 5, 1778.
James Tallman, capt. Troop Light Horse, Gloucester, May 3, 1777.
Joseph Thorne, capt. 2d Batt., Gloucester, Aug. 10, 1776.
William Watson, 1st lieut. 1st Batt., Gloucester; capt. ditto.
David Weatherby, capt. 3d Batt., Gloucester.
John Wood, capt. Col. Holmes' regt., State troops; capt. 1st Batt., Gloucester.
John Wood, capt., Gloucester.

Lieutenants.

David Baker, private, Gloucester; lieut. ditto.
John Carter, lieut., Gloucester.
John Chatham, lieut. 1st Batt., Gloucester.
Enoch Leeds, lieut., Gloucester.
Joseph McCullough, lieut. 3d Batt., Gloucester.
John Parsons, lieut., Gloucester; prisoner of war in September, 1780.
Ward Pierce, lieut. Capt. Stonebank's company, 1st Batt., Gloucester, Oct. 5, 1778.

[1] Compiled from Stryker's Official Register.

Benjamin Weatherby, lieut. 3d Batt., Gloucester, Lieut.-Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.

First Lieutenants.

Joseph Ingersoll, 1st lieut. Capt. Jeremiah Smith's company, 3d Batt., Gloucester, Nov. 14, 1777.
Edward Ireland, 1st lieut. 3d Batt., Gloucester, Nov. 14, 1777.
Jeremiah Leeds, 1st lieut. Capt. Covenover's company, 3d Batt., Gloucester, Sept. 18, 1777.
Samuel Matlack, 1st lieut. Capt. Thorne's company, 2d Batt., Gloucester, Aug. 10, 1776.
Alexander Mitchell, 1st lieut., Gloucester; 1st lieut. "Heard's brigade," June 14, 1776; also capt. Continental army.
Nehemiah Morse, 1st lieut. Capt. Payne's company, 3d Batt., Gloucester, Nov. 14, 1777.
Samuel Springer, 1st lieut. Capt. Rape's company, 3d Batt., Gloucester, Sept. 18, 1777.
Arthur Westcott, 1st lieut. Capt. Estell's company, 3d Batt., Gloucester, Sept. 18, 1777.

Second Lieutenants.

Aaron Chew, 2d lieut. 2d Batt., Gloucester; prisoner of war in September, 1780; exchanged.
Peter Covenhoven, 2d lieut., Gloucester, Nov. 14, 1777.
Jacob Endicott, 2d lieut. Capt. Snell's company, 3d Batt., Gloucester, Sept. 18, 1777.
William Finch, 2d lieut. Capt. Rape's company, 3d Batt., Gloucester, Sept. 18, 1777.
John Lucas, 2d lieut. Capt. Estell's company, 3d Batt., Gloucester, Sept. 18, 1777.
Samuel McFarland, 2d lieut. 1st Batt., Gloucester.
Abraham Parsons (or Passant), 2d lieut. Capt. Browning's company, 2d Batt., Gloucester; taken prisoner; exchanged.
Jeremiah Risley, 2d lieut. Capt. Covenover's company, 3d Batt., Gloucester, Sept. 18, 1777.
Henry Rowe, 2d lieut. Capt. Pierce's company, 1st Batt., Gloucester, June 2, 1777.
John Scull, 2d lieut. Capt. Price's company, 3d Batt., Gloucester, Sept. 18, 1777.
Elijah Townsend, 2d lieut. Capt. Jeremiah Smith's company, 3d Batt., Gloucester, Nov. 14, 1777.

Ensigns.

John Adams, ensign Capt. Payne's company, 3d Batt., Gloucester, Nov. 14, 1777.
Joseph Avis, ensign 3d Batt., Gloucester.
Elijah Barret, ensign Capt. Samuel Snell's company, 3d Batt., Gloucester, Sept. 18, 1777.
Japhet Clark, ensign Capt. Price's company, 3d Batt., Gloucester, Sept. 18, 1777.
John Dilkes, ensign Capt. Pierce's company, 1st Batt., Gloucester, June 2, 1777.
Ebenezer Extell, ensign Capt. Estell's company, 3d Batt., Gloucester, Sept. 18, 1777.
Daniel Frazer, ensign 3d Batt., Gloucester, Nov. 14, 1777.
Daniel Hooper, ensign Capt. Taylor's company, 3d Batt., Gloucester.
Benjamin Inskeep, ensign Capt. Browning's company, 2d Batt., Gloucester, Dec. 22, 1777.
Cornelius McCollum, ensign, Gloucester.
Joseph Morrell, ensign Capt. Thorne's company, 2d Batt., Gloucester, June 2, 1777.
Nathaniel Sipple, ensign Capt. Covenover's company, 3d Batt., Gloucester, Sept. 18, 1777.
David Stillwell, ensign Capt. Jeremiah Smith's company, 3d Batt., Gloucester, Nov. 14, 1777.
John Tilton, private 3d Batt., Gloucester; sergt. ditto; ensign ditto, Nov. 14, 1777.

Sergeants.

Abraham Bennet, private 3d Batt., Gloucester; sergt. ditto.
William Campbell, sergt. Capt. Davis' company, 1st Batt., Gloucester.
Patrick McCollum, sergt., Gloucester.
John Reed, sergt., Gloucester; also private Continental army.
Richard Sayers, private, Gloucester; sergt. ditto.
Jacob Spencer, sergt., Gloucester.
James Tomblin, private, Gloucester; corp. ditto; sergt. ditto.

Corporal.

Leonard Fisler, Gloucester.

Wagoner.

Philip Dare, 1st Batt., Gloucester.

Privates.

Jeptha Abbot, 3d Batt.
John Abel, 2d Batt.; also State troops, also Continental army.
Daniel Ackley.
Hezekiah Acklev.
James Ackley.
John Ackley.
Silas Ackley.
James Adair, 3d Batt.
Andrew Adams.
David Adams.
Elijah Adams.
Jeremiah Adams.
Jesse Adams.
Jonas Adams.
Jonathan Adams.
Richard Adams, 3d Batt.
Thomas Adams, 3d Batt.
William Adams.
Abram Aim, 3d Batt.
Abraham Albertson.
Albert Alberson.
Isaac Albertson.
Jacob Albertson, Jr.
Jacob Albertson, Sr.
George Allen, 3d Batt.
Joseph Allen, 3d Batt.
William Allen, 3d Batt.
Thomas Alleor, 3d Batt.
Jacob Allset, 3d Batt.
Henry Anderson, 2d Batt.; also Continental army.
Isaac Armstrong.
Gibson Ashcroft.
James Ashcroft.
Jacob Assit, 3d Batt.
Conuter Atherton, 3d Batt.
Abijah Ayers, 3d Batt.
James Ayers, 3d Batt.
Moses Ayers, 3d Batt.
Benjamin Bachon, 3d Batt.
Abel Bacon, 3d Batt.
Frederick Baker.
James Baley.
John Baley, militia; also Continental army.
Jonathan Baley.
Joseph Baley.
Benjamin Balken, 3d Batt.
Haned Bardin, 3d Batt.
Richard Barker, 3d Batt.
Jonathan Barton, militia; also Continental army.
William Bates, 3d Batt.
Thomas Beavin, 3d Batt.
Jonathan Beesley, 3d Batt.
James Belange.
Nicholas Belange.
Samuel Belange.
Robert Bell.
William Bell.
Jonathan Benly, 3d Batt.
Alexander Bennet, 3d Batt.
John Bennet.
Jonathan Bennet.
John Berry, 3d Batt.
Patrick Brady, militia; also Continental army.
George Bright, 3d Batt.
Asa Brown, 2d Batt.; also State troops; also Continental army.
Matthew Brown.
George Browne, 3d Batt.
Thomas Bryant, militia; also Continental army.
Elijah Buck, 3d Batt.
Josiah Budd.
John Budey.
James Bulangey, 3d Batt.
Joshua Bulangey, 3d Batt.
Robin Bunton, 3d Batt.
Aaron F. Cade, Capt. Paul's company, 3d Batt.; also State troops; also Continental army.
John Cain, 3d Batt.
Samuel Cain, 3d Batt.
Ezekiel Camp, Jr.
James Camp.
David Campbell, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
William Campbell, Capt. Fisher's company; also Continental army.
William Campen, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
John Cann.
George Caranna, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Jacob Carpenter.
George Carter, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
James Caruthers, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
John Casey, 3d Batt.; also State troops; also Continental army.
Benjamin Casker.
Tobias Casperson, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
William Cattell.
George Cavener, 3d Batt.
Thomas Chamberlain.
John Bradford, 3d Batt.
David Brower.
John Bryant, 3d Batt.
Joseph Burch, 3d Batt.
Elijah Burk, 3d Batt.
Moses Burnet.
Samuel Burton.
William Busbin, 3d Batt.
Moses Butterworth, 3d Batt.
John Camp.
Joseph Camp, Sr.
Joseph Camp, Jr.
Archibald Campbell.
Simeon Casker.
Daniel Champion.
John Champion.
Thomas Champion.

John Chattan, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Thomas Cheesman, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
John Chester, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Robert Chew, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Adrial Clark. Benjamin Clark.
David Clark.
John Clark, 2d Batt.; also Continental army.
Joseph Clark. Reuben Clark.
Parker Clark. Thomas Clark.
Richard Clemens, militia; also Continental army.
David Clement. George Clifton.
William Clifton.
Jacob Clough, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
John Cobb, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Thomas Cobb, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
William Cobb, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Joseph Conklin. Mecajah Conover.
Bryant Connelly. Peter Conover.
David Conover. Peter B. Conover.
Jesse Conover. John Cook.
Patterson Cook, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Silas Cook, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
William Cordry. John Corson.
Abel Corson. John Coshier.
Simon Coshier.
Benjamin Cosier, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Simon Cosier, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
James Coults, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Isaac Course. Isaac Covenhoven.
William Course. John Covenhoven.
Joseph Covenhoven.
Andrew Cox, militia; also Continental army.
Jacob Cox, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt, State troops.
John Cozens, Capt. Stonebank's company, 1st Batt.; also State troops; also Continental army.
Samuel Crager, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Levi Crandell, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
William Cranmore, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Cornelius Cullom, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Cain Dair, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
John Dair, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Samuel Dallas, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
John Danelson, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Kidd Daniels, 3d Batt. William Daniels.
Joel Daven, militia; also Continental army.
Andrew Davis, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Cain Davis, 3d Batt. Earl Davis.
Curtis Davis. Richard Davis.
Charles Day, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Samuel Day, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Thomas Day, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Elias Deal, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
James Deal. John Deal.
Samuel Deal.
James Deckley, 2d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Edward Deifel, 3d Batt.
John Delfer, 2d Batt.; also Continental army.
Samuel Denick. David Dennis.
Samuel Denick, Jr. Matthew Dennis.
Gideon Denny.
Jonas Denny, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Thomas Denny.
Andrew Derrickson, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
John Dickinson. William Dickinson.
Samuel Dilkes, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops; also Continental army.
Frampton Dill, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
John Dolbier. Jesse Dormant.
Samuel Dollis, 3d Batt. Edward Dougherty.
John Doram. Abel Doughty.
Silas Dorcar. Abige Doughty.
Abner Doughty. Thomas Doughty.
Absalom Doughty. Edward Dowan.
Jonathan Doughty. John Dower.
Josiah Doughty. Benjamin Drummond.
John Drummond.
Edward Duffel, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Samuel Dulaney. James Dunlap.
Thomas Dunaway. Joseph Eastall.
John Edwards, 2d Batt.; also State troops; also Continental army.
Joseph Edwards, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Ebenezer Grinton, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
William Elbridge, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Jeremiah Elway. Mis. English.
Joseph English. Thomas English.
Joseph Ervin, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
John Evans, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Abner Ewing, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Abraham Ewing, 3d Batt.
Daniel Falker.
John Farrell, militia; also Continental army.
Abraham Farrow, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
John Farrow, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Mark Farrow, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
George Feathers, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Peter Fell, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
William Fell, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Abraham Fenimore, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Daniel Fenimore, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Nathan Ferlew, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
James Ferril, militia; also Continental army.
Jacob Fetter, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Thomas Field, Capt. Fisler's company; also Continental army.
Jacob Fisher. John Fisler.
Jacob Fisler.
George Fithian, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops
William Fithian, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
William Fletcher, militia; also Continental army.
Uriah Forbes, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
William Ford.
William Fort., 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
George Fowler.
Isaac Fowler, militia; also Continental army.
Andrew Frambis. Nicholas Frambis.
John Franklin, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Daniel Frazier. William Fry.
Samuel French.
Daniel Furman, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
William Furman, 3d Batt.; also Col Somers' Batt., State troops.
Calvin Gamble, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Edward Gandy. Jacob Garratson.
Elias Gandy. Jeremiah Garratson.
John Gandy. Joseph Garratson.
James Gant. Lemuel Garratson.
Robert Garret, militia; also Continental army.
Cornelius Garrison, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Elijah Garrison, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Reuben Garrison.
Samuel Garwood, 2d Batt.; also State troops; also Continental army.
Rossel Gee.
William Gentry, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
James Gibeson. Benjamin Gifford.
Job Gibeson. James Gifford.
John Gibeson. John Gifford.
Daniel Giffen. Timothy Gifford.
James Gillingham, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Reese Given, Sr. John Goff.
Reese Given, Jr. Francis Gonnel.
William Given. James Gormley.
Richard Graham, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
William Graham, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Joshua Greaves.
James Gromley, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Benjamin Guild, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
William Hackett.
Joseph Haines, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
William Hainey.
James Hamilton, militia; also Continental army.
John Hamilton, 3d Batt.
John Hancock, militia; also Continental army.
Abram Harcourt, 3d Batt.; also State troops; also Continental army.
Abel Harker, Capt. Snell's company, 3d Batt.; also Continental army.
David Harker.
Nathaniel Harker, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.

Moses Harris, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Reuben Harris, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
William Harris, 3d Batt.
George Hawkins.
David Hays, Capt. Covenover's company, 3d Batt.; also State troops; also Continental army.
Peter Hedd, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
David Heind, 3d Batt.
Leonard Helel, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Hance Helmes, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
John Helmes, 3d Batt; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Robert Hemphill, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Jacob Henns, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
George Henry.
Michael Hess, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
John Hessler, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
William Hewes.
Benjamin Hewett, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Caleb Hewett, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Moses Hewett, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Samuel Hewett, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Thomas Hewett.
William Hewett, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Isaac Hickman. Thomas Hickman.
James Hickman. Absalom Higbey.
Edward Higbey, Capt. Steelman's company, 3d Batt.
Isaac Higbey.
Richard Higbey, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Uriah Hill, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops
Daniel Hillman. John Hillman, 3d Batt.
Samuel Hillman, infantry, artillery, light horse.
Samuel A. Hillman. Seth Hillman.
Michael Hiss, 3d Batt.
John Hitman, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Benjamin Hoffman, militia; also Continental army.
Jacob Hoffman.
Thomas Hollingsworth, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Andrew Homan. David Homan.
Daniel Homan. John Hugg.
John Hukey, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
John Hulings, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Thomas Humphrey.
David Hund, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Lewis Hund, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
John Hurley. Andrew Hurst.
Abraham Hutchinson, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Ezekiel Hutchinson.
Peter Hutsinger, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Jacob Idle.
George Ihnetler, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Daniel Ingalson. David Irelan.
Isaac Ingalson. Edmond Irelan.
Benjamin Ingersoll. George Irelan.
Ebenezer Ingersoll. Japhet Irelan.
John Ingersoll. Jonathan Irelan.
Joseph Ingersoll, Jr. Joseph Irelan.
Amos Irelan. Reuben Irelan.
Thomas Irelan.
Thomas Ireland, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
John Ireland, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Thomas Ireland, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
James Jeffries.
John Jeffries, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt. State troops.
Jonathan Jerry, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Samuel Jess, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Isaac Johnson, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Joseph Johnson, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Lawrence Johnson, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Lewis Johnson, 3d Batt. Michael Johnson.
Nathaniel Johnson, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Richard Johnson, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Isaac Johnston, Capt. Covenover's company, 3d Batt.; also Continental army. William Johnston.
Abraham Jones, militia; also Continental army.
Abram Jones.
Daniel Jones, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Hugh Jones, wounded. Isaac Jones.
Jonas Jones, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Lawrence Jones, 3d Batt.
Samuel Jones, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
John Kaighn, Capt. Higbee's company, 3d Batt.; also State troops; also Continental army.
Reuben Keen.
Thomas Kehela, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
David Keilson, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Patrick Kelly, 3d Batt.; also Continental army.
Uriah Kelly, 3d Batt.
William Kelly, militia; also Continental army.
James Kendle, 3d Batt.
John Kerrey, Capt. Steelman's company, 3d Batt., also State troops; also Continental army.
John Kesler, 3d Batt.
Daniel Kidd, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Peter Kidd, 3d Batt.
John Killey, Capt. Steelman's company, 3d Batt.; also State troops; also Continental army.
Joseph Kindle, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Andrew King.
Cornelius Lacy, 3d Batt.
John Lafferty, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Andrew Lake. Daniel Lake.
Joseph Lake, Capt. Steelman's company, 3d Batt.; also State troops; also Continental army.
Nathan Lake. Mack Lamor.
William Lake. George Land.
James Land, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Nathan Leah, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Nathaniel Leake, 3d Batt.
William Leake, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Godfrey Leaman, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
David Lee.
Joseph Lee, Capt. Pierce's company, 1st Batt.; also Continental army.
Walter Lee, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Daniel Leeds. Nehemiah Leeds.
Felix Leeds. Thomas Leeds.
James Leeds.
William Leeds, militia; also Continental army.
Azariah Leonard, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops; also Continental army.
Francis Lewis, 3d Batt.
Jeremiah Lewis, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
John Linwood, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Daniel Lippencott, 3d Batt.
John Lippencott, Capt. Rape's company, 3d Batt.; also State troops; also Continental army.
John Little, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
John Little, Sr. John Lock.
John Little, Jr. Jonathan Lock.
Cornelius Locy, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
John Lodge, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Ansey Long, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Moses Long, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Silas Long. Abram Loper.
Asa Lord, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
John Lord, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Jonathan Lord, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Richard Lown, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Israel Luck, militia; also Continental army.
Abram Manary. George Marical.
David Mancy. Joseph Marshall.
Benjamin Mauley. William Marshall.
Edmund Mapes. Andrew Mart.
Andrew Mason, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
David Mason.
Benjamin Massey, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Joseph Masters, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
David Mattacks. John McClaisner.
Jesse Mattacks.
Michael McCleary, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
John McCollum. Adam McConnell.
Abraham McCullock, militia; also Continental army.
James McFadden, Capt. Snell's company, 3d Batt.; also State troops; also Continental army.
John McFadden, 3d Batt.; also State troops; also Continental army.

Samuel McFarland, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Daniel McGee, militia; also Continental army.
George McGonigal, militia; also Continental army.
Charles McHenry, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
William McKay, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
William McKimmy.
Hector McNeil, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops; also quartermaster-sergeant, Continental army.
George Meare, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Charles Meyers.
Benjamin Miller, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt, State troops.
Samuel Miller, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Stephen Miller, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Samuel Mintear, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
George Mires, 3d Batt.
John Mitchell, militia; also Continental army.
Andrew Moore.
Daniel Moore, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Thomas Morris, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Jonas Morse. Joshua Morse.
Nicholas Morse.
George Moses, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Sharon Moslander, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Ezekiel Mulford.
Furman Mulford, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Jonathan Mulford, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Samuel Mulford, 3d Batt. John Mullaky.
Dave Muney (or Murrey), 3d Batt.
John Munnion, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
William Murphy.
John Musbrook, militia; also Continental army.
Thomas Neaves, 2d Batt.; also State troops; also Continental army.
Davis Nelson, 3d Batt.
Gabriel Nelson, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
James Nelson.
Joseph Nelson, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Nehemiah Nelson, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Richard Newgen, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
John Newman, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Reuben Newman, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Silas Newton, militia; also sergt., Continental army.
Cornelius Nichols. Jacob Nichols.
Thomas Nichols, 2d Batt.; also State troops; also Continental army.
Wilson Nickles, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
John Nickleson, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
David Nielson, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Davis Nielson, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Gabriel Nielson, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Benjamin Nile.
Benjamin Norcross, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
James Norcross, 3d Batt.
Joseph Norcross, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Caleb Norton. James Norton.
Jonathan Norton, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Thomas Nukler, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Wilson Nuckless
John Orr (or Ord), 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Daniel Osborn, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
David Padgett, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Thomas Padgett, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Joseph Parker, Sr. Joseph Parker, Jr.
Samuel Parker, Sr. Samuel Parker Jr.
Daniel Parkes.
Joseph Parkes, Capt. Pierce's company, 1st Batt.; also Continental army.
Noah Parkes. John Parry, 3d Batt.
Paul Parkes. Israel Parshall.
John Patterson (1), 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops; also Continental army.
John Patterson (2d), 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Joseph Paul, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Robert Pawpe. David Peirson, 3d Batt.
Samuel Peckin, 3d Batt.
Stephen Peirson, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
James Penton, militia; also corp. Continental army.
Joseph Penyard, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Samuel Penyard, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Samuel Perkins, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Daniel Perry, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
John Perry, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Joseph Perry.
Moses Perry, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Philip Peters, 2d Batt.; also State troops; also Continental army.
Abram Peterson.
David Peterson, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Jacob Peterson, Capt. Smith's company, 3d Batt.; also State troops; also Continental army.
Samuel Peterson, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Thomas Peterson.
Joseph Pett, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
George Pierce. Ward Pierce.
Joseph Platt, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Samuel Platt, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Thomas Poarch, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Lawrence Pouleson, militia; also Continental army.
John Powell, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Richard Powell. Richard Price.
Jacob Price. Thomas Price.
Levi Price.
Thompson Price, Capt. Somers' company.
William Pridmore, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
William Prigmore, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
William Quicksel, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
John Rain, Capt. Fisler's company; also Continental army.
Jonathan Reed. Obediah Reed.
William Reed, 2d Batt.; also Continental army.
John Reeves.
Joshua Reeves, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Thomas Reeves, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Thomas Rennard.
Samuel Reynolds, 3d Regt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Michael Rice, 2d Batt.; also Continental army.
Joseph Rich, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Richard Richerson, 3d Batt.
Richard Richman, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Daniel Richmond.
Jacob Riley, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Patrick Riley. Morris Risley.
Aun Risley. Nathaniel Risley.
David Risley. Samuel Risley.
Joseph Risley. Thomas Risley.
John Robbins, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
James Roberts.
Joseph Roberts, 3d Regt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
George Robertson. Isaac Robertson.
Caleb Robeson, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Jeremiah Robeson, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Joseph Robeson, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Thomas Robeson, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Jeremiah Robinson.
William Rockhill, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops; also sergt. Continental army.
Andrew Ross, 1st Batt.; wounded Oct. 29, 1777; ditto May 19, 1778.
Stephen Ross. John Rossell.
Enoch Rudnown, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Enoch Rudrow, 3d Batt.
John Salmon, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
John Salsbury. Joseph Sawings.
David Sayers.
Thomas Scott, Capt. Paul's company, 3d Batt.; also State troops; also Continental army.
Abel Scull.
David Scull, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Joseph Scull. Peter Scull.
David Sealey, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Jacob Seddens.
Benjamin Seeds, militia; also Continental army.
John Seeley, militia; also Continental army.
David Seers, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
William Seiler, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
John Selvy, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
William Senker, 3d Batt.
John Shane.
Henry Sharp, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.

Reuben Shaw, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Richard Shaw, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
David Sheeff, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Lawrence Shepherd, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Nathaniel Shepherd, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Owen Shepherd, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Frederick Shinfelt.
Edward Shroppear, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
John Shuley, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Samuel Shute, Capt. Fisher's company; also Continental army.
Henry Sight, militia; also Continental army.
John Sill, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
John Silvey, 3d Batt. George Simpkins.
James Simpkins.
Jesse Siner, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
William Sinker, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops
David Skeoff, 3d Batt. John Slawter.
Philip Slide, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
James Smallwood.
John Smallwood, 2d Batt.; also State troops; also Continental army.
Elias Smith. Henry Smith.
Elijah Smith, Jr. Isaac Smith.
Felix Smith. James Smith.
Jesse Smith, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
John Smith, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Joseph Smith, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Joshua Smith. Micha Smith.
Nathan Smith, Capt. Smith's company, 3d Batt. also Continental army.
Noah Smith.
Thomas Smith, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
William Smith (1), 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
William Smith (2), 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Zenos Smith, 2d Batt.; also State troops; also Continental army.
Daniel Snailbaker, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops
Philip Snailbaker, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
George Snelbacker, 2d Batt.; also Continental army.
David Snell, 3d Batt.
Robert Snelly, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Joseph Soey. David Sommers.
Nicholas Soey. Enoch Sommers.
Samuel Soey. Isaac Sommers.
John Somers, Capt. Pierce's company, 1st Batt.; also Continental army.
Richard Sommers. Thomas Springer.
Thomas Sommers. Jeremiah Sprong.
Joseph Sparks. John Sprong.
Robert Sparks. John Starkey.
John Spire.
Richard Stedman, 3d Batt.
Andrew Steelman. Frederick Steelman.
Daniel Steelman. George Steelman.
David Steelman. James Steelman, Sr.
Ebenezer Steelman. James Steelman.
John Steelman; also State troops.
Jonas Steelman. Jonathan Steelman, Jr.
Jonathan Steelman, Sr.
Richard Steelman, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
David Stephens.
Ezekiel Steward, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Joseph Steward, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Alexander Stewart. Joel Stewart.
John Stewart, Sr., Capt. Fisler's company; also State troops.
John Stewart, Jr., Capt. Fisler's company; also State troops; also Continental army.
Stephen Stewart. David Stilwell.
Ebenezer Stebbins. Samuel Stoddard.
Thomas Stonebank, Capt. Stonebank's company, 1st Batt.; also State troops; also Continental army.
Joel Stord.
Thomas Stothem, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops; also Capt. Allen's company, State troops.
Samuel Strickland.
John Strumble, militia; also Continental army.
Gideon Stull, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
James Summers (or Somers), 2d Batt.; also Continental army.
John Stutman.
Abraham Swaim, 3d Regt.
Judeth Swain, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Jesse Swan, 3d Batt.
Isaac Swandler.
Valentine Sweeny, 3d Batt.
Timothy Swiney.
Valentine Swing, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Isaac Taylor.
Robert Taylor, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
William Tennent, militia; also Continental army.
Isaac Terrepin, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Uriah Terrepin, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Jonathan Terry. James Thomas.
John Thackry.
John Thomas, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Richard Thomas.
William Thomson, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Oliver Thorpe, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
John Tice. Daniel Tilton.
Peter Till, 3d Batt.
Joseph Tilton, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Jacob Timberman.
Elijah Tomlin, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Jacob Tomlin, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Jonathan Tomlin, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
William Tomlin, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Lewis Tonson, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Redack Tourain (or Tournier), 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
John Towne. James Townsend.
Daniel Townsend. John Townsend.
Reddick Townsend, Capt. Smith's company; also Continental army.
Daniel Trumey, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
John Vanamon, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
David Vernon, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
George Waggoner, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
John Walker, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
George Wall, Capt. Fisler's company; also Continental army.
John Wallace, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
John Wallis, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Benjamin Weatherby, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
David Weatherby, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
George Weatherby, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
John Weeks. Zephaniah Weeks.
Seth Welden, 3d Batt; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Thomas Weldron. Jacob Wence.
Peter Wells.
Israel West, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Uriah West, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Porter Wheaton.
Robert Wheaton, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Silas Wheaton. Samuel Whitacre.
Uriah Wheaton.
Jennings White, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
John White, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
John Whitlock, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
John Wild, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Daniel Wiles, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
James Wiley. David Williams, 3d Batt.
Edward Williams, Capt. Fisler's company; also Continental army.
George Williams, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
John Williams. William Williams.
David Williamson, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
John Wilsey. Elijah Wilson.
William Wilson, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Samuel Woodruff, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
John Woolson, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Samuel Worrick.
John Wright, militia; also Continental army.
Hance Young, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Uriah Young, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Jacob Zimmerman.

SALEM COUNTY.

Colonels.

Whitton Cripps, lieut.-col. 1st Batt., Salem, June 20, 1776; lieut.-col. Col. Samuel Forman's Batt., "Detached Militia," July 18, 1776; lieut.-col. Col. Potter's Batt., State troops, Nov. 27, 1776; col. 1st Batt., Salem.

Samuel Dick, col. 1st Batt., Salem, June 20, 1776; resigned to become a member of the General Assembly.
Benjamin Holme, lieut.-col. 2d Batt., Salem; col. ditto, May 27, 1777; resigned Nov. 6, 1778.
John Holme, col. 2d Batt., Salem; resigned May 27, 1777, disability.
William Shute, lieut.-col. 2d Batt., Salem, May 27, 1777; col. ditto; also assist.-com.-gen.

Majors.

Edward Hall, 2d maj. 1st Batt., Salem, June 20, 1776.
John Kelly, capt. 2d Batt., Salem; 2d maj. ditto.
Thomas Mecum, 1st maj. 2d Batt., Salem.
William Mecum, 1st maj. 1st Batt., Salem, June 20, 1776.
Anthony Sharp, 1st maj. 2d Batt., Salem, May 27, 1777; maj. Col. Stilwell's Regt., State troops, Oct. 9, 1779; also capt. Continental army.
Henry Sparks, Jr., 2d maj. 2d Batt., Salem, May 27, 1777.

Adjutant.

John Smith, adjt. 2d Batt., Salem, May 27, 1777.

Quartermasters.

Thomas Carpenter, q.m. 1st Batt., Salem. (See also paymasters.)
Jacob Hollinshead, q.m., Salem.
James Steel, q.m. 1st Batt., Salem.
Andrew Yorke, q.m. 2d Batt., Salem, Aug. 6, 1777.

Paymasters.

Andrew Sinickson, paymaster, Cape May, Cumberland, and Salem. (See also captains.)
William Smith, paymaster, Salem.

Captains.

Elijah Cattell, capt. 1st Batt., Salem.
Allen Congleton, capt., Salem; capt. Col. Newcomb's Batt., Heard's brigade, June 14, 1776; capt. State troops.
Benjamin Corlies, 1st lieut. Capt. Sheppard's company, 2d Batt., Salem; lieut. State troops; capt. ditto.
Joshua Coupland, capt., Salem.
Abraham Dubois, capt. 2d Batt., Salem, Nov. 1, 1779.
Jacob Dubois, capt. 2d Batt., Salem; resigned.
Peter Dubois, 1st lieut. Capt. Jacob Dubois' company, 2d Batt., Salem; capt. ditto.
Joseph Heward, capt. 2d Batt., Salem.
John Houseman, 2d Batt., Salem.
William Johnson, capt., Salem.
Nicholas Keen, lieut. 1st Batt., Salem; capt. ditto, capt. Maj. Hayes' Batt., State troops. (See naval service.)
Jonathan Kinsey, lieut., Salem; capt., ditto; capt. Batt. Heard's brigade June 16, 1776; also capt. Continental army.
Bateman Lloyd, capt., Salem; foragemaster; also capt. Continental army.
James Menley, sergt. 2d Batt., Salem; capt. ditto.
William Miller, capt. 2d Batt., Salem; capt. 1st Batt., ditto.
Cornelius Newkirk, capt. 2d Batt., Salem; also capt. 1st Batt., Gloucester.
Abner Penton, capt. 2d Batt., Salem, Aug. 19, 1776.
William Rice, capt., Salem; capt. 1st Batt., Gloucester. (See naval service.)
John Rowan, capt., Salem.
Charlton Sheppard, 1st lieut. Capt. Henry Sparks' company, 2d Batt., Salem; capt. ditto; wounded at Hancock's Bridge, N. J., March 21, 1778.
Andrew Sinickson, capt. 1st Batt., Salem. (See paymasters.)
Thomas Sinickson, capt. 2d Batt., Salem; elected naval officer, Western District, New Jersey, Dec. 12, 1778.
Thomas Smith, ensign Capt. Penton's company, 2d Batt., Salem; lieut. ditto; capt. ditto.
William Smith, capt. 2d Batt., Salem.
Henry Sparks, capt. 2d Batt., Salem.
Robert Sparks, capt. 2d Batt., Salem.
Newcomb Thompson, 2d lieut. Capt. Jacob Dubois' company, 2d Batt., Salem; capt. ditto, Jan. 3, 1782.
Thomas Thompson, capt. 2d Batt., Salem.
John Till, capt. 1st Batt., Salem.
George Trenchard, capt. 1st Batt., Salem.
—— Vincent, capt., Salem.
Daniel Wentzel, lieut. 2d Batt., Salem; capt. ditto.

Lieutenants.

Jonathan Bilderack, lieut. Capt. Thomas Sinickson's company, 2d Batt., Salem; prisoner of war.
David Sithens, lieut. Capt. Newkirk's company, 2d Batt., Salem.
Henry Young, lieut., Salem.

First Lieutenants.

Eton Haywood, 1st lieut. Capt. Penton's company, 2d Batt., Salem, Aug. 19, 1776.
James Wright, 1st lieut. Capt. Miller's company, 2d Batt., Salem.
Robert Walker, 1st lieut. Capt. Robert Sparks' company, 2d Batt., Salem.

Second Lieutenants.

Joseph Dickinson, 2d lieut. Capt. Robert Sparks' company, 2d Batt., Salem.
Benjamin Holme, Jr., 2d lieut. Capt. Henry Sparks' company, 2d Batt., Salem.
Jacob Houseman, 2d lieut. Capt. Penton's company, 2d Batt., Salem, Aug. 19, 1776.
Anthony Lowden, ensign Capt. Sheppard's company, 2d Batt., Salem; 2d lieut. ditto; wounded at Hancock's Bridge, March 21, 1778.
John Sinickson, 2d lieut. Capt. Miller's company, 2d Batt., Salem.

Ensigns.

John Blair, ensign, Salem; ensign Heard's brigade, June 14, 1776; also lieut. Continental army.
William Bresby, ensign Capt. Charlton Sheppard's company, 2d Batt., Salem.
John Congleton, ensign Capt. Thomas Sinickson's company, 2d Batt., Salem.
William Conklin, ensign Capt. Jacob Dubois' company, 2d Batt., Salem.
George McFarland, ensign, Salem; ensign Col. Newcomb's Batt., Heard's brigade, June 14, 1776; ensign Capt. Congleton's company, State troops; also ensign Continental army.
Joseph Stonebank, ensign Capt. Robert Sparks' company, 2d Batt., Salem.
Aaron Stretch, ensign Capt. Henry Sparks' company, 2d Batt., Salem.

Sergeants.

Aaron Brown, sergt. Capt. Newkirk's company, 2d Batt., Salem.
Dennis Daley, sergt. Capt. Sheppard's company, 2d Batt., Salem; wounded at Hancock's Bridge March 21, 1778.
Thomas Graham, sergt. 1st Batt., Salem.
Joseph Haynes, sergt. 1st Batt., Salem.
Peter Jaquet, sergt. 1st Batt., Salem; sergt. Capt. Reen's company, State troops.
Robert Patterson, sergt. Capt. Newkirk's company, 2d Batt., Salem.
Edward Siddon, sergt., Salem; taken prisoner Oct. 17, 1776.

Corporals.

Henry Congleton, corp. 1st Batt., Salem; corp. Capt. Keen's company, State troops.
Joseph Fanver, corp. Capt. Newkirk's company, 2d Batt., Salem.

Privates.

William Aaron, Capt. Newkirk's company, 2d Batt.
Joshua Allen.
Thomas Allen, prisoner at Staten Island Oct. 17, 1776.
Phineas Ayers, 2d Batt.
Andrew Bacon, severely wounded at Quinton's Bridge, March 18, 1778.
David Barnes, militia; also State troops; also Continental army.
Thomas Barrell, militia; also Continental army.
—— Barret. Manoah Bateman.
Thomas Bee.
Walker Beesley, Capt. Sheppard's company, 2d Batt.
David Bevens, 2d Batt.; also State troops; also Continental army.
James Boiles, militia; also Continental army.
Samuel Bowen, militia; also Continental army.
Job Brown, Capt. Sheppard's company, 2d Batt.; also State troops.
Joseph Brown, Capt. Newkirk's company, 2d Batt.
Jacob Bryand.
Robert Campbell, 1st Batt.; also State troops; also Continental army.
Lawrence Carney, 2d Batt.; also State troops; also Continental army.
John Carns.
Powell Carpenter, dangerously wounded at Hancock's Bridge March 17, 1778.
William Carpenter, 2d Batt.
William Carty, 1st Batt.; also State troops; also Continental army.
Obadiah Caruthers, Capt. Newkirk's company, 2d Batt.
Joseph Chartres, Capt. Trenchard's company, 1st Batt.; also State troops; also corp. Continental army.

Francis Clark, 1st Batt.; also Lieut. Smith's company, Col. Newcomb's Batt., State troops; died Nov. 30, 1776.
Ezekiel Colbert.
William Collins, 2d Batt.; also State troops; also Continental army.
Timothy Conner, militia; also Continental army.
Patrick Connor, Capt. Newkirk's company, 2d Batt.
Alexander Cooper, 1st Batt.; also State troops; also Continental army.
Henry Corigan, militia; also Continental army.
John Couch, Capt. Smith's company, 2d Batt.; killed at Quinton's Bridge, March 18, 1778.
Alexander Cowper, militia; also State troops.
Enos Craig, Capt. Newkirk's company, 2d Batt.
Adam Cronce, Capt. Fenton's company, 2d Batt.; also Continental army.
William Cully, militia; also Continental army.
John Cunningham, 1st Batt.; also State troops; also Continental army.
Samuel Curry, 2d Batt.; also State troops.
Thomas Daniels.
James Davis, militia; also Continental army.
Ashbrook Dickinson, Capt. Catell's company, 1st Batt.; also State troops; also Continental army.
Samuel Dickinson, militia; also Continental army.
Jacob Dirgus, militia; also State troops; also Continental army.
Benjamin Dubois, Capt. Newkirk's company, 2d Batt.
Cornelius Dubois, Capt. Newkirk's company, 2d Batt.
David Dubois, Capt. Newkirk's company, 2d Batt.
Jerediah Dubois, Capt. Newkirk's company, 2d Batt.
William Duff, Capt. Haywood's company; also State troops; also Continental army.
Alexander Dunbar, militia; also Continental army.
Nenian Dunlap.
Thomas Eastburn, Capt. Newkirk's company, 2d Batt.
Francis Eastlack, Capt. Newkirk's company, 2d Batt.; also State troops; also Continental army.
Amariah Elwell, 1st Batt.; also State troops; also Continental army.
David Elwell, militia; also Continental army.
John Elwell, Capt. Newkirk's company, 2d Batt.
Samuel Elwell, militia; also sergt. Continental army.
George Farney, militia; also Continental army.
James Finley, Capt. Sheppard's company, 2d Batt.; wounded at Hancock's Bridge, March 21, 1778.
William Finley, Captain Sheppard's company, 2d Batt.; wounded at Hancock's Bridge, March 21, 1778.
John Fitzgerald, militia; also Continental army.
George Flint, militia; also State troops; also Continental army.
Judah Foster, Capt. Newkirk's company, 2d Batt.
Jacob Fox, 2d Batt.; also Continental army.
Jacob Fox, 1st Batt.; also State troops; also Continental army.
John Francisco, militia; wounded.
Calvin Gamble, Capt. Newkirk's company, 2d Batt.; also Continental army.
David Garton.
William Givons, militia; also Capt. Reen's company, State troops.
Daniel Goalder, Capt. Newkirk's company, 2d Batt.
John Green, 1st Batt.; also 2d Batt.; also State troops; also Continental army.
William Griffiths, militia; also Continental army.
John Grimes, 1st Regt.; also State troops; also Continental army.
Richard Grimes, Capt. Newkirk's company, 2d Batt.; also State troops; also Continental army.
Jacob Groves.
Hugh Gunion, 1st Regt.; also State troops; also Continental army.
Jeremiah Hackett, 1st Batt.; also State troops; also Continental army.
Isaac Harris. Jacob Harris.
Walter Harris, 1st Batt.; also 2d Batt.; also State troops; also Continental army.
James Hill, militia; also Continental army.
Philip Hogate.
Daniel Holt, 1st Batt.; also 2d Batt.; also State troops; also Continental army.
Jacob Huffy.
John Hutton, Capt. Newkirk's company, 2d Batt.
Henry Johnson, 2d Batt.
James Johnson.
Joseph Johnson, militia; also State troops; also Continental army.
Thomas Jones. John Jorden.
John Kelly, 1st Batt.; also State troops; also Continental army.
Michael Kelly, 1st Batt.; also State troops; also Continental army.
William Kelly, 1st Batt.; also State troops; also Continental army.
Thomas Kennedy, militia; also State troops; also Continental army.
John Ketcham, 1st Regt.; also State troops; also Continental army.
John King, militia; also State troops; also Continental army.
James Kinsey, militia; also Continental army.
Dennis Lafferty, militia; also State troops; also Continental army.
John Lawson, 1st Batt.; also 2d Batt.; also State troops; also Continental army.
Paul Leppo. Edward Lewis.
William Lewis, militia; also Continental army.
Walter Linedy, militia; also State troops; also Continental army.
Paul Lipps.
Jonathan Mains.
David Mayhew, Capt. Newkirk's company, 2d Batt.
John Mayhew, Capt. Newkirk's company, 2d Batt.
John McCaghan, 1st Batt.; also State troops; also Continental army.
John McClain, 2d Batt.; also Continental army.
William McCollester, militia; also Continental army.
William McDade, militia; also Continental army.
John McDonald, militia; also Continental army.
John McElhaney.
Abram McGee.
Robert McGee, militia; also Continental army.
James McQuillom, militia; also Continental army.
Benjamin Miller, 1st Batt.; also State troops.
Benjamin Miller, 2d Batt.; also Continental army.
Joseph Miller, militia; also Continental army.
Patrick Moore, Capt. Sheppard's company, 2d Batt.; wounded at Hancock's Bridge, March 21, 1778.
William Moore, militia; also Continental army.
John Murdock, militia; also Continental army.
Daniel Murphy, 1st Batt.; also 2d Batt.; also State troops; also Continental army.
John Neally, Capt. Newkirk's company, 2d Batt.
William Neally, Capt. Newkirk's company, 2d Batt.
Davis Nelson, Capt. Newkirk's company, 2d Batt.
Gabriel Nelson, Capt. Newkirk's company, 2d Batt.
Joseph Nelson.
John Nestler, 1st Batt.; also State troops; also Continental army.
John Newkirk, Capt. Newkirk's company, 2d Batt.
George Nixon, Capt. Newkirk's company, 2d Batt.; also State troops; also Continental army.
Robert Nixon, 2d Batt.; also State troops; also Continental army.
Thomas Noble, Capt. William Smith's company, 2d Batt.; killed.
Lawrence Olewine, militia; also Continental army.
Neal O'Neal, militia; also Continental army.
Stephen Owens, militia; also Continental army.
William Parker. Joseph Penton.
John Plummer, 1st Batt.; also State troops.
John Prummer, 2d Batt.; also State troops; also Continental army.
William Pounder, 1st Batt.; also 2d Batt.; also State troops; also Continental army.
John Reardon, 1st Batt.; also State troops; also Continental army.
James Robertson, 2d Batt.; also State troops; also Continental army.
James Robeson, 1st Batt.; also State troops; also Continental army.
Thomas Rose, Capt. Newkirk's company, 2d Batt.
Daniel Russel, Capt. Newkirk's company, 2d Batt.
Abbot Sayers, Capt. Sheppard's company, 2d Batt.; wounded at Hancock's Bridge, March 21, 1778.
James Sayers, Capt. Sheppard's company, 2d Batt.; wounded at Hancock's Bridge, March 21, 1778.
Daniel Shepherd. William Smick.
James Shepherd.
John Smith, 2d Batt.; also Continental army.
Nathan Solley, 2d Batt.; also State troops; also Continental army.
Henry Starts, Capt. Penton's company, 2d Batt.; also Continental army.
Charles Stephens, militia; also Continental army.
George Stoots, 1st Batt.; also 2d Batt.; also State troops; also Continental army.
George Strope, 2d Batt.; also State troops; also Continental army.
Jacob Stump.
James Taylor, militia; also Continental army.
Samuel Teal.
Joshua Terry, Capt. Keen's company, 1st Batt., Salem.
Joshua Thompson, militia; also Continental army.
William Tindall, 1st Batt.; also State troops; also Continental army.

Samuel Tomlinson.
John Tyre, 1st Batt.; also State troops; also Continental army.
Abraham Vaneman, Capt. Trenchard's company, 1st Batt.; also State troops; also Continental army.
Joseph Van Meter, Capt. Newkirk's company, 2d Batt.
John Walker, Capt. Sinickson's company, 1st Batt.; also State troops; also sergt. Continental army.
Jacob Walter, militia; also State troops; also Continental army.
John Walter, 1st Batt.; also State troops; also Continental army.
Bowman Watts, militia; also Continental army.
Anthony Weaver, 1st Batt.; also 2d Batt.; also State troops; also Continental army.
James Welch, 2d Batt.; also 1st Batt.; also State troops; also Continental army.
John Wellice.
Benjamin Wetherington, 2d Batt.; also State troops; also Continental army.
David Wetherington.
Jacob White, 1st Batt.; also State troops; also Continental army.
John White, militia; also State troops.
Nathan Williams, militia; also State troops; also Continental army.
Giles Yourson, 1st Batt.; also State troops; also Continental army.
Robert Wible, Capt. Newkirk's company, 2d Batt.; also Continental army.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Brigadier-Generals.

Silas Newcomb, col. 1st Batt., Cumberland; col. batt., "Heard's brigade," June 14, 1776; brig.-gen. militia, March 15, 1777; res. Dec. 4, 1777; also col., Continental army.
David Potter, col. 2d Batt., Cumberland; col. batt. State troops, Nov. 27, 1776; brig.-gen. militia, Feb. 21, 1777; declined March 15, 1777.

Colonels.

Elijah Hand, lieut.-col. State troops; lieut.-col. 1st Batt., Cumberland, Feb. 4, 1777; col. ditto, June 6, 1777.
Isaac Preston, col. 1st Batt., Cumberland, Feb. 4, 1777; res.; died at his quarters in camp at the Forks of the Raritan, March 5 or 6, 1777.
Enos Seeley, lieut.-col. 1st Batt., Cumberland; res. Feb. 4, 1777, disability; col. batt. State troops.

Lieutenant-Colonels.

John N. Cumming, 1st lieut. Capt. Howell's company, 2d Batt., First Establishment, Nov. 29, 1775; 1st lieut. Capt. Lawrie's company, 2d Batt., Second Establishment, Nov. 29, 1776; capt. 2d Batt., ditto, Nov. 30, 1776; capt. 2d Regt.; maj. 1st Regt., April 16, 1780; lieut.-col. 2d Regt., Dec. 29, 1781; lieut.-col. commandant 3d Regt., Feb. 11, 1783; disch. at the close of the war.
Abijah Holmes, lieut.-col. 2d Batt., Cumberland.
Samuel Ogden, capt. 1st Batt., Cumberland; capt. "Heard's brigade," June 14, 1776; capt. Col. Enos Seeley's Batt., State troops, Jan. 31, 1777; 1st maj. 1st Batt., Cumberland, Feb. 4, 1777; lieut.-col. ditto, June 6, 1777.

Majors.

Joseph Broomfield, maj.; also judge advocate, Northern army.
Timothy Elmer, capt. 1st Batt., Cumberland, Oct. 5, 1776; maj. Col. Enos Seeley's Batt., State troops, Feb. 1, 1777; 1st maj. 1st Batt., Cumberland.
Thomas Ewing, 1st maj. 2d Batt., Cumberland, Nov. 26, 1777.
Ezekiel Foster, capt. 1st Batt., Cumberland; 2d maj. ditto Feb. 4, 1777; res. June 10, 1779.
Richard Howall, capt. 2d Batt., First Establishment, Nov. 29, 1775; brigade maj., Sept. 4, 1775; maj. 2d Batt., Second Establishment, Nov. 28, 1776; maj. 2d Regt.; res. April 7, 1779.
Jermon Reuben, 1st maj. Col. Enos Seeley's Batt., State troops.
Ephraim Summes, 1st lieut. Capt. Ogden's company, Col. Enos Seeley's Batt., State troops; adjt. ditto; capt. 1st Batt., Cumberland; 2d maj. ditto, Oct. 5, 1779.
Daniel Maskell, capt. "Minute-men"; capt. 2d Batt., Cumberland; 2d maj. ditto, Nov. 26, 1777.
Derick Peterson, 1st maj. 1st Batt., Cumberland, June 6, 1777.
Robert Patterson, brig.-maj., staff Brig.-Gen. Newcomb.
John Smith, brig.-maj., staff Brig.-Gen. Newcomb.
Ladis Walling, capt. 2d Batt., Cumberland; 2d maj, Col. Enos Seeley's Batt., State troops.

Adjutants.

Richard Caruthers, adjt. 2d Batt., Cumberland; adjt. Col. Potter's Regt., State troops.
Fithian Stratton, adjt. 1st Batt., Cumberland; adjt. Col. Enos Seeley's Batt., State troops.

Quartermasters.

John Dowdney, q.m. 2d Batt., Cumberland; q.m. Col. Potter's Batt., State troops.
Thomas Ewing, q.m. Col. Isaac Preston's regt. of militia.
Josiah Seeley, q.m. 1st Batt., Cumberland, July 10, 1777; also 1st lieut. Continental army.

Paymasters.

Eli Elmer, 2d lieut. "Western company art.," State troops; paymaster Cumberland and Cape May.
James Ewing, paymaster militia; also capt. Deerfield's mititia.
William Kelsey, paymaster, Cumberland. (See also Captains.)

Surgeons.

Thomas Ewing, surgeon's mate Col. Newcomb's Batt., Heard's brigade; surgeon ditto, June 19, 1776.
Ebenezer Elmer, ensign Capt. Bloomfield's company, 3d Batt., First Establishment, Feb. 9, 1776; 2d lieut. ditto, April 9, 1776; surgeon's mate 3d Batt., Second Establishment, Nov. 28, 1776; trans. to 2d Batt., ditto; surgeon 2d Batt., Second Establishment, July 5, 1778; surgeon 2d Regt. Sept. 26, 1780; disch. at the close of the war.
John Hampton, surgeon Col. Enos Seeley's Batt.
Isaac Harris, surgeon Gen. Newcomb's brigade.
Lewis Howell, surgeon, 2d Batt., Second Establishment, Nov. 28, 1776; res. July 5, 1778.

Surgeons' Mates.

Moses G. Elmer, surgeon's mate 2d Batt., Second Establishment, Aug. 28, 1778; surgeon's mate 2d Regt., September, 1780; disch. at the close of the war.
Robert Patterson, surgeon's mate Col. Newcomb's Batt., "Heard's brigade," July 8, 1776.

Chaplain.

Andrew Hunter, chaplain 3d Batt., Second Establishment, June 1, 1777; chaplain to Gen. Maxwell's brigade June 15, 1777; chaplain 3d Regt. and Brigade Sept. 26, 1780; taken prisoner; disch. at the close of the war; also chaplain militia.

Captains.

Charles Allen, capt., Cumberland; capt. Maj. Hayes' Batt., State troops. (See Naval Service.)
John Barker, capt. 2d Batt., Cumberland.
Jonathan Beesley, 1st lieut. Capt. Whildin's company, State troops, Dec. 25, 1776; capt. 1st Batt, Cumberland; wounded and taken prisoner near Haddonfield, N. J.; died in the hands of the enemy June, 1778.
Jeremiah Bennet, capt., Cumberland; capt. Col. Enos Seeley's Batt., State troops.
John Bowers, lieut. Capt. David Pearson's company, 1st Batt., Cumberland; capt. ditto.
John Daniels, capt. 1st Batt., Cumberland, Sept. 15, 1777.
Elijah Davis, ensign Capt. Ogden's company, Col. Enos Seeley's Batt., State troops; capt. 1st Batt., Cumberland.
Joseph Dayton, capt. company of artillery militia.
Joshua Ewing, lieut. 2d Batt., Cumberland; capt. ditto.
Joel Fithian, capt., Cumberland; capt. Col. Enos Seeley's Batt., State troops.
William Garrison, 2d lieut. Capt. Ogden's company, Col. Enos Seeley's Batt., State troops; capt. 1st Batt., Cumberland.
William Gifford, 2d lieut. Capt. Bloomfield's company, 3d Batt., First Establishment, Feb. 7, 1776; 1st lieut. ditto; capt. 3d Batt., Second Establishment, Nov. 29, 1776; capt. 3d Regt.; prisoner of war Jan. 30, 1780; resigned.
Job Glasby, ensign Capt. Peterson's company, Col. Enos Seeley's Batt. State troops, Jan. 31, 1777; capt. 1st Batt., Cumberland.
James Hollingshead, capt. 1st Batt., Cumberland, Feb. 4, 1777.
William Kelsey, capt., Cumberland. (See also Paymaster.)
John Kerr, 1st lieut., Cumberland; capt. ditto; capt. State troops.
William Lowe, 1st lieut. Capt. Page's company, Col. Enos Seeley's Batt., State troops; capt. 1st Batt., Cumberland.
James McGee, capt., Cumberland.
George McGlaughlin, lieut. 1st Batt., Cumberland; capt. ditto; died.
Jeremiah Mills, lieut. 2d Batt., Cumberland; capt. ditto.
Azariah Moore, 1st lieut. Capt. Platt's company, 2d Batt., Cumberland, Nov. 3, 1777; capt. ditto.
Andrew Newcomb, capt., Cumberland.

Dayton Newcomb, 2d lieut. Capt. Page's company, Col. Enos Seeley's Batt., State troops; lieut. 1st Batt., Cumberland; capt. ditto.

James Ogden, capt. 1st Batt., Cumberland, Feb. 26, 1781.

David Page, capt., Cumberland; capt. Col. Enos Seeley's Batt., State troops, Jan. 31, 1777.

Aziel Pierson, capt. 2d Batt., Cumberland.

David Pierson, 1st lieut. Capt. Elmer's company, 1st Batt., Cumberland, Oct. 5, 1776; 1st lieut. Capt. Elwell's company, Col. Enos Seeley's Batt., State troops, Jan. 31, 1777; capt. ditto; capt. 1st Batt., Cumberland, July 1, 1780.

John Peterson, capt. 1st Batt., Cumberland; capt. Col. Enos Seeley's Batt., State troops, Jan. 31, 1777.

John Peterson, capt. 2d Batt., Cumberland.

David Platt, capt. 2d Batt., Cumberland.

Levi Preston, capt. 1st Batt., May 3, 1779.

Jeremiah Sayre, capt., Cumberland; capt. Col. Enos Seeley's Batt., State troops.

Jonidab Shepherd, 1st lieut. Capt. Page's company, Col. Enos Seeley's Batt., State troops, Jan. 31, 1777; capt. 1st Batt., Cumberland.

Jonathan Smith, capt. 1st Batt., Cumberland.

Thomas Smith, lieut. 2d Batt., Cumberland; capt. 1st Batt, ditto.

Robert Taylor, capt. 1st Batt., Cumberland, Feb. 1, 1777.

Benijah Thompson, capt. 1st Batt., Salem; Capt. Enos Seeley's Batt. State troops.

Lawrence Van Hook, 1st lieut. Capt. Hollingshead's company 1st Batt. Cumberland, Feb. 4, 1777; capt. ditto; capt. State troops.

John Westcott, 1st lieut. Capt. Samuel Hugg's Western company Art., State troops, March 1, 1776; capt.-lieut. ditto; capt. ditto.

Samuel Westcott, capt. 1st Batt., Cumberland; res. May 3, 1779.

J. Wheaton, capt. 2d Batt., Cumberland.

Seth Whilden, capt. 1st Batt., Cumberland; capt. Col. Somers' Batt. State troops, Dec. 25, 1776.

Amos Woodruff, capt., Cumberland.

Captain-Lieutenants.

Seth Bowen, 2d lieut. Capt. Howell's company, 2d Batt., 1st Establishment, Nov. 29, 1775; 1st lieut. Capt. Yard's company, 2d Batt., 2d Establishment, Nov. 29, 1776; 1st lieut. Capt. Lawrie's company ditto, Feb. 5, 1777; declined; also capt.-lieut. militia.

Seth Bowen, 1st lieut. Capt. Samuel Hugg's Western company Art., State troops; capt.-lieut. ditto; res.; 1st lieut. army; also q.m. in Q.M.-Gen. Dept.

Lieutenants.

Joseph Buck, sergt. 2d Batt., 2d Establishment; ensign 2d Regt., Feb. 1, 1779; lieut. ditto, Jan. 1, 1781; disch. at the close of the war; capt. by brevet.

James Ewing, lieut. 2d Batt., Cumberland.

Ephraim Foster, ensign Capt Ogden's company, Col. Enos Seeley's Batt. State troops, Jan. 31, 1777; lieut. 1st Batt., Cumberland.

James Giles, adjt. art. Continental army; lieut. ditto.

Benjamin Keen, lieut. Capt. Platt's company, 2d Batt., Cumberland, June 4, 1783.

Norton Ludlam, lieut., Cumberland, June 9, 1781.

David Moore, lieut. Western company of Art.

David Mulford, lieut. 2d Batt., Cumberland; killed Nov. 25, 1777.

Isaac Mulford, lieut., Cumberland; lieut. Capt. Fithian's company, Col. Enos Seeley's Batt., State troops.

Alexander Orr, lieut., Cumberland.

William Peterson, lieut. Capt. McGlaughlin's company, 1st Batt., Cumberland, Jan. 17, 1780.

Nathan Sheppard, lieut. 1st Batt., Cumberland.

Samuel Shute, ensign Capt. Dillon's company, 2d Batt., 1st Establishment, Aug. 26, 1776; ensign Capt. Shute's company, 2d Batt., 2d Establishment, Nov. 29, 1776; ensign Capt. Cummings' company, ditto, Feb. 5, 1777; 2d lieut. ditto, Jan. 1, 1778; ensign 2d Regt.; lieut. ditto, April 8, 1780; disch. at the close of the war; capt. by brevet.

Samuel Seeley, 2d lieut. 1st Batt., 2d Establishment, Oct. 4, 1777; 1st lieut. ditto, March 11, 1780; ensign 1st Regt.; lieut. ditto, March 11, 1780; disch. at the close of the war; capt. by brevet.

Elias Smith, lieut. 1st Batt., Cumberland.

Edmund D. Thomas, private Capt. Bloomfield's company, 3d Batt., 1st Establishment; cadet ditto; ensign Capt. Dickerson's company, ditto, July 19, 1776; ensign Capt. Dickerson's company 3d Batt., 2d Establishment, Nov. 29, 1776; 1st lieut. ditto, Nov. 11, 1777; lieut. 3d Regt.; capt. by brevet; disch. at the close of the war.

Thomas Whitecar, lieut. 1st Batt., Cumberland, Oct. 12, 1782.

First Lieutenants.

John Bishop, 1st lieut. Capt. Platt's company, 2d Batt., Cumberland.

Thomas Brown, 1st lieut. Capt. Azel Peirson's company, 2d Batt., Cumberland.

Gideon Eaton, 1st lieut. Capt. Peterson's company, 1st Batt., Cumberland, Jan. 31, 1777.

James Howell, 1st lieut., Cumberland; 1st lieut. Capt. Sayer's company, Col. Enos Seeley's Batt., State troops.

William Norcross, ensign Capt. Bloomfield's company, 3d Batt., 1st Establishment; q.m. ditto, Feb. 10, 1776; 2d lieut. Capt. Mott's company, 3d Batt., 2d Establishment, Nov. 29, 1776; 1st lieut. ditto; retired Sept. 26, 1780.

Daniel Reed, 1st lieut. Capt. David Pierson's company, Col. Enos Seeley's Batt., State troops, Jan. 31, 1777.

Josiah Seeley, 1st lieut. Capt. Bloomfield's company, 3d Batt., 1st Establishment, Feb. 9, 1776; res. Feb. 24, 1776.

James Tomlinson, 1st lieut., Cumberland; 1st lieut. Capt. Bennet's company, Col. Enos Seeley's Batt., State troops.

Second Lieutenants.

William Biggs, 2d lieut. Capt. Platt's company, 2d Batt., Cumberland.

John Burgin, 2d lieut. Capt. Platt's company, 2d Batt., Cumberland, Nov. 3, 1777.

Job Davis, 2d lieut. Capt. Whilden's company, Col. Somers' Batt., State troops, Dec. 25, 1776.

Eli Elmer, 2d lieut. Western company of Art.

Amariah Harris, 2d lieut., Cumberland; 2d lieut. Capt. Sayer's company, Col. Enos Seeley's Batt., State troops.

Thomas Heaton, 2d lieut. Capt. John Peterson's company, Col. Enos Seeley's Batt., State troops, Jan. 31, 1777.

Elkanah Powell, 2d lieut. Capt. Elmer's company, 1st Batt., Cumberland, Oct. 5, 1776; 2d lieut. State troops.

Daniel Read, 2d lieut Capt. Peterson's company, 1st Batt., Cumberland, Jan. 31, 1777.

Elias Smyth, 2d lieut. Capt. Elwell's company, Col. Enos Seeley's Batt., State troops, Jan. 31, 1777.

Adam Terril, 2d lieut. Capt. Samuel Ogden's company, Col. Enos Seeley's Batt., Jan. 31, 1777.

Isaac Wheaton, 2d lieut. Capt. Azel Peirson's company, 2d Batt., Cumberland.

Ensigns.

Almerin Brooks, sergt. 2d Batt., 2d Establishment, June 9, 1777; ensign ditto, June 17, 1780; ensign 2d Regt.; disch. at the close of the war.

David Dare, sergt. Capt. Bloomfield's company, 3d Batt., 1st Establishment, Feb. 7, 1776; ensign Capt. Gordon's company, 3d Batt., 2d Establishment, Nov. 29, 1776; retired Sept. 26, 1780.

Maskell Ewing, Jr., ensign, Cumberland; ensign Capt. Bennet's company, Col. Enos Seeley's Batt., State troops.

Glover Fithian, ensign Capt. Longstreet's company, 1st Batt., 2d Establishment, Nov. 29, 1776; retired Sept. 26, 1780.

Jonathan Fithian, ensign, Cumberland, June 9, 1781.

Jonathan Hand, ensign, Cumberland.

James Harris, ensign Capt. Elmer's company, 1st Batt., Cumberland, Oct. 5, 1776; ensign State troops.

Charles Howell, ensign Cumberland; ensign Capt. Sayer's company, Col. Enos Seeley's Batt, State troops.

James Johnson, sergt. Capt. Howell's company, 2d Batt., 1st Establishment; ensign Capt. Dillon's company, 2d Batt., 2d Establishment, Feb. 5, 1777; res. November, 1777.

Israel Miller, ensign Capt. Azel Peirson's company, 2d Batt., Cumberland, June, 1780.

William Miller, ensign Capt. Platt's company, 2d Batt., Cumberland.

Samuel Neglee, ensign Continental army.

Jedediah Ogden, ensign Capt. Elwell's company, Col Enos Seeley's Batt., State troops, Jan. 31, 1777.

Stephen Pierson, ensign Capt. Whilden's company, Col. Somers' Batt., State troops, Dec. 25, 1776.

Reuben Powell, ensign Capt. David Pierson's company, 1st Batt., Cumberland, April 7, 1783.

John Reeves, corp. Capt. Bloomfield's company, 3d Batt., 1st Establishment; sergt. ditto; ensign Capt. Shaw's company, 2d Batt., 2d Establishment, Nov. 29, 1776; retired Feb. 5, 1777.

Furman Shepherd, private, Cumberland; ensign ditto.

Peter Van Horn, Jr., ensign, Cumberland; ensign Capt. Page's company, Col. Enos Seeley's Batt., State troops.

John Worthington, ensign, Cumberland; ensign Capt Joel Fithian's company, Col. Enos Seeley's Batt., State troops.

Enos Woodruff, Jr., ensign 2d Batt., Cumberland, April 7, 1783.
John Worthington, ensign Capt. Azel Peirson's company, 2d Batt., Cumberland; commission canceled by removal from county.

Quartermaster-Sergeant.

George Ewing, sergt., Cumberland; q.m.-sergt. Capt. Allen's company, State troops. (See Boatmen.)

Sergeants.

Matthew Parvin, sergt. 2d Regt. Artillery; also commissary sergt.
James Burch, sergt. Capt. Anderson's company, 3d Regt; also sergt. 1st Regt., Continental army.
Samuel Dowdney, corp. Capt. Mitchell's company, 1st Regt.; sergt. 3d Regt., Continental army.
Thomas Gibson, sergt. Capt. Phillips' company, 2d Regt., Continental army.
John Miller, sergt. Capt. Anderson's company, 3d Regt., Continental army.
James Riley, sergt. Capt. Anderson's company, 3d Regt.; sergt. 1st Regt., Continental army.
Nathan Shephard, sergt. Capt. Allen's company, State troops.
George Taylor, sergt. militia.

Corporals.

Joel Garrison, corp. Capt. Bloomfield's company, Continental army.
John Jones, corp. Capt. Bloomfield's company, Continental army.
Reuben Mickle, corp. Capt. D'Hart's company, 1st Regt., Continental army.
Thomas Parker, corp. Capt. Bloomfield's company, Continental army.
Silas Sheppard, corp. Capt. Allen's company, State troops.
Carrol Whitekar, corp. Capt. Bloomfield's company, Continental army.

Bombardiers.

Joseph Bennett, bombardier, 2d Regt. Artillery, Continental army.
Joshua Reeves, bombardier, Capt. Peter Mills' company of Artificers, Continental army.

Wagoners.

John Bower, wagoner, Capt. Daniels' company, 1st Batt.
Amariah Harris, wagoner, Capt. Preston's company, 1st Batt.

Privates.

Zachariah Allen.
Noah Ayers, militia; also Capt. Allen's company, State troops.
William Baker, militia; also Continental army.
George Barnet, militia; also Capt. Allen's company, State troops.
Daniel Bateman, Continental army.
Morris Bateman.
Moses Bateman, Capt. Pearson's company; also State troops; also Continental army.
William Bateman, Capt. Preston's company; also Continental army.
Benjamin Bates.
Thomas Bereman, militia; also Capt. Allen's company, State troops; also Continental army.
Sealey Brew, Capt. Garrison's company; also State troops; also Continental army.
Daniel Bowen, Capt. Allen's company, State troops.
Joseph Bowen, 2d Batt.; also State troops; also Continental army.
John Boyd, 2d Batt.; also State troops; also Continental army.
John Brooks, 2d Batt.; also State troops; also Continental army.
Timothy Brooks, militia; also Capt. Allen's company, State troops.
Jeremiah Buck, militia; also Capt. Keen's company, State troops; also boatman.
John Bullock, militia; also Capt. Keen's company, State troops.
Peter Burney, Continental army.
John Burrows, Continental army.
Joseph Campbell. David Carle.
David Carll, Capt. Allen's company, State troops.
Loudon Carll, Capt. Allen's company, State troops.
Azariah Casto (or Castro), Capt. Garrison's company, 1st Batt.; also State troops; also Continental army.
David Casto, Capt. Garrison's company, 1st Batt.; also State troops; also Continental army.
Ambrose Clark. Henry Congleton.
Benjamin Connor. Benjamin Cozier.
Philip Darby.
Abisha Davis, Capt. James Ewing's company of Deerfield militia.
Amon Davis, Capt. James Ewing's company of Deerfield militia.
David Davis, Capt. Davis' company, 1st Batt.; also State troops; also Continental army.
Elijah Davis, Capt. Davis' company, 1st Batt.; also Continental army.
James Dillap (Indian), 2d Batt.; also State troops; also Continental army.
Thomas Errickson.
George Ewing, militia; also Capt. Allen's company, State troops.
Frederick Fauver, militia; also Continental army.
Henry Feaster.
Aaron Fithian, Col. Newcomb's Batt., State troops; died Nov. 16, 1776.
George Fithian, 2d Batt.; also State troops; also Continental army.
Thomas Flowers, Sr., Continental army.
David Gandy, militia; also State troops.
John Garrison, Capt. Peterson's company, 2d Batt.
Joseph Garrison, drummer, Continental army.
John Gibbon, Continental army.
Joseph Goff. Luke Hackett.
William Haines, Continental army.
Daniel Harris. John Harris, 1st Batt.
Thomas Harris, 2d Batt.; wounded near Timber Creek, Nov. 25, 1777.
Henry Hensminger, 2d Batt.; also State troops; also Continental army.
William Holmes (Indian), 2d Batt.; also State troops; also Continental army.
James B. Hunt, Continental army.
Ephraim Husted, Capt. Keen's company, State troops; also boatman.
Hosea Husted, Continental army.
Reuben Husted, militia; also Continental army.
Isaac Johnson, militia; also Continental army.
Abiel Jones, militia; also Capt. Allen's company, State troops.
Daniel Jones, Capt. Samuel Ogden's company, 1st Batt.
Nicholas Kerr.
Joseph Jones, Continental army.
Peter Kempton. Samuel Lard.
Robert Levick, Continental army.
Zenns Loder, militia; also Continental army.
Joseph Lummis, Capt. Allen's company, State troops; also boatman.
John Lupton, 2d Batt.; also State troops; also Continental army.
Thomas Magee, 2d Batt.; also State troops; also Continental army.
William Martin.
Samuel Massey, Capt. Preston's company, 1st Batt.; also Continental army.
Abraham McCarty, Continental army.
Archibald McClain, militia; also Capt. Keen's company, State troops.
William Miller.
John Mills, militia; also Continental army.
James Monks, militia; also Capt. Keen's company, State troops.
Thomas Moran, 2d Batt.; also State troops; also Continental army.
Azariah Moore, Continental army.
John Moore, militia; also Continental army.
Jonathan Mulford, Continental army.
John Nevil, militia; also Capt. Keen's company, State troops.
Reuben Newcomb, 2d Batt.; wounded Dec. 28, 1776; also Continental army.
John Ogden, Continental army.
Ambrose Page, militia; also Capt. Allen's company, State troops.
John Parsons, 2d Batt.; also State troops; also Continental army.
Benjamin Parvin, militia; also Continental army.
Jeffry Parvin, Capt. Allen's company, State troops; also boatman.
Benjamin Peachy, Capt. Davis' company, 1st Batt.; also Continental army.
Abijah Preston, Capt. Allen's company, State troops; also boatman.
Isaac Preston, militia; also Capt. Allen's company, State troops; also boatman.
Adam Prouse.
Josiah Ray, militia; also Capt. Keen's company, State troops.
Joseph Reeves, Continental army.
Thomas Reeves, Capt. Maskell's company, 2d Batt.
James Riggins, Continental army.
Daniel Riley, Capt. Allen's company, State troops.
Jsseph Riley, 2d Batt.; also State troops; also Continental army.
Abraham Sayre, Capt. James Ewing's company, Deerfield militia.
Abner Shephard, Continental army.
Peter Shephard, Continental army.
Philip Shimp, Continental army.
Enoch Shute, militia; also Capt. Keen's company, State troops.
Henry Spence, Capt. Davis' company, 1st Batt.; also Continental army.
Daniel Stacks, 2d Batt.; also State troops; also Continental army.

Richard Sweden, 2d Batt.; also State troops; also Continental army.
Jonah Terry, Capt. Garrison's company, 1st Batt.
Josiah Terry, militia; also Capt. Keen's company, State troops; killed April, 1782.
Jeremiah Towser.
Jonas Van Aman, Continental army.
William Vaneman. John Welch.
Stephen Wey, militia; also Capt. Allen's company, State troops.
Elnathan Whitaker, 2d Batt.; also State troops; also Continental army.
John Wood, Continental army.
David Woodruff, militia; also Capt. Allen's company, State troops.
Jesse Woodruff.
Jonathan Woodruff, Continental army.

Express Rider.

Benoni Dare.

Naval Service.

Charles Allen, capt. armed boat "Gibraltar;" also capt. commanding boatmen on frontiers of Cumberland and Cape May; also capt. militia.

Nichols Keen, capt. armed boat "Friendship;" also capt. commanding boatman on frontiers of Cumberland and Cape May; also capt. militia.

Boatmen on the Frontiers of Cumberland and Cape May; also Militiamen.

Jeremiah Buck.
Israel David.
George Ewing.
Ephraim Husted.
Joseph Lummis.
David Parvin.
Jeffrey Parvin.
Abraham Philpot.
Abijah Preston.
Isaac Preston.
James Simpson.

CHAPTER XI.

WAR OF 1812 AND MEXICAN WAR.

In the second war with Great Britain, commonly known as the war of 1812, Southern New Jersey was not the theatre of active military operations, though the State bore her full share with other portions of the Union in furnishing men and means for the common defense. As in the war of the Revolution, her coast on the Delaware River was vulnerable, but the enemy did not, as in that case, undertake any important operations there. Elmer says:[1]

"During the war with Great Britain, in 1814, a brigade of the militia of South Jersey was drafted, and encamped at Billingsport, for the defense of Philadelphia, under the command of Gen. Ebenezer Elmer, then the brigadier-general of the Cumberland brigade. During the summer of that year the 'Poitiers,' an English ship of the line, under the command of Sir John Beresford, lying in Delaware Bay, succeeded in breaking up the navigation as high up as the Cohansey. No serious engagement, however, took place between the hostile forces.

"The inhabitants of Bridgeton suffered a terrible fright, which, alarming enough at first, in the end partook more of the ludicrous than the serious. To prevent boats from the enemy's ship coming up the river in the night and plundering the town, a nightly guard was detailed and posted at a point on the river two or three miles from the town, but more than twice that distance by water. All the vessels and boats passing the guard-house during the night were hailed and required to give an account of themselves. If an enemy appeared a messenger was to be sent to a prudent officer at the town, who was intrusted with the duty, if needful, of giving the alarm by firing a cannon and ringing the court-house bell, that being then the only bell in the place. About two o'clock of a midsummer night the gun was fired and the bell rang with great animation. The scene that ensued may be imagined but cannot be described, and great was the consternation. No one doubted that an enemy was close at hand. One or two persons threw their silver down the well. The militia, except some who, as usual, were among the missing, were assembled, and an attempt made to organize them for action. Happily, however, their prowess was not tested. The alarm, although not sounded till all doubt of its necessity seemed to be removed, turned out to be a false one, originating in the fright of a family near the guard-house, the head of which was absent, and in the foolhardiness of the skipper of a small sloop, who took it into his head to pass the guard without answering their challenge, and who succeeded in bringing on himself and his crew a volley of musketry, and running the risk of being killed by a ball which passed directly over his head."

An expedition fitted out from Billingsport, during the encampment of the troops there, against a British tender, which had frequently been seen in the bay, was the subject of much merriment among these soldiers. A schooner was manned with forty or fifty raw landsmen, and a sea-captain in the dragoons was selected as commander, with instructions to drive away the saucy tender. When the schooner reached the bay the rough weather drove all the men, except the captain and two or three other initiated sailors, beneath the hatches, where they soon became too sick to return. With the crew in this condition the captain sighted the tender, and with genuine Yankee audacity gave chase. The tender crowded canvas and put to sea, though she could easily have taken the schooner.

At the annual meetings of the board of freeholders in the county of Salem, in May, 1813 and 1814, it was resolved:

"Whereas, there is at this time some apprehension of an invasion from the British, therefore it is ordered, by this board, that the clerk of the county of Salem to arrange the papers in his office in such a manner that the speedy removal of them can be effected, in case of serious apprehensions of an invasion from the enemy. And it is recommended to the surrogate of the county to take like measures with the papers under his charge, and that the clerk of this board serve a copy of this minute on the said county clerk and surrogate."

Mexican War.—In the office of the adjutant-general in Trenton are found the following names of volunteers in the Mexican war, all from Salem County:

[1] Early Settlement and Progress of Cumberland County, p. 70.

COMPANY E, 10TH REGIMENT, U. S. INFANTRY.

Jesse C. Moore, enl. July 23, 1847; disch. Aug. 22, 1848.
Edward Ryon, enl. Aug. 25, 1847; disch Aug. 22, 1848.

COMPANY H, 10TH REGIMENT, U. S. INFANTRY.

William Bacon, enl. May 11, 1847; disch. Aug. 24, 1848.
James Deal, enl. May 10, 1847; disch. Aug. 24, 1848.
Charles Emory, enl. May 12, 1847; disch. Aug. 24, 1848.
James W. Mayhew, enl. July 16, 1847; disch. Aug. 24, 1848.
Samuel F. Treadway, enl. May 11, 1847; disch. Aug. 24, 1848.
Lemuel Vaneman, enl. May 11, 1847; disch. Aug. 24, 1848.
Joseph Smith, enl. June 29, 1847; disch. July 8, 1848.

CHAPTER XII.

GLOUCESTER, SALEM, AND CUMBERLAND COUNTIES IN THE WAR OF THE REBELLION.

Regimental Histories and Rosters.[1]—The part taken by the counties of Gloucester, Salem, and Cumberland in the war of 1861–65, for the suppression of the Rebellion and the preservation of the Union, was, like that of the other counties in the State, highly creditable to the patriotism of the inhabitants. On the receipt of the intelligence of the attack on Fort Sumter, in April, 1861, there were in these counties the same outbursts of patriotism, the same demonstrations of loyalty to the Union, the same patriotic meetings, the same eagerness of young men to volunteer, and the same readiness of others to encourage and aid them in doing so, as were found everywhere in the other counties of the patriotic State of New Jersey. And when the Union armies melted away in the heat of battle, and call after call was made for men to take the place of those who had fallen, there was shown here the same determination to stand by the government at whatever cost; and the people and the local authorities, with the same alacrity, voted the sums of money which were called for to accomplish the desired end.

From the time when the first call for men was made till the time when the death of the great Rebellion made further calls unnecessary, the people of these counties responded to each appeal with a patriotic devotion not excelled in any part of the State or of the Union. The names of these soldiers are found on the rolls of a large number of regiments of this and other States, and such regiments as were most noticeable for the number of Gloucester, Salem, and Cumberland County men who served in their ranks are especially mentioned in the following pages, in historical sketches of their organization and services in the great war for the Union.

Although those who took their lives in their hands, and went forth to encounter the stern realities of grim-visaged war in defense of the institutions under which they had been prosperous and happy, to breathe the pestilential miasms of Southern swamps, to languish in sickness in distant hospitals, "with no hand of kindred to smooth their lone pillows," to pour out their blood and yield up their lives on battle-fields, and to fill lonely graves, far from their homes, or to return, battle-scarred and shattered in health, are worthy of all the gratitude and honor that their countrymen have lavished on them, it must not be forgotten that great sacrifices were made by others. The heroic fortitude with which parents, sisters, wives, and children bade adieu to their loved ones who thus went forth, and the patriotic zeal with which all labored for the comfort of those in the field should ever be remembered, and in these respects the people of Southern New Jersey were not excelled by those of any other region.

Three Months' Troops.—On the 17th of April, 1862, Governor Olden issued a proclamation calling for the quota of New Jersey under the first call for seventy-five thousand troops to serve three months. This quota was four regiments, aggregating three thousand one hundred and twenty-three men. Such was the alacrity with which the people responded to this call that the quota was filled and the regiments stood ready to march on the 30th of the same month.

These regiments, which included a just proportion of representatives from Gloucester, Salem, and Cumberland Counties, were formed into a brigade, under the command of Brig.-Gen. Runyon, with Maj. Alexander V. Bonnel as brigade-inspector, and Capt. James B. Mulligan as aide-de-camp. Such was the embarrassment of the government at that time that the State was obliged to arm and equip these troops, and furnish the first supply of ammunition.

They were sent to Washington *via* Annapolis, and the brigade was reported to Gen. Scott on the 6th of May. It went into camp at Meridian Hill, where it remained till the 22d, when it was ordered to Alexandria. Here the troops remained for a time, engaged in fatigue duty. Just previous to the battle of Bull Run they were ordered forward, and they formed a portion of the reserve, which did not become engaged in that battle. During the stampede of the Union troops the regiments of the brigade did good service in arresting the flight of fugitives, and endeavoring to bring something like order out of the chaos that prevailed.

Soon after this battle the term of service of these regiments expired, and on the 24th and 25th of July they were ordered to Washington, where they were

[1] STATE OF NEW JERSEY,
OFFICE OF ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
TRENTON, Nov. 22, 1882.

I desire to state, for the information of all interested in the subject, that the roster of men credited to the counties of Gloucester, Salem, and Cumberland, N. J., in the civil war (1861–65) has been taken from the records of this office by Dr. Thomas Cushing, and I believe from the amount of care and patient labor which he has bestowed upon it that it will be found to be correct. I only refrain from certifying to its entire correctness by the simple fact that the work was not done by my own assistants, and so I am not called upon to make it official.

WILLIAM S. STRYKER,
Adjutant-General of New Jersey.

formally discharged, and departed by rail for the State from which they went forth in the hour of the nation's sudden peril.

First Brigade, First, Second, Third, and Fourth Regiments.—On the 17th of April, 1861, Governor Olden issued a proclamation calling for troops to serve three months. Nearly ten thousand men responded to this call, of which number only four regiments could be accepted. Of the large number that remained, many, being anxious to enter the service, proceeded to New York, Philadelphia, and other points outside the limits of New Jersey, and enlisted in regiments of other States. Of the large number who enlisted in this manner—estimated by the adjutant-general at five thousand from the State—no record can be given.

It was not long before it became apparent to the authorities at Washington that it would be necessary to call into the field a larger number of regiments, to be made up of men enlisted for a longer term of service, and the President issued a call for thirty-nine additional regiments of infantry, and one of cavalry, to be enlisted for three years or during the continuance of the war. Under this call the quota of New Jersey was fixed at three full regiments, and a requisition for these was received by Governor Olden on the 17th of May. No difficulty was experienced in furnishing them, for a sufficient number of companies had been already raised and organized, and were anxiously waiting to be mustered into the service. From these companies there were at once organized the First, Second, and Third Regiments, which were mustered into the service of the United States for three years, being uniformed and furnished with camp and garrison equipage by the State of New Jersey, but armed by the general government. Such was the alacrity of the response to this call that Governor Olden was enabled to announce, on the day following the receipt of the requisition, that the regiments were ready to be mustered into the service, and that twice as many more could be furnished, if necessary. The three regiments left Trenton on the 28th of June, and were reported to Gen. Scott, at Washington, on the following day.

The Second Regiment was mustered under the following field and staff officers:

Colonel, George W. McLean; Lieutenant-Colonel, Isaac M. Tucker; Major, Samuel L. Buck; Adjutant, Joseph W. Plume; Quartermaster, William E. Sturges; Surgeon, Gabriel Grant; Assistant Surgeon, Lewis W. Oakley; Chaplain, Robert R. Proudfit.

The Third Regiment was officered as follows:

Colonel, George W. Taylor; Lieutenant-Colonel, Henry W. Brown; Major, Mark W. Collitt; Adjutant, Robert T. Dunham; Quartermaster, Francis Sayre; Surgeon, Lorenzo Lewis Cox; Assistant Surgeon, Edward L. Welling; Chaplain, George R. Darrow.

The field and staff officers of the Fourth Regiment were:

Colonel, James H. Simpson; Lieutenant-Colonel, J. L. Kirby Smith; Major, William B. Hatch; Adjutant, Joseph S. Studdiford; Quartermaster, Samuel C. Harbert; Surgeon, Alexander N. Dougherty; Assistant Surgeon, Joseph D. Osborne; Chaplain, Norman W. Camp, D.D.

The Fourth Regiment reached Washington on the 21st of August, and, with the First, Second, and Third, constituted the First Brigade of New Jersey Volunteers.

Soon after their arrival in Washington, the First, Second, and Third Regiments were ordered across the Potomac, and assigned to duty in the New Jersey brigade, under command of Gen. Runyon. A few days before the commencement of the first advance toward Manassas, but after the movement had been determined on, the Third was ordered forward to perform the duty of guarding and repairing the railroad to Fairfax Station, at which point the regiment was stationed as a part of the reserve force during the progress of the battle of Bull Run, therefore taking no part in that engagement, but doing good service, nevertheless, in rallying fugitives from the field, and helping to restore something like order among a part, at least, of the flying and panic-stricken troops that were pressing on in disorder and rout towards Washington in the evening of that disastrous day, the 21st of July. Immediately after the battle the Third was moved to the neighborhood of Alexandria, and there encamped, with the other regiments of the New Jersey brigade, which, early in August, received as its commander Brig.-Gen. Philip Kearney, one of the bravest and best soldiers that ever drew a sabre, and one whom the veterans of New Jersey will ever remember with love and admiration.

The Third Regiment was first under hostile fire on the 29th of August, when, in making a reconnoissance in the vicinity of Cloud's Mills, it fell into an ambuscade of the enemy, and in the skirmish which followed lost two men killed and four wounded. On the same day a skirmish took place between a body of the enemy and a company of the Second Regiment, resulting in a loss to the rebels of twelve men. A month later (September 29th) a reconnoissance in force was made by Gen. Kearney, with his entire brigade, one company of Kentucky cavalry, and a light battery under the command of Capt. Hexamer, the object of the expedition being to ascertain the strength and position of the enemy at Mason's Hill,—a point which he was reported to be fortifying, in front of the Union lines. The object was accomplished without loss. After a summer and autumn spent in camp and picket duty, varied by the events above mentioned, and some other minor affairs of similar nature, the brigade went into winter quarters near Alexandria.

On the 7th of March, 1862, the brigade left camp, and moved forward to Burke's Station, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, as a guard to a working-party, and on the 8th made an extended reconnoissance of the country, which developed the fact that the Confederate forces were preparing to evacuate

their strong position at Manassas. Upon this, Gen. Kearney, without further orders from the division commander, pressed on with vigor, driving the scattered pickets of the enemy before him, and on the 9th reached Sangster's Station, where the Second and Third Regiments surprised a detachment of rebel cavalry, killing several, and taking twelve prisoners. On the 10th the brigade occupied the abandoned position at Manassas, eight companies of the Third Regiment being the first force to enter and hoist the Union flag on the works.

On the opening of the spring campaign in 1862 the brigade, which then formed part of the First Division of the First Army Corps, moved forward to Catlett's Station, two miles from Warrenton, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad; the object of the movement being to divert the attention of the Confederate commander while Gen. McClellan was moving the Army of the Potomac to Fortress Monroe and Newport News for the commencement of the movement towards Richmond by way of the Virginia peninsula. It does not appear that Gen. Lee was greatly deceived by this movement to Catlett's, and on the 11th of April (six days after the army had arrived in front of Yorktown), the division moved back to Alexandria, where, on the 17th, the brigade was embarked on steamers bound for the peninsula, to join the army. It landed at York Point on the York River, whence, on the 5th of May (the day of the battle of Williamsburg), it was moved by steamer up the river to West Point. It was then under the command of Col. Taylor, Gen. Kearney having been advanced to the command of the division.

At West Point, during the night and day following the disembarkation of the troops, a brisk skirmish, amounting almost to a battle, was fought with the Fifth Alabama and other Confederate regiments, but the New Jersey brigade, being held in reserve, sustained no loss. On the 15th the First Division joined the main body of the Army of the Potomac at White House, and marched thence, with the grand column, to the Chickahominy River.

In the fighting which subsequently occurred along the shores of that ill-omened stream, the brigade took no active part until, in the afternoon of the 27th of June, it moved from the camp on the south side of the Chickahominy across that river to its north bank, and there plunged into the fire and carnage of the battle of Gaines' Mill.

Foster, in his "New Jersey and the Rebellion," says, "The brigade was at once formed into two lines, the Third and Fourth Regiments in front, and the First and Second in the second line, and in this order advanced to the brow of a hill in front, where the Third Regiment, under Lieut.-Col. Brown, was ordered into the woods to relieve Newton's brigade, which was sorely pressed by the enemy. At this point the woods, some four hundred yards in front of our line of battle, swarmed with rebels, who fought with the greatest desperation and ferocity, handling their artillery especially in the most effective manner, and doing fearful execution in our ranks. The gallant Third, however, bravely stood its ground, opening a galling fire on the enemy, and remaining in the woods until the close of the action."

The Second and Fourth Regiments were sent into a belt of woods on the right of the Third, and thus the three were in the action in dangerous parts of the field. The loss in four companies of the Second was fifteen killed, forty-eight wounded, and forty-one missing. The Third had thirty-four killed, one hundred and thirty-six wounded, and forty-five missing. The Fourth lost, besides prisoners, thirty-eight killed, and one hundred and eleven wounded. The loss of the Third Regiment in the battle of Gaines' Mill was one hundred and seventy killed and wounded, and forty-five missing.

At eleven o'clock in the night succeeding the battle the New Jersey regiments recrossed to the south side of the Chickahominy, and remained quietly there, in the woods, until midnight of the 28th, when they moved silently out, taking the road to Savage Station, and thence to White Oak Swamp, on the retreat to the James River. A brisk engagement took place near the crossing of White Oak Creek, but the brigade did not take part in it, though it occupied a position of peril between the batteries of the contending forces, where the shells of both passed over the men as they lay on the ground for comparative security. From this point the brigade moved on by way of Malvern Hill (passing that position on the 1st of July, but taking no part in the bloody battle of that day) to Harrison's Landing, which it reached on the morning of the 2d, in the midst of a drenching rain, and encamped in a wheat-field of several hundred acres in extent.

The regiment remained in the vicinity of the landing for about six weeks, at the end of which time it marched with the army down the Peninsula, and was transported thence by steamer up the Chesapeake Bay and Potomac River to Alexandria, where it arrived on the 24th, and was moved from that place to Cloud's Mills, on its way to reinforce the army of Gen. Pope, who was in the neighborhood of Manassas, and sorely pressed by the Confederates under "Stonewall" Jackson. On the 27th it moved forward by rail from Cloud's Mills to Bull Run bridge, and from there moved to the old battle-field, where it became engaged with the enemy's infantry and fought bravely for more than an hour, sustaining severe loss from the musketry and artillery fire. It was at last compelled to give way before the overwhelming force of the Confederates, but retreated in good order to Fairfax Station and thence to Cloud's Mills, which latter point was reached at noon on the 28th. In the engagement at Bull Run Gen. Taylor was severely wounded in the leg, and died at Alexandria, on the 1st of September, from the effects of amputation.

After defeating Pope's army in Virginia, the Confederate forces moved rapidly to the Potomac at Edwards' Ferry and other points, and crossed into Maryland. The Union army pursued and overtook them at South Mountain, where a severe battle was fought on the 14th of September. In that battle the First New Jersey Brigade (then under command of Col. Torbert) was engaged at the point known as Crampton's Gap, and fought with its usual gallantry. In the great battle of Antietam, which occurred three days later, the brigade stood in position for forty-two hours, and during six hours of the time was under a very severe artillery fire, but was not ordered into action. After the battle it remained in Maryland more than two weeks, and finally, on the 2d of October, crossed the Potomac at Berlin, and after a number of tedious movements in Virginia reached Stafford Court-House on the 18th, and remained there in camp until Gen. Burnside ordered the forward movement against Fredericksburg.

In that movement the brigade marched from its camp to the Rappahannock, which it reached on the 11th of December, and crossed to the south shore at daylight of the following morning. It remained at rest until two o'clock in the afternoon, when it advanced rapidly across a plateau, under a heavy fire of artillery, until it reached the shelter of a ravine, through which flow the waters of Deep Run, and in this ravine it remained until the morning of the 13th. It was not till three in the afternoon that the brigade was ordered forward into the fight. The loss of the brigade was one hundred and seventy-two killed, wounded, and missing. After the battle the army recrossed to the north side of the river, and the First New Jersey Brigade went into winter quarters near White Oak Church.

In the movement across the Rappahannock, in the spring of 1863, known as the campaign of Chancellorsville, the First Brigade, then commanded by Col. Brown in place of Col. Torbert, who was sick, crossed the river, with the Sixth Corps, at Franklin's Crossing, below Fredericksburg, on the 29th of April, but remained occupying the old rifle-pits until morning of the 3d of May, when it was put in motion, and, moving up the river through Fredericksburg, about three miles on the road to Chancellorsville, came to Salem Church, where the enemy was found in strong force, and advantageously posted in thick woods, with earthworks on both sides of the road. The brigade advanced and attacked this position, and the battle raged with great fury till night, the enemy being driven a short distance, with severe loss, until he occupied another line of rifle-pits. The loss of the New Jersey brigade was heavy, but its reputation for bravery was fully sustained. It remained on the field during the following day, but was not again engaged, except as a support to the batteries. In the early morning of the 5th of May it marched back to its old camp-ground at White Oak Church.

Moving northward with the Army of the Potomac in pursuit of Lee, who was then marching towards Pennsylvania, the First Brigade (then in Wright's division of the Sixth Corps) crossed the Potomac at Edwards' Ferry on the 27th of June, and reached Gettysburg on the 2d of July, its last day's march being thirty-six miles. It immediately went into position, and remained without change until the following morning, when it was advanced to the front line, but it did not become engaged, except slightly on the picket-line, where it lost eleven men wounded. In the pursuit of Lee's army it was again slightly engaged at Fairfield, Pa., and at Hagerstown, Md. It crossed the Potomac on the 19th at Berlin, and on the 25th of July reached Warrenton, where it remained till the 15th of September. During the remainder of the fall it participated in a number of minor movements, and early in December encamped near Brandy Station, where it remained in winter quarters till the latter part of April, 1864.

The First Brigade commenced its last campaign on the 4th of May, when it crossed the Rapidan at Germania Ford, and moved southward into the labyrinths of the Virginia wilderness. In the month which succeeded, its movements, battles, and skirmishes were too numerous to be recorded in detail. On the day following the crossing it became heavily engaged with the enemy, fighting stubbornly till its ammunition was exhausted, and losing severely. On the 6th it was again fighting, and suffered heavy loss. On the 8th, at the Po River, it took part in an assault on strong earthworks, but was compelled to retire from the overpowering numbers and impregnable position of the enemy. It was briskly engaged in skirmishing on the 9th, and at Spottsylvania, on the 10th, it again formed part of an assaulting party, which carried one of the Confederate works and took a number of prisoners. Still again, at Spottsylvania, on the 12th of May, it took part in the battle, and charged the enemy's position with great bravery.

In the advance beyond Spottsylvania, the brigade was engaged in heavy skirmishing along the North Anna River and at Tolopotomy, until it finally stood on its last battle-field, at Cold Harbor, where, through two days of blood and terror, it fought as bravely as ever. But the term of service had expired, and on the 3d of June the First and Third New Jersey Regiments (both together numbering only two hundred men) left the front, and proceeded by way of Washington to Trenton, where they arrived on the 7th, and were soon afterward disbanded.

Some of the men had re-enlisted, and their terms had not expired. These were transferred to the Fourth and Fifteenth Regiments, but afterward, with those of the same class from the Second Regiment, were consolidated into the First, Second, and Third Battalions. The Fourth was mustered out on the 9th and the Second on the 11th of July, 1865, at Hall's Hill, Va.

FIRST REGIMENT.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

Band.

George D. Duffield, enl. July 8, 1861; must. out Aug. 9, 1862.
Andrew Scheivley, enl. July 8, 1861; must. out Aug. 9, 1862.

Company E.

Joseph Dilks, enl. May 23, 1861; killed in action Sept. 14, 1862, at Crampton's Pass.
Franklin M. Brown.

Company H.

Thomas Johnson, enl. June 3, 1861; disch. disability Feb. 5, 1863.
Joseph Tatem, enl. June 3, 1861; disch. Jan. 19, 1863, wounds received in action at Manassas.
John Lecroy.

SALEM COUNTY.

Company B.

Charles F. Campbell, enl. April 25, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 28, 1863; must. out June 29, 1865.

Company G.

Samuel English, Jr., enl. May 23, 1861; must. out June 23, 1864.
Alfred A. English, enl. May 23, 1861; disch. disability Sept. 13, 1861.
John Peacock, enl. May 23, 1861; must. out Nov. 2, 1864.

Company H.

Samuel McWilliams, enl. June 3, 1861.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Company C.

Thomas S. Downie, enl. May 22, 1861; disch. disability March 1, 1863.

Company E.

Jacob Dillshaver, enl. Sept. 19, 1862; disch. disability Jan. 10, 1863.

Company G.

William H. Felmy, enl. May 23, 1861; must. out June 23, 1864.

SECOND REGIMENT.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

Company B.

James Brown, enl. March 23, 1865; must. out July 11, 1865.
George Foster, enl. April 10, 1865; must. out July 11, 1865.
Abraham Jaggers, enl. April 10, 1865; must. out July 11, 1865.
William Mick, enl. April 10, 1865; must. out July 11, 1865.
Hiram Sherry, enl. April 10, 1865; corp. July 6, 1865; must. out July 11, 1865.
Cornelius A. Shaw, enl. March 28, 1865; must. out July 11, 1865.
Melvern T. Wickham, enl. April 10, 1865; must. out July 11, 1865.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Company B.

Captain, Henry O. Ryerson; First Lieutenant, John A. Wildrick; Second Lieutenant, Jacob H. Hoffman.
Calvin McMahon, sergt., enl. March 24, 1865; must. out July 11, 1865.
David P. Cawman, sergt., enl. March 23, 1865; must. out July 11, 1865.
Joel A. Herr, sergt., enl. March 21, 1865; must. out July 11, 1865.
Joseph H. Mason, sergt., enl. March 23, 1865; disch. June 20, 1865.
Isaac L. R Mansfield, sergt., enl. March 24, 1865; pro. com.-sergt. July 1, 1865.
William Gifford, corp., enl. April 3, 1865; must. out July 11, 1865.
John W. Curtis, corp., enl. March 23, 1864; pro. sergt. July 1, 1865; must. out July 11, 1865.
Lucian Stevens, corp., enl. March 8, 1865; pro. sergt. July 6, 1865; must. out July 11, 1865.
Robert Kay, corp., enl. March 28, 1865; must. out July 11, 1865.
William J. Ware, corp., enl. March 24, 1865; must. out July 11, 1865.
Frank E. Baker, corp., enl. March 23, 1865; must. out July 11, 1865.
Thomas C. Gifford, corp., enl. March 24, 1865; must. out July 11, 1865.
Winslow J. Fries, corp., enl. March 30, 1865; must. out July 11, 1865.

Privates.

Jesse R. Ashby, enl. March 24, 1864; must. out July 11, 1865.
William J. Brown, enl. March 24, 1865; must. out July 13, 1865.
Joseph Branin, enl. March 23, 1865; must. out July 11, 1865.
Sebastian Burkett, enl. March 23, 1865; must. out July 11, 1865.
William Clark, enl. March 28, 1865; must. out July 11, 1865.
Richard Champion, enl. March 25, 1865; must. out July 11, 1865.
David Cunningham, enl. March 23, 1865; must. out July 11, 1865.
Thomas W. Collins, enl. March 24, 1865; must. out July 11, 1865.
Benjamin Cossaboon, enl. March 28, 1865; must. out July 11, 1865.
Andrew Cary, enl. April 4, 1865; must. out July 11, 1865.
Jacob Dare, enl. April 10, 1865; must. out July 11, 1865.
David A. Eberhart, enl. March 25, 1865; must. out July 11, 1865.
Ancil E. Faunce, enl. March 23, 1865; disch. May 3, 1865.
Andrew J. Gressman, enl. April 1, 1865; must. out July 11, 1865.
Chester S. Goodwin, enl. April 3, 1865; must. out July 11, 1865.
James Gaskill, enl May 23, 1865; must. out July 11, 1865.
John Greiner, enl. March 25, 1865; must. out July 11, 1865.
Jacob B. Hubbard, enl. March 23, 1865; must. out July 11, 1865.
Charles H. Hathaway, enl. March 23, 1865; must. out July 11, 1865.
John C. Hughes, enl. April 1, 1865; must. out July 11, 1865.
William Iliff, enl. March 23, 1865; must. out July 11, 1865.
Jacob Kipple, enl. March 23, 1865; must. out July 11, 1865.
Joseph C. Key, enl. March 24, 1865; must. out July 11, 1865.
Joseph Loder, enl. March 23, 1865; must. out July 11, 1865.
Peter H. Mossbrook, enl. March 23, 1865; must. out July 11, 1865.
John McClure, enl. April 3, 1865; must. out July 11, 1865.
David Murray, enl. March 28, 1865; must. out July 11, 1865.
Ebenezer Murray, enl. April 6, 1865; must. out July 11, 1865.
Hiram Murray, enl. March 28, 1865; must. out July 11, 1865.
Henry Murray, enl. March 28, 1865; must. out July 11, 1865.
John G. Morris, enl. April 4, 1865; must. out July 11, 1865.
John C. Miller, enl. March 23, 1865; must. out July 11, 1865.
Lorenzo D. Morton, enl. April 4, 1865; died July 5, 1865, diarrhœa.
William Morgan, enl. April 10, 1865; must. out July 11, 1865.
Frederic Noble, enl. March 27, 1865; must. out July 11, 1865.
Daniel Osborn, enl. March 28, 1865; must. out July 11, 1865.
David H. Osborn, enl. March 28, 1865; must. out July 11, 1865.
Charles D. Palmer, enl. March 23, 1865; must. out July 11, 1865.
Charles Payne, enl. April 10, 1865; must. out July 11, 1865.
John Robbins, enl. March 23, 1865; must. out July 11, 1865.
Dexter A. Robbins, enl. March 24, 1865; must. out July 11, 1865.
William E. Roberts, enl. March 23, 1865; must. out July 11, 1865.
William Richmond, enl. April 1, 1865; must. out July 11, 1865.
William Sypher, enl March 23, 1865; must. out July 11, 1865.
Eastman T. Strickland, enl. March 23, 1865; disch. June 20, 1865; corp.
Charles G. Scott, enl. March 24, 1865; must. out July 11, 1865.
Isaac S. Sheldon, enl. April 10, 1865; must. out July 11, 1865.
Charles Terry, enl. April 3, 1865; must. out July 11, 1865.
Matthias Veal, enl. March 28, 1865; must. out July 11, 1865.
Michael Woolston, enl. March 23, 1865; must. out July 11, 1865.
George Williams, enl. March 21, 1865; must. out July 11, 1865.
John E. Williams, enl. April 12, 1865; must. out July 11, 1865.
Daniel Westcott, enl. April 10, 1865; must. out July 11, 1865.

THIRD REGIMENT.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

Band.

Charles T. Stratton, enl. June 7, 1861; must. out Aug. 10, 1862.
Francis B. Ridgway, enl. June 7, 1861; must. out Aug. 10, 1862.

Company A.

Captain, David Vickers, Jr.; First Lieutenant, John Roberts; Second Lieutenant, Charles Wilson.
William H. Snowden, sergt., enl. April 19, 1861; pro. capt. Co. D, 10th Regt., April 16, 1862.
Joseph L. Franklin, enl. April 19, 1861; pro. 2d lieut. Co. I Sept. 13, 1862.
Josiah P. Franklin, corp., enl. April 19, 1861; pro. 2d lieut. Co. K Oct. 8, 1862.
William L. Butler, corp., enl. April 19, 1861; died July 6, 1861.
Frank Peabody, corp., enl. April 19, 1862.
Henry Haggerty, corp., enl. April 19, 1861; pro. 2d lieut. Co. K Oct. 8, 1862.
David S. Gibson, corp., enl. April 19, 1861; died June 4, 1862.
Charles Elkinton, corp., enl. April 19, 1861; pro. sergt. Sept. 1, 1862; 1st sergt. April 1, 1864; must. out June 23, 1864.
William S. Clair, corp., enl. April 19, 1861; disch. disability Oct. 17, 1863.
Thomas French, wagoner, enl. April 19, 1861; must. out June 23, 1864.

Privates.

Nathan Allen, enl. April 19, 1861; disch. Nov. 26, 1862, wounds received in action.

Joseph T. Allen, enl. April 19, 1861; killed in action May 12, 1864, at Spottsylvania Court-House.
William F. Allen, enl. April 19, 1861; must. out June 23, 1864.
Enoch W. Ashton, enl. April 19, 1861; must. out June 24, 1864.
Charles V. Abbot, enl. April 19, 1861; disch. disability Feb. 17, 1863.
Charles Beaty, enl. April 19, 1861; killed in action May 3, 1863, at Fredericksburg.
Henry W. Bock, enl. April 19, 1861; must. out June 23, 1864.
Robert Boyle, enl. April 19, 1861; disch. disability May 1, 1862.
John Boyce, enl. April 19, 1861; killed in action June 22, 1862, at Gaines' Farm.
Henry Burt, enl. April 19, 1861; disch. disability June 12, 1862.
James T. Caffrey, enl. April 19, 1861; killed in action Sept. 14, 1862, at Crampton's Pass.
Samuel C. Chester, enl. April 19, 1861; disch. disability Feb. 9, 1863.
Henry F. Clark, enl. April 19, 1861; killed in action June 27, 1862, at Gaines' Farm.
Henry S. Clark, enl. April 19, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps March 15, 1864; disch. June 23, 1864.
William D. Clark, enl. April 19, 1861; died, June 25, 1864, of wounds received in action at Wilderness, Va.
Isaac Clark, enl. April 19, 1861; disch. Oct. 26, 1862, to join regular army.
Edward D. Clayton, enl. April 19, 1861; corp. Feb. 1, 1862; disch. June 23, 1864.
Andrew J. Cunningham, enl. April 19, 1861; must. out June 24, 1864.
Andrew J. Craig, enl. April 19, 1861; corp. Jan. 1, 1863; sergt. Aug. 1, 1863; must. out June 23, 1864.
Edward C. Cattell, enl. April 19, 1861; disch. Dec. 9, 1861, wounds.
Joseph C. Cunard, enl. Aug. 27, 1862; served in Co. K, 15th Regt., and Co. C, 3d Batt.; disch. May 17, 1865.
James B. Caldwell, enl. Aug. 19, 1862; disch. April 20, 1863.
Alexander W. Davis, enl. April 19, 1861; corp. Jan. 1, 1863; disch. June 23, 1864.
Michael Donnell, enl. April 19, 1861; killed in action Sept. 14, 1862, at Crampton's Pass.
John Downs, enl. April 19, 1861; disch. disability Dec. 8, 1862.
Benjamin F. Duffield, enl. April 19, 1861; disch. disability Feb. 14, 1863.
Samuel Dilkes, enl. April 19, 1861; disch. disability Feb. 20, 1863.
John Edwards, enl. April 19, 1861; disch. Oct. 26, 1862, to join regular army.
John W. Eacritt, enl. April 19, 1861; must. out June 23, 1864.
Reuben Foster, enl. April 19, 1861; must. out June 23, 1864.
Joshua Fox, enl. April 19, 1861; disch. Oct. 26, 1862, to join regular army.
Jesse B. Frampus, enl. April 19, 1861; corp. Sept. 20, 1862; must. out June 23, 1864.
Samuel Graham, enl. April 19, 1861; disch. disability June 12, 1861.
Charles Gordon, enl. April 19, 1861; disch. disability Dec. 9, 1862.
John Grubbins, enl. April 19, 1861; must. out June 23, 1864.
John Green, enl. April 19, 1861; must. out June 23, 1864.
Lewis M. Gibson, enl. Aug. 27, 1862; disch. disability Feb. 25, 1863.
William Hewitt, enl. April 19, 1861; killed in action, May 8, 1864, near Spottsylvania, Va.
Thomas H. Hill, enl. April 19, 1861; must. out June 23, 1864.
Wallace Hemphill, enl. April 19, 1861; must. out Feb. 3, 1865.
Thomas Jones, enl. April 19, 1861; disch. disability Oct. 9, 1862.
Charles R. Jackson, enl. April 19, 1861; trans. to Co. A, 15th Regt.; corp. Nov. 1, 1862; sergt. Jan. 1, 1864; re-enl. Jan. 5, 1864.
Isaac Jaggard, enl. April 19, 1861; disch. disability Nov. 19, 1861.
Robert W. Jaggard, enl. April 19, 1861; trans. to Signal Corps; disch. therefrom as serg. Jan. 19, 1865.
Enoch L. Johnston, enl. April 19, 1861; disch. disability Jan. 23, 1863.
William Lockwood, enl. April 19, 1861; disch. Dec. 4, 1863, for wounds received in action.
John W. Low, enl. April 19, 1861.
Samuel C. Matt, enl. April 19, 1861; corp. Aug. 1, 1862; sergt. Jan. 1, 1863; killed in action May 3, 1863, at Fredericksburg.
William T. Mears, enl. April 19, 1861; disch. disability Feb. 9, 1863.
Robert Morris, enl. April 19, 1861; died Nov. 24, 1861.
John McClure, enl. April 19, 1861; died Nov. 13, 1861.
Benjamin F. Maull, musician, enl. April 19, 1861; re-enl. March 31, 1864; pro. principal musician April 1, 1864.
Anthony Nemes, enl. April 19, 1861; disch. disability May 15, 1862.
Frederick Nehls, enl. April 19, 1861; disch. disability March 31, 1862.
George Ostertae, enl. April 19, 1861; killed in action June 27, 1862, at Gaines' Farm.
Joseph W. Ore, enl. April 19, 1861; disch. disability Nov. 25, 1862.
Charles Parker, enl. April 19, 1861; must. out June 23, 1864.
John R. Pedrick, enl. April 19, 1861; corp. Sept. 20, 1862; sergt. Jan. 1, 1863; killed in action May 3, 1863, at Fredericksburg, Va.
Joseph Picken, enl. April 19, 1861; must. out June 23, 1864.
Andrew Ridgway, enl. April 19, 1861; corp. Sept. 30, 1862; sergt. April 1, 1864; must. out June 23, 1864.
George W. Sharp, enl. April 19, 1861; disch. Oct. 26, 1862, to join regular army.
John W. Scott, enl. April 19, 1861; disch. disability Nov. 14, 1862.
John R. Scott, enl. April 19, 1861; corp. June 7, 1862; sergt. Nov. 1, 1862; must. out June 23, 1864.
Joseph D. Scott, enl. April 19, 1861; corp. Jan. 1, 1863; killed in action May 3, 1863, at Fredericksburg.
Frank A. Shute, enl. April 19, 1861; disch. disability Dec. 15, 1862.
Daniel W. Sullivan, enl. April 19, 1861; must. out June 23, 1864.
James H. Stanger, enl. April 19, 1861; must. out June 23, 1864.
John Tonkins, enl. April 19, 1861; disch. disability Nov. 28, 1862.
Richard Taylor, enl. April 19, 1861; must. out June 23, 1864.
Albert F. Turner, enl. April 19, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 5, 1864; disch. June 28, 1865; served Co. A, 15th Regt., and Co. A, 3d Batt.; must. out July 10, 1865.
Henry J. Wamsley, enl. April 19, 1861; corp. Jan. 1, 1864; re-enl. Jan. 5, 1864; killed in action May 14, 1864, at Spottsylvania Court-House Va.
John Wilson, enl. April 19, 1861; disch. disability July 19, 1862.
Frederick Wilson, enl. April 19, 1861; must. out June 23, 1864.
William J. Williams, enl. April 19, 1861; disch. disability May 19, 1863.
Thomas F. Zane, enl. April 19, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps March 15, 1864; disch. July 1, 1864.
Charles G. Zane, enl. April 19, 1861; died Aug. 20, 1862, of wounds received in action at Gaines' Farm.
William F. Zane, enl. April 19, 1861; died May 22, 1864, of wounds received in action at Wilderness, Va.

Company C.

Thomas Anderson, enl. Sept. 3, 1862; must. out June 22, 1865.

Company G.

George C. Cummings, enl. June 24, 1861; re-enl. Feb. 14, 1864; served in Co. A, 3d Batt.; must. out June 29, 1865.

Company H.

Thomas M. Pennypacker, musician, enl. Aug. 23, 1862; served in Co. G, 15th Regt., and Co. A, 3d Batt.; must. out June 22, 1865.
Nicholas Johnson, enl. Sept. 2, 1861; trans. to Co. G, 15th Regt., June 4, 1864.

Company I.

Francis Gavanta, enl. Sept. 11, 1861; re-enl. Feb. 15, 1864; served in Co. E, 15th Regt., and Co. A, 3d Batt.; must. out June 29, 1865.
Additional.—John L. D. Wentz, capt.; Frank H. Coles, 1st lieut.; Aden W. Catell, 1st lieut.; Richard Hewett, 2d lieut.; Andrew T. Craig, sergt.; Charles Alexander, corp.; John Moore, corp.; Joseph Downs, corp.; James Kershaw, musician; John A. Tyler, musician; Edward Barber, James Estlow, Patrick Flynn, John Henthorn, Richard Lippincott, Ezekiel Madara, Frederick Schraum, John A. Sharp, William A. Sharp, privates.

SALEM COUNTY.

Company B.

Thomas D. Faris, enl. May 25, 1861; disch. disability March 19, 1863.

Company F.

David W. Fry, sergt., enl. May 28, 1861; must. out June 23, 1864.
John Mowers, enl. May 28, 1861; must. out June 23, 1864.
William F. Nichols, enl. Jan. 21, 1862; killed in action June 27, 1862, at Gaines' Farm, Va.
George Robinson, enl. May 28, 1861; disch. disability July 19, 1862.

Company I.

Lewis Birch, enl. May 10, 1861; disch. Nov. 25, 1862, wounds received in action.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Band.

William S. Lambert, enl. June 7, 1861; must. out Aug. 10, 1862.
Daniel Fredrick, enl. June 7, 1861; must. out Aug. 10, 1862.
Ezbon C. Lambert, enl. June 7, 1861; must. out Aug. 10, 1862.
Francis Albin, enl. June 7, 1861; must. out Aug. 10, 1862.

Samuel Albin, enl. June 7, 1861; must. out Aug. 10, 1862.
Benjamin F. Dare, enl. June 7, 1861; disch. Jan. 16, 1862.
Edwin J. West, enl. June 7, 1861; disch. Jan. 16, 1862.

Company A.

Richard Hewett, corp., enl. Feb. 22, 1862; pro. 2d lieut.; res. Oct. 19, 1862.
James Kershaw, musician, enl. April 19, 1861; must. out June 23, 1864.
John A. Tyler, musician, enl. April 19, 1861; disch. disability Oct. 17, 1863.
Ezekiel Madara, enl. April 19, 1861; disch. disability Jan. 23, 1863.
Joseph A. Sharp, enl. April 19, 1861; disch. disability Dec. 3, 1862.
William Sharp, enl. April 19, 1861; disch. Dec. 29, 1862; paroled prisoner.

Company B.

Jonathan Demaris, musician, enl. May 25, 1861; disch. disability March 30, 1862.
Edward Y. Drament, enl. May 25, 1861; disch. disability Dec. 8, 1862; died Dec. 9, 1862.

Company D.

Edward A. Martin, musician, enl. Aug. 27, 1862; must. out June 22, 1865.
Samuel S. Shull, enl. Aug. 27, 1862; corp. Nov. 7, 1864; must. out June 22, 1865.

Company F.

Capt., James W. H. Stickney; 1st Lieut., Samuel T. Dubois; 2d lieut., George Woodruff.
Bowman H. Buck, sergt., enl. May 28, 1861; re-enl. Feb. 16, 1864; served in Co. H, 15th Regt., and Co. A, 3d Batt.; must. out June 29, 1865.
Daniel J. Dillon, sergt., enl. May 28, 1861; disch. disability, June 14, 1862.
Samuel Harris, corp., enl. May 28, 1861; pro. capt. Co. F, 24th Regt., Sept. 16, 1862.
John C. Garrison, corp., enl. May 28, 1861; must. out June 23, 1864.
Clarence G. Mulford, corp., enl. May 28, 1861; 1st, Feb. 1, 1863; must. out June 23, 1864.
James W. Murphy, corp., enl. May 28, 1861; sergt., Aug. 14, 1862; must. out June 23, 1864.
Daniel B. Ginenback, corp., enl. May 28, 1861; disch. disability, Feb. 23, 1863.
Joseph S. Layton, corp., enl. May 28, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Nov. 15, 1863; disch. May 28, 1864.
Barnett Burdsall, corp., enl. May 28, 1861; disch. disability Sept. 13, 1862.
Horace E. Loper, musician, enl. May 28, 1861; must. out June 23, 1864.
William Painter, musician, enl. May 28, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 30, 1863; served in Co. H, 15th Regt., and Co. A, 3d Batt.; must. out June 29, 1865.
James Bright, wagoner, enl. May 28, 1861; trans. to Western gunboat service February, 1862; disch. Feb. 2, 1864.

Privates.

Aaron M. Allen, enl. May 28, 1861; disch. disability Oct. 17, 1862.
David S. Briod, enl. May 28, 1861; disch. disability Dec. 8, 1862.
Robert Burdsell, enl. May 28, 1861; disch. disability Sept. 1, 1862.
Reuben Brooks, enl. May 28, 1861; must. out June 23, 1864.
Charles H. Bacon, enl. May 28, 1861; killed in action Sept. 14, 1862, at Crampton's Pass, Md.
Elias W. Blackson, enl. May 28, 1861; died July 3, 1862, of wounds received in action at Gaines' Farm, Va.
Reuben F. Barret, enl. May 28, 1861; disch. for disability Nov. 25, 1862.
Adolph Bergen, enl. Jan. 21, 1862; served in Co. H, 15th Regt., and Co. A, 3d Batt.; must. out Jan. 20, 1865.
Edmund K. Crosier, enl. May 28, 1861; disch. disability Feb. 9, 1863.
Raymond D. Crandol, enl. May 28, 1861; died Jan. 20, 1863, smallpox.
David P. Clark, enl. May 28, 1861; must. out June 23, 1864.
Henry Clark, enl. May 28, 1861; missing in action at Salem Heights, May 3, 1863; supposed dead.
Charles L. Davis, enl. May 28, 1861; corp. Feb. 1, 1863; must. out June 23, 1864.
Thomas B. Davis, enl. May 28, 1861; disch. Oct. 26, 1862, to join regular army.
James Dalley, enl. May 28, 1861; disch. disability Nov. 27, 1862.
Daniel Doyle, enl. May 28, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Jan. 15, 1864; disch. May 28, 1864.
Smith Dalrymple, enl. May 28, 1861; disch. disability Oct. 28, 1861.
Jonathan Fadeley, enl. May 28, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Sept. 1, 1863; re-enl. April 15, 1863; disch. Nov. 10, 1865.
Smith J. Fogg, enl. May 28, 1861; died June 1, 1862.
Jonathan H. Facemire, enl. May 28, 1861; must. out June 23, 1864.
George Fauver, enl. May 28, 1861.
Edward H. Grosscup, enl. May 28, 1861; disch. disability Feb. 23, 1863.
Robert Gallaspie, enl. May 28, 1861; must. out June 23, 1864.
Levi J. Harker, enl. May 28, 1861; must. out June 23, 1864.
William G. Howell, enl. May 28, 1861; must. out June 23, 1864.
Josiah Huster, enl. May 28, 1861; disch. disability Dec. 8, 1862.
Ethan P. Harris, enl. May 28, 1861; disch. disability May 8, 1863.
John R. Hill, enl. May 28, 1861; disch. disability July 19, 1862.
David B. Husted, enl. May 28, 1861; re-enl. Feb. 14, 1864; corp. Oct. 1, 1864; served in Co. H, 15th Regt., and Co. A, 3d Batt.; must. out June 29, 1865.
Charles H. Henderson, enl. May 28, 1861; disch. Oct. 26, 1862, to join regular army.
Robert Jackson, enl. May 28, 1861; died Sept. 18, 1862.
Charles T. Jordan, enl. May 28, 1861; must. out June 23, 1864.
Gideon W. Johnson, enl. May 28, 1861; killed in action June 27, 1862, at Gaines' Farm.
Thomas B. Keen, enl. May 28, 1861; killed in action Sept. 14, 1862, at Crampton Pass.
Davis B. Loder, enl. May 28, 1861; must. out June 23, 1864.
Richard C. Levick, enl. May 28, 1861; re-enl. Feb. 14, 1864; trans. to Co. H, 15th Regt.
Joab C. Lore, enl. May 28, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps March 15, 1864; disch. May 30, 1864.
William Moncrief, enl. May 28, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps March 15, 1864; disch. July 30, 1864.
William Mulford, enl. May 28, 1861; disch. disability, Nov. 25, 1862.
Henry W. Marts, enl. May 28, 1861; must. out June 23, 1864.
Charles McAllister, enl. May 28, 1861; must. out June 23, 1864.
William Naglee, enl. May 28, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 30, 1863; must. out Aug. 9, 1865.
Joshua R. Nichols, enl. May 28, 1861; disch. disability, May 15, 1862.
John Ogden, enl. May 28, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps July 1, 1863.
Samuel Patchell, enl. May 28, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Aug. 1, 1863; disch. June 2, 1864.
Daniel R. Parvin, enl. May 28, 1861; must. out June 23, 1864.
Robert Potts, enl. May 28, 1861; disch. disability Nov. 20, 1862.
Enoch B. Pew, enl. May 28, 1861; corp. Feb. 1, 1863; re-enl. Feb. 14, 1864; died May 8, 1864, of wounds received in action near Spottsylvania, Va.
John Royal, enl. May 28, 1861; corp. Jan. 1, 1863; must. out June 23, 1864.
Philip Ritner, enl. May 28, 1861; disch. disability July 19, 1862.
Edward D. Stanley, enl. May 28, 1861; disch. disability Nov. 28, 1862.
Henry B. Stockton, enl. May 28, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 30, 1863; killed in action May 8, 1864, at Spottsylvania, Va.
Alexander Sayre, enl. May 28, 1861; must. out June 23, 1864.
George Slert, enl. May 28, 1861; must. out June 23, 1864.
Henry L. Seymour, enl. May 28, 1861; trans. to Co. H, 15th Regt.; re-enl. Feb. 14, 1864.
Josiah B. Sheppard, enl. May 28, 1861; died July 20, 1861.
John F. Thornard, enl. May 28, 1861; died June 14, 1862.
John Thompson, enl. May 28, 1861; disch. disability March 31, 1862.
Joseph R. Thompson, enl. May 28, 1861; died June 28, 1862, of wounds received in action at Gaines' Farm, Va.
John M. Tyler, enl. May 28, 1861; died June 28, 1862, of wounds received in action at Gaines' Farm, Va.
Benjamin F. Tyler, enl. May 28, 1861; disch. disability Dec. 17, 1862.
William A. Thomas, enl. May 28, 1861; disch. disability June 6, 1862.
Matthias Taylor, enl. May 22, 1861; disch. disability Feb. 4, 1863.
Robert M. Vansant, enl. May 28, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Sept. 1, 1863; disch. June 4, 1864.
Thomas M. Woodruff, enl. May 28, 1861; corp. Jan. 1, 1863; must. out June 23, 1864.
Joseph R. Woodruff, enl. May 28, 1861; corp. Aug. 14, 1862; must. out June 23, 1864.
James B. Woodruff, enl. May 28, 1861; must. out June 23, 1864.
George Wolf, enl. May 28, 1861; died July 30, 1862, of dysentery.
Alexander H. Webb, enl. May 28, 1861; disch. March 2, 1864.
Samuel W. Wells, enl. May 28, 1861; disch. disability Oct. 30, 1862.
Walker S. Williams, enl. May 28, 1861; must. out June 23, 1864.
William H. Williams, enl. May 28, 1861; must. out June 23, 1864.
James G. Westcott, enl. May 28, 1861; disch. disability Jan. 10, 1863.

David Yearicks, enl. May 28, 1861; corp. Feb. 1, 1863; wounded May 8, 1864, in action near Spottsylvania, Va.; arm amputated; must. out June 23, 1864.

Company H.

Michael Woolston, enl. May 27, 1861; must. out June 23, 1864.

FOURTH REGIMENT.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

Company C.

John Keefe, enl. Dec. 3, 1864; must. out July 9, 1865.

Company D.

Daniel Parker, enl. Sept. 17, 1861; disch. disability Nov. 18, 1862.

Company E.

Louis Mattour, enl. Aug. 20, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 26, 1863; must. out July 9, 1865.

Matthias Richmond, enl. Aug. 20, 1861.

Theodore Shute, enl. Aug. 15, 1861; re-enl. March 20, 1864; must. out July 18, 1865.

John Brown.

Company F.

John Camp, wagoner, enl. Feb. 12, 1864; must. out July 9, 1865.

Franklin Eastlack, enl. Aug. 15, 1861; must. out Sept. 13, 1864.

John Elberson, enl. Aug. 15, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 26, 1863; corp. Jan. 1, 1864; must. out July 22, 1865.

Horatio S. Howell, enl. Aug. 15, 1861; corp. March 1, 1863; re-enl. Dec. 26, 1863; pro. q.m.-sergt. Sept. 6, 1863; capt. Co. B Oct. 5, 1864.

Washington Shultz, enl. Aug. 15, 1861; must. out Aug. 17, 1864.

George W. Scott, enl. Aug. 15, 1861; disch. disability Dec. 13, 1863.

Company G.

Lewis Watson, enl. Aug. 17, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 26, 1863; must. out July 9, 1865.

Samuel B. Fisher, enl. Aug. 17, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 26, 1863; corp. Jan. 1, 1864; sergt. March 1, 1865; must. out July 9, 1865.

Japhet Mosbrooks, enl. Feb. 13, 1864; disch. disability March 28, 1864.

Lewis Bender.

Company H.

Joseph R. Wells, corp., enl. Aug. 17, 1861; sergt. Nov. 1, 1862; 1st sergt. March 1, 1863; sergt.-maj. June 10, 1863; re-enl. Dec. 26, 1863; pro. capt. Co. E Feb. 13, 1865.

George Dilks, enl. Aug. 17, 1861; disch. Oct. 7, 1864.

Thomas Clevanger, enl. Feb. 5, 1864; died June 1, 1864, of wounds received in action at Wilderness, Va.

David Doughty, enl. Aug. 17, 1861; died Aug. 4, 1862, of wounds received in action at Gaines' Farm.

Jesse G. Eastlack, enl. Aug. 17, 1861; died March 27, 1863, of wounds received in action at Crampton's Pass.

William J. Gibbs, enl. Aug. 24, 1861.

George Garrison, enl. Aug. 24, 1861; disch. disability Sept. 22, 1862.

Thomas Gibbs, enl. Feb. 9, 1864; disch. June 27, 1865, of wounds received in action at Winchester, Va.

Lewis Perney, enl. Aug. 17, 1861; disch. disability June 13, 1865; re-enl Dec. 26, 1863; corp. March 6, 1865.

Charles W. Potter, enl. Aug. 24, 1861; killed in action June 27, 1862, at Gaines' Farm.

William Schenck, enl. Aug. 17, 1861.

John C. Schence, enl. Aug. 23, 1861; disch. disability Jan. 17, 1863.

Andrew R. Snyder, enl. Aug. 17, 1861; disch. disability Dec. 24, 1862.

John W. Schaffer, enl. Jan. 4, 1864; must. out July 9, 1865.

Christopher Stierle, enl. Feb. 4, 1864; died May 12, 1864, of wounds received in action at Wilderness, Va.

Joseph Thomas, enl. Aug. 17, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 26, 1863; must. out July 9, 1865.

Eli Thompson, enl. Aug. 17, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 26, 1863; must. out July 9, 1865.

Sheppard Thompson, enl. Aug. 17, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 26, 1863; must. out June 22, 1865.

Thomas Thompson, enl. Aug. 17, 1861; re-enl. Feb. 22, 1865; must. out July 9, 1865.

Felix Thomas, enl. Aug. 17, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 26, 1863; missing in action at Wilderness, Va.; supposed dead.

John W. Walters, enl. Aug. 17, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 26, 1863.

Company I.

Thomas Brown.

Company K.

John G. Arnett, enl. Aug. 19, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 26, 1863; corp. April 13, 1865; must. out July 9, 1865.

Robert Burke. John I. Early.

James Cassidy, enl. Aug. 19, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 26, 1863; must. out July 9, 1865.

John J. Early, wagoner, enl. Aug. 19, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 26, 1863; must. out July 9, 1865.

John Gleason, enl. Aug. 19, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 26, 1863; must. out July 9, 1865.

John Hewett, enl. Aug. 19, 1861; disch. disability Feb. 25, 1863.

Richard Hall, enl. Aug. 19, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 26, 1863.

Jacob B. Hankins, enl. Aug. 19, 1861; disch. disability Dec. 9, 1862.

Charles Orr, enl. Aug. 24, 1861; must. out Aug. 24, 1864.

Andrew Seeds, enl. Aug. 19, 1861; disch. disability Jan. 26, 1863.

John W. Urison, enl. Aug. 24, 1861.

SALEM COUNTY.

Company A.

Charles Heitman, enl. Aug. 9, 1861; disch. disability March 3, 1862.

Jacob Hucke, enl. Aug. 9, 1861; must. out Sept. 6, 1864.

George Hetchner, enl. Aug. 9, 1861; missing in action at Wilderness May 6, 1864; supposed dead.

Wendle Kuntz, enl. Aug. 9, 1861; disch. disability Sept. 26, 1862.

Christian Krouse, enl. Aug. 9, 1861; disch. March 21, 1863; paroled prisoner.

Company B.

Alfred Poulson, enl. Jan. 21, 1864; trans. to Co. I.

Company D.

John W. Richmond, enl. Feb. 22, 1865; trans. to Co. H.

Company F.

William H. Briggs, enl. Aug. 15, 1861; must. out Aug. 26, 1864.

John E. Holeton, enl. Aug. 15, 1861; died July 1, 1862.

Company H.

Captain, J. W. Lumley; First Lieutenant, William Stillings; Second Lieutenant, Charles W. Johnson.

William Dolson, enl. Feb. 22, 1865; must. out July 9, 1865.

Company K.

John M. Mills, sergt., enl. Aug. 19, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 26, 1863; must. out July 9, 1865.

John Foster, sergt., enl. Aug. 19, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 26, 1863; must. out July 9, 1865.

Daniel Nelson, enl. Aug. 19, 1861; must. out Jan. 24, 1865.

William W. Palmer, sergt., enl. Aug. 19, 1861; killed in action Sept. 14, 1862, at Crampton's Pass.

Charles D. Zane, sergt., enl. Aug. 19, 1861; died March 17, 1862.

Edward B. Smith, corp., enl. Aug. 19, 1861.

Sheppard H. Flanigan, corp., enl. Aug. 19, 1861; killed in action June 27, 1862, at Gaines' Farm.

James Chester, corp., enl. Aug. 19, 1861; disch. disability Dec. 8, 1862.

Gideon S. Keen, corp., enl. Aug. 19, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Jan. 15, 1864; re-enl. April 29, 1864.

Thomas Marrion, corp., enl. Aug. 19, 1861; disch. disability June 6, 1862.

Thomas Perry, corp., enl. Aug. 19, 1861; disch. disability March 6, 1863.

George D. Newman, corp., enl. Aug. 19, 1861; disch. disability Feb. 4, 1863.

William Armstrong, enl. Aug. 19, 1861; disch. disability Oct. 23, 1862.

William Arnett, enl. Aug. 19, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps July 1, 1863; disch. Aug. 19, 1864.

William S. Ackley, enl. Aug. 19, 1861; corp. May 1, 1863; sergt. Sept. 1, 1863; re-enl. Dec. 26, 1863; pro. 1st lieut. Jan. 31, 1865; brevet capt. April 2, 1865.

George M. Brandeff, enl. Aug. 19, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 26, 1863; must. out July 9, 1865.

George W. Brown, enl. Sept. 4, 1861; disch. Sept. 3, 1864.

Isaac S. Bright, enl. Aug. 19, 1861; died Jan. 4, 1862.

John Campbell, enl. Aug. 19, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 26, 1863; corp. May 1, 1865; must. out July 9, 1865.

Enoch Cordery, enl. Aug. 19, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 26, 1863; sergt. Feb. 18, 1865; must. out July 18, 1865.

James Chamberlain, enl. Aug. 19, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 26, 1863; must. out July 9, 1865.

John Conway, enl. Aug. 19, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 26, 1863; died March 13, 1865.
Martin V. Curden, enl. Aug. 19, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 26, 1863; corp. Jan. 1, 1864; must. out July 9, 1865.
Robert C. Corliss, enl. Aug. 19, 1861; disch. disability March 21, 1863.
George W. Chamberlain, enl. Jan. 28, 1864; must. out July 9, 1865.
John Drumond, enl. Aug. 24, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Sept. 1, 1863.
Isaac I. Dubois, enl. Sept. 4, 1861; killed in action May 12, 1864, at Spottsylvania Court-House, Va.
Charles Dolbow, enl. Feb. 11, 1864; corp. April 16, 1865; must. out July 9, 1865.
Samuel E. Elwell, enl. Sept. 4, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 26, 1863; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Jan. 15, 1865; disch. March 28, 1865.
Joseph S. Forney, enl. Aug. 19, 1861; disch. disability Oct. 10, 1862.
Charles H. Freas, enl. Aug. 19, 1861; must. out March 23, 1865; paroled prisoner.
John Gallagher, enl. Aug. 19, 1861; corp. March 1, 1863; re-enl. Dec. 26, 1863; sergt. Sept. 14, 1864; must. out July 9, 1865.
David B. Herley, enl. Aug. 19, 1861; must. out Aug. 24, 1864.
Edward Hancock, enl. Aug. 19, 1861; died Oct. 25, 1861.
John C. Headly, enl. Feb. 24, 1864; killed in action May 12, 1864, at Spottsylvania Court-House, Va.
Amos Jones, enl. Aug. 19, 1861.
George W. Kates, enl. Aug. 19, 1861; trans to Vet. Res. Corps May 6, 1863; returned to company March 11, 1864; must. out Aug. 26, 1864.
Peter C. Keen, enl. Aug. 24, 1861; disch. disability March 6, 1863.
Richman Kiger, enl. Aug. 24, 1861; must. out March 18, 1865; paroled prisoner.
William Kirkpatrick, enl. Jan. 13, 1862; disch. disability June 4, 1862.
Enoch G. Loper, enl. Aug. 19, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 26, 1863; missing in action May 6, 1864, at Wilderness, Va.
Daniel Masslander, enl. Aug. 19, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 26, 1863; disch. disability May 18, 1865.
Benjamin Miller, enl. Aug. 19, 1861; disch. disability Sept. 6, 1863.
Samuel Orr, enl. Sept. 4, 1861; killed in action May 12, 1864, at Spottsylvania Court-House, Va.
William H. Parmer, enl. Aug. 19, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 26, 1863; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Jan. 10, 1865; died April 24, 1865.
Edward Polson, enl. Aug. 19, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 26, 1863; died Nov. 1, 1864; prisoner of war.
John P. Price, enl. Aug. 19, 1861; corp. Jan. 10, 1862; disch disability March 4, 1863.
Alonzo Peterson, enl. Sept. 4, 1861; killed in action May 6, 1864, at Wilderness, Va.
Alfred Polson, enl. Jan. 21, 1864; trans. from Co. B; disch. disability Feb. 11, 1865.
James P. Sparks, enl. Aug 19, 1861; died June 7, 1862.
William W. Stanly, enl. Aug. 19 1861; re-enl. Dec. 26, 1863; must. out July 9, 1865.
John D. Sargent, enl. Aug. 19, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 26, 1863; corp. March 4, 1864; sergt. April 13, 1865; must. out July 9, 1865.
John S. Sharp, enl. Aug. 19, 1861; disch. disability April 25, 1862.
Isaac Shute, enl. Aug. 19, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 26, 1863; killed in action May 12, 1864, at Spottsylvania Court-House, Va.
Thomas Shute, enl. Aug. 19, 1861; disch. disability Feb. 28, 1863.
John Shute, enl. Aug. 19, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 26, 1863; missing in action May 12, 1864, at Spottsylvania Court-House, Va.
Richard T. Simpkins, enl. Aug. 19, 1861; disch. disability Oct. 1, 1862.
George R. Smith, enl. Aug. 19, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 26, 1863; corp. Jan. 11, 1864; must. out July 9, 1865.
Richard Thomas, enl. Jan. 18, 1864; missing in action at Cold Harbor, June 1, 1864.
John Vickers, enl. Aug. 19, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 26, 1863.
Henry R. Vansant, enl. Sept. 4, 1861; disch. disability May 28, 1862.
Jeremiah Wright, enl. Aug. 19, 1861; disch. disability Feb. 19, 1863.
James A. Wright, enl. Aug. 19, 1861; corp. May 1, 1863; re-enl. Dec. 26, 1863; died Feb. 15, 1865, prisoner of war.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Company D.

Charles J. Wilson, enl. Feb. 14, 1865; must. out July 9, 1865.

Company E.

Francis Loper, musician, enl. Aug. 20, 1861; trans. to Co. F.
Abram O. Blue, enl. Aug. 15, 1861; disch. disability Sept. 29, 1862; re-enl. for one year; must. out July 9, 1865.
Robert R. Forver, enl. Aug. 15, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 26, 1863; must. out July 9, 1865.
David E. Fithian, enl. Aug. 16, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 26, 1863; must. out July 9, 1865.
Albert Fisher, enl. Aug. 20, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 26, 1863; corp. April 1, 1865; must. out July 9, 1865.
Samuel Hooten, enl. Feb. 9, 1864; must. out July 9, 1865.
Henry Woodland, enl. Aug. 23, 1861; killed in action June 27, 1862, at Gaines' Farm.

Company F.

William G. Eldridge, enl. Aug. 15, 1861; died July 4, 1862.
David Harris, enl. Dec. 15, 1864; must. out July 9, 1865.

Company H.

Benjamin F. Mitchell, corp., enl. Aug. 17, 1861; died July 20, 1861, in the hands of the enemy.
William C. Doughty, enl. Oct. 18, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 26, 1863; corp. Jan. 23, 1865; must. out July 9, 1865.
Thomas Fleet, enl. Aug. 17, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 26, 1863; must. out July 9, 1865.
James Higgins, enl. Aug. 17, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 26, 1863; disch. July 9, 1865.
William O. Johnson, enl. Aug. 17, 1861; trans. to Signal Corps; disch. Aug. 17, 1864.
William Leak, enl. Aug. 17, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps March 16, 1864; disch. Aug. 18, 1864.
George W. Messick, enl. Aug. 17, 1861; disch. disability May 15, 1862.
George W. Mossbrooks, enl. Aug. 17, 1861; disch. disability Dec. 8, 1862.
Zechariah Martz, enl. Aug. 17, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 26, 1863; must. out July 9, 1865.
John McClure, enl. Aug. 23, 1861; disch. June 4, 1862, for wounds.
John B. Pancoast, enl. Aug. 23, 1861; disch. disability Dec. 22, 1862.
Elwood Robart, enl. Aug. 17, 1861; disch. disability Aug. 20, 1862.
Archibald Scott, enl. Aug. 17, 1861; corp. March 1, 1863; re-enl. Dec. 26, 1863; sergt. March 20, 1864; must. out July 9, 1865.
James Smith, enl. Aug. 17, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 26, 1863; must. out Aug. 4, 1865.
David Surran, enl. Aug. 24, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 26, 1863; must. out July 9, 1865.
Isaiah Shaw, serg., enl. Aug. 17, 1861; pro. 2d lieut. Co. B, Dec. 23, 1861.
Abraham M. Tice, enl. Aug. 17, 1861; corp. March 1, 1863; re-enl. Dec. 26, 1863; sergt. March 20, 1864; must. out July 9, 1865.
Lenoard Tice, enl. Aug. 17, 1861; killed in action Dec. 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg, Va.
Archibald Tice, enl. Aug. 17, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 26, 1863; must. out July 9, 1865.
Benjamin F. Upham, enl. Aug. 22, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps March 31, 1864; disch. Sept. 23, 1864.
John Vanhorn, enl. Aug. 17, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 26, 1863; corp. March 16, 1865; must. out July 9, 1865.
Joseph Vanhook, enl. Aug. 17, 1861; died Oct. 30, 1862.
Benjamin Vernan, enl. Oct. 28, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 26, 1863; died June 29, 1864.
James B. Wells, enl. Aug. 17, 1861; corp. March 1, 1863; re-enl. Dec. 26, 1863; sergt. March 20, 1864; disch. disability Jan. 5, 1865.
William Westcott, enl. Aug. 17, 1861; killed in action Dec. 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg, Va.

Company K.

Robert Abbott, enl. Aug. 19, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 26, 1863; must. out July 9, 1865.
Henry Coleman, enl. Aug. 19, 1861; must. out Aug. 24, 1864.
Anthony Craupp, enl. Sept. 4, 1861; killed in action June 27, 1862, at Gaines' Farm.

CHAPTER XIII.

CIVIL WAR.—(*Continued.*)

Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Regiments.—Company F of the Fifth Regiment was almost wholly composed of men from Salem County, Companies I and K of the Sixth Regiment had in their ranks

many from Gloucester and Cumberland Counties, and Company H of the Seventh was largely made up of men from Gloucester. These regiments served in the same brigade, and as the histories of their campaigns are very nearly identical, they are here given in one narrative.

These regiments, as well as the Eighth, were raised under a requisition made by President Lincoln on the 24th of July, 1861, three days after the great disaster at Bull Run. The regimental officers of the Fifth were:

Colonel, Samuel H. Starr; Lieutenant-Colonel, Gershom Mott; Major, William S. Truex; Adjutant, Caldwell K. Hall; Quartermaster, James F. Rusling; Surgeon, James C. Fisher; Assistant Surgeon, Addison W. Woodhull.

The Sixth was officered as follows:

Colonel, James T. Hatfield; Lieutenant-Colonel, Simpson R. Stroud; Major, John P. Van Leer; Adjutant, Leonard J. Gordon; Quartermaster, Joseph Woodward: Surgeon, John Wiley; Assistant Surgeon, Redford Sharpe.

The officers of the Seventh were:

Colonel, Joseph W. Revere; Lieutenant-Colonel, Ezra A. Carman; Major, J. Dallas McIntosh; Adjutant, Francis Price, Jr.; Quartermaster, Thomas P. Johnson; Surgeon, D. W. C. Hough; Assistant Surgeon, Alvin Satterthwaite; Chaplain, Julius A. Rose.

The Fifth reported for duty in Washington on the 30th of August, the Sixth on the 11th of September, and the Seventh on the 20th of September, 1861. Along with the Eighth they constituted the Second Brigade of New Jersey troops, under the command, at first of Col. Starr, and the brigade made its first camp at Meridian Hill, near Washington.

About the 1st of December the brigade moved to Budd's Ferry, Md., some forty-five miles below Washington, and became the Third Brigade of Gen. Hooker's division. This division was at that time encamped along the Potomac, from Mattawoman Creek to Liverpool Point. On the south side of the river, opposite the position of Hooker's division, the rebels had erected formidable batteries at Shipping Point, Cockpit Point, and Evansport, for the purpose of closing the navigation of the river. The evacuation of Manassas by the rebels, however, rendered the holding of these batteries inexpedient, and about the 8th of March, 1862, they were abandoned. When this fact became known Gen. Hooker ordered a detachment of five hundred men of the Fifth, under Lieut.-Col. Mott, to cross the river and seize and occupy the abandoned position. This was the first important duty performed by the men of this brigade. The detachment found four pieces of artillery and a large quantity of stores which the enemy, in his hasty retreat, had abandoned, and the position was occupied for a time.

The brigade remained quietly encamped till the first week in the following April, when, with its division, it was transferred to York River, Va., placed under the command of Gen. J. E. Patterson, and incorporated with the Army of the Potomac to participate in the Peninsular campaign. Its first position was in front of the strong works of the enemy at Yorktown.

On the morning of Sunday, May 4th, it was learned that the Confederate line, stretching southward from Yorktown to the mouth of Warwick River, had been abandoned, and the Union army started in pursuit of the retreating enemy. The Second New Jersey Brigade passed through Yorktown, and bivouacked for the night in a swamp on the Williamsburg road, about seven miles beyond Yorktown. At two o'clock in the morning of the 5th it started from this bivouac, and struggled through darkness, mud, and drenching rain towards its first battle-field,—that of Williamsburg. At that place the enemy were in heavy force and strongly posted, their main work, Fort Magruder, commanding the road, and a broad "slashing" on each side of it, with a line of about twenty strong redoubts, stretching from the fort, in both directions, across the Peninsula, from river to river. On the arrival of the force in front of this apparently impregnable position, at about half-past seven in the morning, the undaunted Hooker at once moved to the attack. Two batteries were advanced on the right of the road, with the Fifth to support them. The Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth were formed in line on the left of the road, and ordered forward. Foster says of the action which ensued, "Steadily advancing through the underbrush, the gallant regiments soon came upon the enemy's forces, and at once opened a vigorous fire. Here, for three hours, the conflict raged with desperate fury. Commanding the ground at every point, the fire of the enemy was pitilessly destructive, and did not slacken a moment. But the brave men into whose faces it was poured stood firmly and unflinchingly, sometimes, indeed, pushed back a little space, but as surely hurling the rebels, bleeding and shattered, back to their works. From the nature of the ground there was no opportunity for the bayonet, but the rapid volleys of our heroic troops were scarcely less effective. And thus the battle raged, the enemy, reinforced again and again, directing against these three regiments all the fury of their attack, but still the little column stood immovable. At last, however, the enemy, driven now to desperation, rushed forward in overwhelming numbers, pouring a terrific fire into our whole line. Then at last that line wavered. Their ammunition exhausted, their muskets rusted by the drenching rain, their ranks terribly thinned, exhausted by want of food and a difficult march, these heroes of the day before this last overwhelming onset fell slowly back. But they were not defeated. They had held the enemy in check, had frustrated every attempt to flank our position, and so had saved the division which, but for this stubborn resistance, would have been swept in disaster from the field."

The Fifth had maintained its position in support of the batteries, under a tremendous fire of musketry

and artillery, during six hours, and at last, when the rebel infantry charged and captured some of the pieces, the regiment made a counter-charge, carried an advanced position, and held it through the remainder of the day, maintaining a continuous and most destructive fire on the enemy for fully four hours. Finally the gallant Kearney threw his division into the fire, assaulting the Confederate line with desperate impetuosity, and the battle became more furious than at any time before. An important portion of the enemy's works was carried, and night closed with the Union arms victorious along the entire line. The enemy retreated during the night, taking the road to Richmond, and leaving their dead and wounded on the field. In this sanguinary conflict the losses of Hooker's division aggregated nearly sixteen hundred men, of which the New Jersey brigade sustained more than its proportionate share.

Three days after the battle the brigade moved with its division toward Richmond. On the evening of the 31st of May, at the battle of Fair Oaks, the Third Corps, including the Fifth and Sixth (the Seventh and Eighth were detailed on other duty), moved forward, reached the front line at dark, went into position, and so remained through the night.

The battle was renewed on the following day (Sunday, June 1st), and the Fifth and Sixth New Jersey led the advance, with Gen. Hooker in person at their head. The enemy was soon found, and during nearly three hours raged the battle, in which the New Jersey regiments fully sustained the reputation they had gained at Williamsburg. By reason of the illness of Gen. Patterson, Col. Starr, of the Fifth, was in command. In his report of the battle he said,—

"The road and the fields on both sides of the road were thronged with flying regiments from the battle-ground two or three miles in front, through whose routed and disorderly masses I was compelled to force my way with bayonet and sabre. At seven A.M., on the 1st instant, the Fifth and Sixth New Jersey marched forward (Gen. Patterson still being very ill), and were actively engaged from about a quarter past seven A.M. until a quarter to ten A.M., two and a half hours, with the enemy, the Fifth regiment losing four privates killed, three officers and fifty-one men wounded, and two privates missing; total, sixty. . . . The loss of the Sixth Regiment has not yet been reported to me, but is considerably less. . . . Credit being but reluctantly accorded to this brigade for their services, its members look inwards and upwards for their reward. The Fifth and Sixth Regiments have been for four days and nights under arms in battle reconnoissance, and in holding the most advanced position on this flank of the army. They are still under arms, and see no prospect of an hour's rest for days to come. They have been exposed night and day to deluges of rain, and have suffered every species of privation incident to an army in an enemy's country."

The loss of the Sixth Regiment in the battle of Fair Oaks was twenty-one killed and wounded. The two regiments bivouacked in their position on the night of the 1st, and on the 2d of June advanced and occupied the ground recovered from the enemy. On the 25th of June they took part in a battle fought a short distance in front of the old battle-ground of Fair Oaks, and here again they fought most bravely.

In the retreat to the James River, which commenced on the 28th of June, the brigade was ordered to the rear, which is the post of honor and of danger in a retreat, and was frequently under fire. It sustained slight losses at Glendale (June 30th), and at Malvern Hill (July 1st), but was not otherwise engaged. It reached Harrison's Landing on the 3d, and there went into camp. A few weeks later it took part in the second battle of Malvern Hill, which was only an inconsiderable affair. This was the last fighting done by this brigade in the Peninsula. Its losses in the Peninsular campaign amounted to six hundred and thirty-four in killed and wounded alone.

On the 21st of August, 1862, the brigade moved down the Peninsula, and at Yorktown embarked on transports for Alexandria, to reinforce the overmatched army of Gen. Pope. From Alexandria it proceeded on the 25th to Warrenton Junction, whence it marched rapidly to Bristoe Station, where it participated in a severe battle on the 27th. It was again in action at Bull Run on the 29th, and at Chantilly on the 30th. In all these battles the brigade fully sustained its previous good reputation.

From this campaign the brigade returned to Alexandria, where it remained (taking no part in the Antietam campaign) till the 1st of November. From that time till the 20th it was engaged in a series of unimportant movements, but at the last-named date it set out for Falmouth, where it arrived on the night of the 28th. This was a severe march for the men, who were without rations, and many of them nearly barefooted. During this march the brigade commander, Gen. Patterson, died suddenly in his tent, and the command devolved on Col. Joseph W. Revere, of the Seventh Regiment.

At the battle of Fredericksburg, on the 13th of December, 1862, the New Jersey brigade was not actually engaged, though it moved across the river, and remained in position during the conflict. It was for a time under a heavy fire, but sustained no loss, except that of one man killed in the Seventh Regiment. During the night following the battle it returned to the north side of the river, and made its winter quarters in its former camps.

At the battle of Chancellorsville in May, 1863, the brigade (to which had been added a New York and a Pennsylvania regiment) was under the command of Col. Mott, of the Fifth Regiment. It crossed the river on the 1st of May, but was engaged in guarding the fords till about 6 P.M. of the 2d, when it was ordered to the front to aid in retrieving the disaster caused by the disgraceful panic and flight of the Eleventh Corps. By reason of the wild disorder on the field it did not reach the position assigned to it till about 2 A.M. on the 3d. At half-past four it was advanced a short distance towards the front, where it occupied a breastwork, which it stubbornly held during two hours against several fierce assaults of the enemy; but it was at last compelled to withdraw. It was reformed in the rear of the Chancellor House, and soon charged and captured the assaulted work,

planting the Union colors on it. The position could not, however, be held except at the probable sacrifice of nearly the entire command, and the brigade withdrew to take position in the new line that had been formed in the rear of the Chancellor House. In this battle the fighting was terrific, and the New Jersey regiments lost heavily. The brigade remained on the field till the 6th of May, when it recrossed the Rappahannock and occupied its former camps.

In the battle of Gettysburg the brigade was engaged in the thickest of the fight on the 2d of July, and sustained repeated assaults of the enemy's infantry with unflinching bravery. It was also engaged on the 3d, but less heavily. The total loss of the brigade in this battle was five hundred and thirteen.

After this battle it crossed the Potomac with the army, and encamped at Bealeton, Va. On the 15th of October it was engaged in a fight with the enemy's cavalry and infantry at McLean's Ford, losing about thirty men. During the remainder of the year it participated in the movements of the army, but it was not engaged in battle. It went into winter quarters near Brandy Station.

May 4, 1864, the brigade, which had become a part of the Second Army Corps, crossed the Rapidan at Ely's Ford, and marched, with other bodies of troops, into the Virginia wilderness. It was engaged on the 5th and the 6th, and again, at Spottsylvania Court-House, on the 10th. The 11th was a day of comparative quiet, but on the 12th it was engaged in the terrific battle of that day at Spottsylvania. The conduct of these regiments in that fight was such as to elicit the highest commendations, and to add lustre to their already brilliant record. The result of the struggle was not decisive, but the fighting had been so tremendous that both belligerents were exhausted, and, as if by mutual consent, hostilities were suspended during the succeeding two days. The brigade fought again on the 15th, with slight loss. It was subsequently engaged, on the 23d and 24th, at Chesterfield Bridge, a few days later at Tolopotomy, and on June 3d in the bloody battle at Cold Harbor, where it suffered severely. On the 7th it was at Baker's Mill, on the Chickahominy, and remained there until the 12th. It then moved to the James River, crossed that stream on the 14th, and arrived in front of Petersburg on the following day. On the 16th and 18th it took part in fierce and bloody assaults on the enemy's lines, and during three days afterward the fighting was almost continuous. Another heavy assault was made on the 23d, but after that there was a lull in the fighting till the end of the month. Up to that time the brigade had lost heavily in that campaign.

The movements of the forces investing Petersburg from this time until its capture were too numerous and complicated to be mentioned in detail. It is sufficient to say that in all these operations during the summer and fall of 1864 and the spring of 1865, down to the closing scene at Appomattox, the regiments of the Second New Jersey Brigade bravely and nobly performed all the duties that devolved on them, and fully sustained the good name which they had acquired. The war was virtually ended with the surrender of Gen. Lee, and on the 2d of May, 1865, the brigade left Burkeville Station for the march homeward. It passed through Richmond on the 6th, arrived at Arlington on the 15th, and took part in the grand review at Washington on the 23d of May. A few days later the men were transported to Trenton, where they were disbanded, and returned to their homes.

FIFTH REGIMENT.

Salem County.

Band.

James E. Pugh, Thomas Rogerson, Alfred Sparks, William Emery, Delaney Pugh, Jarvis R. Mulford, William H. Bilderback, Diament Whitaker,—all mustered in Oct. 4, 1861, and mustered out Aug. 9 and 10, 1862.

Company F.

Captain, Roswell F. Reynolds; First Lieutenant, Edward A. Acton; Second Lieutenant, Thomas C. Godfrey.

Theodore F. Null, sergt., enl. Aug. 22, 1861; pro. 2d lieut., Co. I, 12th Regt., July 9, 1862.

John Ennis, sergt., enl. Aug. 22, 1861; died of typhoid fever at Fairfax, Va., April 4, 1864.

Charles P. Frazer, sergt., enl. Aug. 22, 1861; disch. disability July 31, 1862.

John L. King, sergt., enl. Aug. 22, 1861; disch. Sept. 7, 1864.

Thomas J. Lacy, corp., enl. Aug. 22, 1861; disch. disability Nov. 30, 1861.

William Graham, corp., enl. Aug. 22, 1861; disch. disability March 26, 1863.

Richard McPherson, corp., enl. Aug. 22, 1861; disch. disability March 15, 1862.

Charles Banks, corp., drum-maj., and sergt., enl. Aug. 22, 1861; killed at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.

John H. Williams, corp., enl. Aug. 22, 1861; must. out Sept. 7, 1864.

Joseph S. Plummer, corp., enl. Aug. 22, 1861; disch. disability Feb. 19, 1863.

William Megill, corp., enl. Aug. 22, 1861; must. out Sept. 7, 1864.

Nathan Birch, corp., enl. Nov. 30, 1861; died June 23, 1862, of wounds received in action at Fair Oaks, Va.

William Hutchinson, corp., enl. Aug. 22, 1861; trans. to Co. F, 7th Regt.; sergt. Nov. 24, 1863; re-enl. Dec. 26, 1863.

Richard F. Robinson, musician, enl. Aug. 22, 1861; disch. Oct. 26, 1862, to join regular army.

John Logan, musician, enl. Aug. 22, 1861; trans. to Co. F, 7th Regt.; re-enl. Dec. 26, 1863.

Steward Spears, wagoner, enl. Aug. 22, 1861; disch. disability March 15, 1862.

Privates.

John Anderson, enl. Aug. 22, 1861; must. out Sept. 7, 1864.

Minor Applegate, enl. Aug. 22, 1861; must. out Sept. 7, 1864.

William Applegate, enl. Aug. 22, 1861; trans. to Co. F, 7th Regt.

William A. Baker, Jr., enl Aug. 22, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps July 1, 1863; disch. Aug. 23, 1864.

Joseph Banks, enl. Aug. 22, 1861; disch. Feb. 5, 1863, wounds received in action.

William Birch, enl. Aug. 22, 1861; died May 18, 1862, of wounds received in action at Williamsburg.

John J. Colgan, enl. Oct. 22, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Nov. 15, 1863; disch. Nov. 22, 1865.

John Connolly, enl. Aug. 25, 1863; died at Belle Isle, Va., Feb. 9, 1864, prisoner of war.

Lawrence Carrol, enl. Aug. 20, 1863; killed in action at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864.

George Drumond, enl. Aug. 22, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps April 10, 1864; disch. Aug. 22, 1864.

Richard B. Fisher, enl. Aug. 22, 1861; committed suicide (insane) Sept. 5, 1862.

William Frazer, enl. Aug. 22, 1861; died Sept. 11, 1862, of wounds received at Bull Run.

Jacob M. Frazer, enl. Aug. 22, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps March 15, 1864; disch. Aug. 23, 1864.
Isaac N. Frazer, enl. Oct. 7, 1861; disch. Feb. 6, 1863, for wounds received in action.
Frederic Green, enl. Aug. 22, 1861; disch. Oct. 26, 1862, to join regular army.
Albanas H. Grosscup, enl. Aug. 22, 1861; must. out Sept. 7, 1864.
George W. Green, enl. Aug. 22, 1861; must. out Sept. 7, 1864.
Lewis Girlach, enl. Aug. 22, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Sept. 30, 1863; disch. Aug. 22, 1865.
Charles W. Hall, enl. Aug. 22, 1861; disch. disability March 4, 1863.
Enos Headley, enl. Aug. 22, 1861; disch. disability Sept. 24, 1862.
Benjamin Harris, enl. Aug. 22, 1861; disch. disability July 30, 1862.
Horace Headley, enl. Aug. 22, 1861; disch. disability Feb. 5, 1863.
Henry Hendrickson, enl. Aug. 22, 1861; died May 10, 1862, of diarrhœa.
Alfred P. Halter, enl. Aug. 22, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps April 10, 1864; disch. Sept. 5, 1864.
David A. Halter, enl. Aug. 22, 1861; must. out Sept. 7, 1864.
Richard Hutchinson, enl. Aug. 22, 1861; must. out Sept. 7, 1864.
William Lloyd, enl. Aug. 22, 1861; trans. to Co. F, 7th Regt.; re-enl. Feb. 25, 1864.
Elam Mayhew, enl. Aug. 22, 1861; disch. Oct. 26, 1862, to join regular army.
William Merrion, enl. Aug. 22, 1861; disch. disability Nov. 30, 1861.
Isaac Nichols, enl. Aug. 22, 1861; disch. disability Feb. 28, 1863.
Davis Nelson, enl. Aug. 22, 1861; missing in action at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863.
James T. Odem, enl. Aug. 22, 1861; corp. Aug. 1, 1862; sergt. March 1, 1863; re-enl. Dec. 26, 1863; pro. 2d lieut. Co. A Oct. 13, 1864.
John P. Plummer, enl. Aug. 22, 1861; died Dec. 23, 1861, of diarrhœa.
Alexander Robinson, enl. Aug. 22, 1861; must. out Sept. 7, 1864.
Emmor A. Robinson, enl. Aug. 22, 1861; must. out Sept. 7, 1864.
Elisha W. Reed, enl. Aug. 22, 1861; trans. to Co. F, 7th Regt.; re-enl. Feb. 25, 1864.
James J. Reeves, enl. Aug. 22, 1861; must. out Sept. 7, 1864.
Charles H. Reeves, enl. Aug. 22, 1861; must. out Sept. 7, 1864.
Samuel Ray, enl. Aug. 22, 1861; corp. Nov. 1, 1862; must. out Sept. 7, 1864.
James Ray, enl. Aug. 29, 1861; corp. Aug. 1, 1862; must. out Sept. 7, 1864.
William J. Rusling, enl. Dec. 24, 1861; sergt.-maj. Sept. 1, 1862.
James Scanlin, enl. Aug. 22, 1861; trans. to Co. F, 7th Regt.
Elias P. Seely, enl. Aug. 22, 1861; must. out Sept. 15, 1864.
William M. Siegers, enl. Aug. 22, 1861; must. out Sept. 7, 1864.
Christian Sour, enl. Aug. 22, 1864; must. out Sept. 7, 1864.
Peter H. Simpkins, enl. Aug. 22, 1861; trans. to Co. F, 7th Regt.; re-enl. Feb. 25, 1864.
John H. Smith, enl. Aug. 22, 1861; died Sept. 16, 1862.
Daniel Sheets, enl. Aug. 22, 1861; disch. Oct. 26, 1862, to join regular army.
Samuel H. Sherron, enl. Aug. 22, 1861; trans. to Co. —, 7th Regt.; re-enl. Dec. 31, 1862.
William C. Silver, enl. Aug. 22, 1861; disch. disability Jan. 4, 1864.
Walter Sheets, enl. Aug. 22, 1861; disch. Oct. 26, 1862, to join regular army.
Calvin C. Turpin, enl. Aug. 22, 1861; trans. to Co. F, 7th Regt.; re-enl. Dec. 26, 1863.
Charles Van Meter, enl. Aug. 22, 1861; disch. Oct. 26, 1862, to join regular army.
Thomas J. Willis, enl. Aug. 22, 1861; killed in action at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863; corp. Nov. 1, 1862.
Smith Wentzell, enl. Aug. 22, 1861; disch. Nov. 18, 1862, disability.
Smith Willis, enl. Aug. 22, 1861; killed in action before Petersburg June 18, 1864.
Collins D. Williams, enl. Aug. 22, 1861; must. out Sept. 7, 1864.
Jonathan Wentzell, enl. Aug. 22, 1861; trans. to Co. F, 7th Regt.; re-enl. Feb. 25, 1864.
James Whalen, enl. Aug. 20, 1863.

Company D.

John M. Kiger, enl. Oct. 7, 1861; disch. Feb. 2, 1863, disability.
Joseph Kiger, enl. Oct. 7, 1861; disch. Oct. 26, 1862, to join regular army.
William H. Kiger, enl. Oct. 7, 1861; disch. Oct. 26, 1862, to join regular army.

Company E.

Jacob Amtman, sergt., enl. Oct. 16, 1861; trans. to Co. E, 7th Regt.; corp. May 24, 1862; sergt. Feb. 1, 1863; re-enl. Jan. 4, 1864.
Matthias Heddenbach, enl. Oct. 17, 1861; died Nov. 4, 1862, of wounds received in action.
Jacob Meyers, enl. Nov. 11, 1861; died Dec. 30, 1863, of wounds received in action at Gettysburg.
Thomas B. Roberts, enl. Oct. 10, 1861; disch. disability June 4, 1863.
William Smith, enl. Nov. 12, 1861; trans. to Co. E, 7th Regt.
Thomas W. Stanley, enl. Dec. 5, 1861; must. out Oct. 16, 1864.
John Smalley, enl. Oct. 11, 1861; disch. disability March 16, 1862.
William H. Vining, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; corp. July 11, 1862; sergt. Sept. 1, 1862; disch. Jan. 29, 1863.

Company G.

Thomas M. Barker, enl. Nov. 19, 1861.
Samuel S. Bradway, enl. Oct. 21, 1861; disch. Oct. 26, 1862, to join regular army.
Charles Booth, enl. Jan. 21, 1863; wounded and missing in action, supposed dead.
Jacob Baier, enl. Oct. 17, 1861; disch. May 17, 1864.
James S. Flanagan, enl. Dec. 2, 1861; disch. Nov. 24, 1862, for wounds received in action at Bull Run.
John L. Friant, enl. Oct. 21, 1861; died Dec. 11, 1862, of rheumatism.
Andrew Grant, enl. Oct. 18, 1861; disch. Oct. 26, 1862, to join regular army.
David S. Prinzing, enl. Oct. 18, 1861; disch. disability Nov. 5, 1862.
Charles S. Staunton, enl. Nov. 6, 1861; disch. Oct. 26, 1862, to join regular army.

Company I.

William Graves, enl. Dec. 14, 1861; died Sept. 2, 1862.
Richard Smith, enl. Oct. 10, 1861; trans. to Co. G, 7th Regt.; re-enl. Feb. 25, 1864.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Company F.

Privates.

Richard P. Ogden, corp. and sergt., enl. Aug. 22, 1861; must. out Sept. 7, 1864.
Enos A. Beckett, enl. Aug. 22, 1861; disch. disability Dec. 30, 1862.
Nathan Cambern, enl. Aug. 22, 1861; must. out Sept. 7, 1864.
John Davis, enl. Aug. 22, 1861; disch. disability Oct. 20, 1862.
Jonathan Husted, enl. Feb. 18, 1862; trans. to Co. F, 7th Regt.
Charles Pierson, enl. Aug. 22, 1861; disch. Oct. 26, 1862, to join regular army.
James M. Welsh, enl. Aug. 22, 1861; trans. to Co. F, 7th Regt.; re-enl. Feb. 25, 1864.

SIXTH REGIMENT.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

Company F.

George W. Matlack, enl. Aug. 7, 1861; disch. disability Jan. 7, 1863.

Company G.

James Budd, enl. Aug. 9, 1861; killed in action May 5, 1862, at Williamsburg.
James B. Cox, enl. Aug. 9, 1861; must. out Sept. 7, 1864.
James S. Porch, enl. Aug. 9, 1861; corp. Sept. 10, 1862; must. out Sept. 10, 1864.
Maxwell T. Toy, enl. Aug. 9, 1861; disch. disability May 31, 1862.

Company I.

Oliver R. Collins, corp., enl. Aug. 9, 1861; must. out Sept. 7, 1864.
Joseph Brown, enl. Aug. 9, 1861; disch. disability April 18, 1863.
William Brown, enl. Aug 9, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 27, 1863; killed in action at Wilderness May 6, 1864.
William S. Bradford, enl. Aug. 9, 1861; trans. to Co. F, 8th Regt.; re-enl. Dec. 27, 1863.
Aden Chew, enl. Aug. 9, 1861; died Feb. 20, 1862, of typhoid fever.
Edward Ewen, Jr., enl. Aug. 9, 1861; killed in action Aug. 29, 1862, at Bull Run.
Lewis M. Gibson, enl. Sept. 10, 1861; disch. disability May 31, 1864.
Bernard Ginlay, enl. Nov. 22, 1861.
Edward B. Hood, enl. Aug. 9, 1861; disch. disability March 25, 1863.
Michael Hartzell, enl. Feb. 20, 1862; disch. disability Sept. 20, 1862.
James W. Insco, enl. Aug. 9, 1861; disch. disability Feb. 5, 1863.
Samuel Kendrick, enl. Aug. 9, 1861; disch. May 22, 1862, paroled prisoner.
Howard F. Matlack, enl. Sept. 9, 1861; must. out Sept. 7, 1864.
George W. Mooney, enl. Aug. 9, 1861; died Aug. 15, 1864, at Andersonville, of diarrhœa.

John Sands, enl. Aug. 9, 1861; disch. disability Feb. 23, 1863.
Charles P. Shute, enl. Aug. 9, 1861; disch. disability Feb. 28, 1863.
John C. Torney, enl. Aug. 9, 1861; died May 12, 1862, of wounds received at Williamsburg.
Isaac Tracy, enl. Aug. 9, 1861; must. out Sept. 13, 1864.
Jesse H. Berry, enl. Aug. 9, 1861; died June 1, 1863, of wounds received at Chancellorsville.
Joseph Cheeseman, enl. Aug. 9, 1861; disch. disability April 27, 1863.
Benjamin F. Christy, enl. Aug. 9, 1861.

SALEM COUNTY.

Company I.

Edward Ostner, enl. Nov. 8, 1861; killed in action May 5, 1862, at Williamsburg.

Company K.

William H. Lawrence, enl. Aug. 9, 1861; trans. to Co. G, 8th Regt.; re-enl. Feb. 22, 1864.
Thomas M. Long, enl. Aug. 9, 1861; disch. disability July 21, 1863.
William Proud, Jr., enl. Aug. 9, 1861; killed in action June 1, 1862, at Fair Oaks.
William V. Robinson, enl. Sept. 17, 1861; trans. to Co. G, 8th Regt.; re-enl. Feb. 22, 1864.
Manlief W. Reynolds, enl. Sept. 17, 1861; disch. disability Dec. 9, 1861.
Wheaton H. Watson, enl. Aug. 17, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps May 1, 1864.
John H. Wilkins, enl. May 16, 1864; trans. to Co. G, 8th Regt.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Company K.

Lewis R. L. Blizzard, enl. Aug. 9, 1861; disch. disability June 9, 1862.
Francis A. Gaskill, enl. Aug. 9, 1861; disch. disability May 3, 1864.
Isaac T. Garton, enl. Aug. 9, 1861; trans. to Co. G, 8th Regt.; corp. 1862; re-enl. Jan. 4, 1864; sergt. June 1, 1864.
John Gagger, enl. Aug. 9, 1861; killed in action Aug. 29, 1862, at Bull Run.
William H. H. Hilyard, enl. Aug. 9, 1861; disch. disability Feb. 7, 1863.
James R. Husted, enl. Aug. 9, 1861; disch. Jan. 16, 1863, wounds received in action.
George W. Hall, enl. Aug. 9, 1861; trans. to Co. F, 8th Regt.; corp. Oct. 3, 1862; sergt. Jan. 16, 1863; re-enl. Feb. 22, 1864.
Joseph W. Henderson, enl. Aug. 9, 1861; trans. to Co. G, 8th Regt.; re-enl. Feb. 22, 1864.
Henry Harley, enl. Oct. 3, 1861.
William F. Joslyn, enl. Aug. 9, 1861; disch. disability Oct. 17, 1862.
Elias P. Jones, enl. Aug. 9, 1861; re-enl. Feb. 22, 1864; killed in action June 18, 1864, before Petersburg, Va.
Joseph C. Love, enl. Aug. 9, 1861; died May 21, 1862, of wounds received in action at Williamsburg.
James McKormick, enl. Aug. 9, 1861; killed in action May 5, 1862, at Williamsburg.
William H. Randolph, enl. Aug. 9, 1861; trans. to Co. G, 8th Regt.; re-enl. Feb. 22, 1864.
Benjamin F. Reeves, enl. Sept. 17, 1861; corp. Jan. 15, 1863; killed in action July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.
John S. Sibbett, enl. Aug. 9, 1861; disch. disability July 24, 1862.
Henry H. Stiles, enl. Sept. 17, 1861.
John Scott, enl. May 26, 1864.
George J. Stewart, drafted May 21, 1864; trans. to Co. G, 8th Regt.
Antonio Schneider, enl. May 23, 1864; trans. to Co. G, 8th Regt.
Edgar S. Wilkinson, enl. Aug. 9, 1861; killed in action May 5, 1862, at Williamsburg.
John Wiley, enl. Aug. 9, 1861; killed in action Aug. 29, 1862, at Bull Run.

SEVENTH REGIMENT.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

Company G.

Luther F. Halsey, M.D., surgeon.
John R. Calhoun, Aug. 23, 1861; died Aug. 7, 1864.
James Magonigle, enl. Aug. 23, 1861; killed in action May 5, 1862, at Williamsburg.
Charles Robb, enl. Aug. 23, 1861; disch. disability June 8, 1862.
Andrew F. Shuff, enl. Aug. 23, 1861; died June 1, 1862, of wounds received in action at Williamsburg, Va.
Joseph N. Shuff, enl. Aug. 23, 1861; corp. Aug. 23, 1861; sergt. June 9, 1862; must. out Oct. 7, 1864.
James Bowman.

Company C.

Aaron Smith, drafted June 21, 1864; died Jan. 11, 1865.

Company D.

James H. Barnes.

Company H.

Captain, John M. Clark; First Lieutenant, Francis M. Duboise; Second Lieutenant, Albert Barnes.
Albert Barnes, enl. July 29, 1862; 1st sergt. Sept. 17, 1861; pro. 2d lieut.; res. Nov. 1, 1862.
Charles Dyne, sergt., enl. Sept. 16, 1861; disch. disability June 28, 1862.
Thomas Clark, sergt., enl. Nov. 12, 1862; com. 1st lieut. Jan. 1, 1864; not mustered.
James B. Stiles, sergt., enl. Sept. 17, 1861; died June 4, 1862.
Jesse C. Morgan, sergt., enl. Jan. 10, 1865; pro. 2d lieut., Co. C, Jan. 10, 1865; must. out July 17, 1865.
George W. Swan, corp., enl. Sept. 17, 1861; killed in action May 5, 1862, at Williamsburg.
James H. Weatherby, corp. Sept. 17, 1861; sergt. July 1, 1862; trans. May 15, 1864.
Isaac S. Fry, corp., enl. Sept. 17, 1861; must. out Oct. 7, 1864.
Thomas C. Hannold, corp., enl. Sept. 17, 1861; sergt. Jan. 1, 1863; re-enl. Jan. 4, 1864.
Robert H. Hiffington, enl. Sept. 17, 1861; must. out Oct. 7, 1864.
Stephen M. Cowgill, sergt., enl. Sept. 17, 1861; trans. to Co. A; re-enl. Jan. 4, 1864.
George Scheetz, corp., enl. Sept. 17, 1861; disch. Nov. 9, 1861.
John Armstrong, enl. Sept. 17, 1861; trans. to Co. A; re-enl. Jan. 4, 1864.
James Atkinson, enl. Sept. 16, 1861; disch. disability June 9, 1862.
Abraham K. Allen, enl. Sept. 17, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps March 16, 1864; disch. Oct. 3, 1864.
Morgan H. Abbott, enl. Nov. 7, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 4, 1864; corp. March 1, 1864.
James H. Butler, enl. Sept. 17, 1861; must. out Oct. 7, 1864.
George H. Bakely, enl. Sept. 17, 1861; disch. disability Oct. 24, 1865.
Samuel T. Beckett, enl. Sept. 17, 1861; must. out Oct. 7, 1864.
William F. Brown, enl. Oct. 10, 1861; trans. to Co. A; re-enl. Jan. 4, 1864.
Charles H. Cunard, enl. Sept. 17, 1861; trans. to Co. A; re-enl. Jan. 4, 1864.
Frederick Caser, enl. Sept. 17, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, Sept. 30, 1863; re-enl. March 24, 1864; disch. July 8, 1865.
Stephen H. Chew, enl. Sept. 17, 1861; must. out Oct. 7, 1864.
William T. Davis, enl. Sept. 17, 1861; missing in action at Williamsburg May 5, 1862.
William B. Davis, enl. Sept. 17, 1861; trans. to Co. A; corp. Jan. 1, 1863; re-enl. Jan. 4, 1864.
Henry F. Harold, enl. Sept. 17, 1861; trans. to Co. A; re-enl. Jan. 4, 1864.
Thomas Harding, enl. Sept. 17, 1861; disch. disability Dec. 28, 1862.
Joseph R. Heiss, enl. Sept. 17, 1861; disch. disability May 20, 1862.
James Jones, enl. Sept. 17, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps; re-enl. May 3, 1864.
Joseph James, enl. Sept. 17, 1861; disch. disability July 22, 1862.
Albert Johnson, enl. Sept. 17, 1861; must. out Oct. 7, 1864.
Charles P. Johnson, enl. Nov. 7, 1861; disch. disability Dec. 23, 1862.
Joseph Kircher, enl. Sept. 17, 1861.
John T. Kenny, enl. Sept. 17, 1861; must. out Oct. 7, 1864.
John Kaufman, enl. Sept. 17, 1861; died May 28, 1862, of wounds received in action at Williamsburg.
William R. Lewis, enl. Sept. 17, 1861; died Feb. 10, 1862.
Robert B. Lee, enl. Sept. 17, 1861; died March 17, 1862.
Henry Long, enl. Sept. 17, 1861; corp. July 1, 1862; sergt. Sept. 1, 1863; re-enl. Jan. 23, 1864; missing in action before Petersburg June 22, 1864.
Alexis Montel, enl. Sept. 17, 1861; disch. disability Nov. 19, 1862.
Samuel H. Nelson, enl. Sept. 17, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Sept. 17, 1863; disch. Sept. 23, 1864.
Charles W. Parker, enl. Sept. 17, 1861; trans. to Co. A Oct. 7, 1864; re-enl. Jan. 4, 1864.
Daniel J. Patterson, enl. Sept. 17, 1861; trans. to Co. A; re-enl. Jan. 4, 1864.
Elijah S. Porch, enl. Sept. 17, 1861; disch. disability Nov. 5, 1862.
Job P. Skill, enl. Sept. 17, 1861; must. out Oct. 7, 1864.
Daniel W. Simmerman, enl. Sept. 17, 1861; trans. to Co. A.
Charles A. Smith, enl. Sept. 17, 1861; disch. disability Nov. 30, 1861.
Maxwell Spence, enl. Sept. 17, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Sept. 1, 1863; disch. Sept. 17, 1864.
James Tussey.

Thomas W. Wyne, enl. Sept. 17, 1861; trans. to Co. A; re-enl. Feb. 14, 1864.

Joseph Wolf, enl. Sept. 17, 1861; trans. to Co. A Oct. 7, 1864; re-enl. Jan. 4, 1864.

SALEM COUNTY.

Company E.

Jacob Amtman, sergt., enl. Oct. 16, 1861; trans. to Co. E, 5th Regt.; must. out July 17, 1865.

Company F.

John Logan, musician, enl. Aug. 22, 1861; trans. from Co. F, 5th Regt.; must. out July 17, 1865.

William Applegate, enl. Aug. 22, 1861; trans. from Co. F, 5th Regt.

Peter H. Simpkins, enl. Aug. 22, 1861; trans. from Co. F, 5th Regt.; must. out July 17, 1865.

Samuel H. Sherron, enl. Aug. 22, 1861; trans. from Co. F, 5th Regt.; must. out July 17, 1865.

Jonathan Wentzell, enl. Aug. 22, 1861; trans. from Co. F, 5th Regt.; must. out July 17, 1865.

Company G.

Richard Smith, enl. Oct. 10, 1861; trans. from Co. I, 5th Regt.; must. out July 26, 1865.

Company I.

Elisha W. Reed, enl. Aug. 22, 1861; trans. as corp. from Co. F; sergt. June 20, 1865; must. out July 17, 1865.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Company A.

Samuel H. Honn, enl. June 22, 1864; died Jan. 13, 1865.

Abraham Sheppard, drafted June 20, 1864; must. out July 17, 1865.

Company B.

Lorenzo Green, drafted June 24, 1864; must. out July 17, 1865.

Heister Silvers, drafted June 22, 1864; must. out July 17, 1865.

Company D.

Andrew Geisinger, enl. Aug. 16, 1861; must. out Oct. 7, 1864.

William Sheppard, drafted June 20, 1864; trans. to Co. B.

Company E.

Elijah Loper, enl. Dec. 13, 1861; trans. from Co. E, 5th Regt.; must. out July 17, 1865.

Dietrich Stauffacker, enl. March 16, 1864; trans. from Co. E, 5th Regt.; must. out July 17, 1865.

Company F.

Jonathan Husted, enl. Feb. 18, 1862; trans. from Co. F, 5th Regt.; must. out Feb. 18, 1865.

Owen O'Reilly, enl. Dec. 17, 1861; trans. from Co. G, 5th Regt.; must. out Dec. 17, 1864.

James M. Welsh, enl. Aug. 22, 1861; trans. from Co. F, 5th Regt.; must. out July 17, 1865.

Company H.

Joseph Burt, enl. Sept. 17, 1861; sergt. Sept. 1, 1862; died Feb. 10, 1863.

Joseph Broomall, enl. Sept. 17, 1861; disch. Oct. 31, 1862, to join regular army.

John Beaty, enl Nov. 25, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Dec. 15, 1863; disch. Dec. 10, 1864.

Albert B. Bateman, enl. Oct. 10, 1861; trans. to Co. A; corp. July 1, 1862; sergt. Feb. 15, 1863.

Joseph H. Diver, enl. Sept. 22, 1861; corp. Dec. 1, 1862; must. out Oct. 7, 1864.

Elmer Diament, enl. Oct. 10, 1861; disch. disability Feb. 11, 1863.

James Hoy, enl. Oct. 29, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps May 15, 1864; disch. Oct. 28, 1864.

Benjamin F. Ogden, enl. Sept. 17, 1861; must. out Oct. 7, 1864.

Elmer B. Ogden, enl. Sept. 17, 1861; killed in action May 5, 1862, at Williamsburg, Va.

Lorenzo Paynter, enl. Sept. 17, 1861; corp. Dec. 1, 1862; must. out Oct. 7, 1864.

CHAPTER XIV.

CIVIL WAR.—(*Continued.*)

NINTH AND TENTH REGIMENTS.

Ninth Regiment.—The Ninth Regiment of New Jersey Volunteers was recruited as a rifle regiment, under a requisition from the War Department, in the fall of 1861. It was composed of volunteers from different parts of the State, and among them were about sixty-five from Gloucester, ninety from Salem, and thirty from Cumberland County. It was mustered at Camp Olden, Trenton, and on the 4th of December it proceeded to Washington, having on its rolls an aggregate of one thousand one hundred and fifty-nine men. Joseph W. Allen was colonel of the regiment; C. A. Heckman, lieutenant-colonel; Francis Weller, surgeon; Louis Braun, assistant surgeon; Abram Zabriskie, adjutant; Samuel Keyes, quartermaster; and Thomas Drumm, chaplain. On its arrival at Washington the regiment went into camp on the Bladensburg turnpike, where it remained until Jan. 4, 1862, when it proceeded by rail to Annapolis, where a large portion of the troops composing Burnside's expedition to North Carolina had already assembled. Here the regiment was assigned to the brigade of Gen. Jesse Reno; and on the 10th it embarked for Fortress Monroe, whence, on the 12th, it sailed for Hatteras Inlet, where it arrived on the 15th. Here a disaster occurred which cast a gloom not only over the regiment and army in that quarter, but over many anxious friends at home. Having cast anchor off the Inlet, the field and staff officers went on shore to report to Gen. Burnside; returning, the boat was capsized and swamped in a heavy surf, and all on board were left to struggle with the merciless waves. Col. Allen and Surgeon Weller were drowned. Lieut.-Col. Heckman, Adjt. Zabriskie, and Q.M. Keyes narrowly escaped. The second mate, sent from the ship in charge of the boat, was also drowned. Lieut.-Col. Heckman and Adjt. Zabriskie, being expert swimmers, made several heroic attempts to rescue the colonel and Surgeon Weller, but were unsuccessful. These two brave men, after battling with the waves till their strength was nearly exhausted, succeeded in making a signal with a sailor's shirt lifted upon an oar, which was seen, and the steamer "Patuxent" at once hastened to their relief. So overcome were the survivors by their exertions that on reaching the deck of the steamer some of them sank into insensibility. Lieut.-Col. Heckman remained in a state of prostration during several days.

On the death of Col. Allen, Lieut.-Col. Heckman took command of the regiment and remained in command till Jan. 16, 1864, when he was appointed to the command of the district of Suffolk, Va. Adjt. Zabriskie then became colonel, and held the command until he fell mortally wounded at Drury's Bluff, May 16, 1864. Lieut.-Col. James Stewart, Jr.,

then commanded the regiment till the close of the war.

The operations of the regiment were confined to the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia. The number of companies were, on the 18th of November, 1862, reduced from twelve to ten. In January, 1864, a majority of the regiment re-enlisted in the field, and received a veteran furlough. The regiment maintained its organization till the close of the war, being strengthened from time to time, during 1863–64 and 1865, by recruits from the draft-rendezvous at Trenton. It participated in the following engagements:

Roanoke Island, N. C., Feb. 8, 1862; Newberne, N. C., March 14, 1862; Fort Macon, N. C., April 25, 1862; Young's Cross Roads, N. C., July 27, 1862; Rowell's Mills, N. C., Nov. 2, 1862; Deep Creek, N. C., Dec. 12, 1862; Southwest Creek, N. C., Dec. 13, 1862; before Kinston, N. C., Dec. 13, 1862; Kinston, N. C., Dec. 14, 1862; Whitehall, N. C., Dec. 16, 1862; Goldsborough, N. C., Dec. 17, 1862; Comfort Bridge, N. C., July 6, 1863; near Winton, N. C., July 26, 1863; Deep Creek, Va., March 1, 1864; Cherry Grove, Va., April 14, 1864; Port Whitehall, Va., May 6 and 7, 1864; Procter's, Va., May 8, 1864; Swift Creek, Va., May 9 and 10, 1864; Drury's Bluff, Va., May 12 to 16, 1864; Cold Harbor, Va., June 3 to 12, 1864; Free Bridge, Va., June 16, 1864; before Petersburg, Va., June 20 to Aug. 24, 1864; Gardner's Bridge, N. C., Dec. 9, 1864; Foster's Bridge, N. C., Dec. 10, 1864; Butler's Bridge, N. C., Dec. 11, 1864; Southwest Creek, N. C., March 7, 1865; Wise's Fork, N. C., March 8, 9, and 10, 1865; Goldsborough, N. C., March 21, 1865.

In their first battle, that of Roanoke Island, the regiment operated successfully in a swamp; and their gallantry, it was believed, secured the success of the day by enabling the army to operate effectively on the enemy's flank. On the 10th of February, Gen. Burnside promulgated an order that the Ninth Regiment should have the words "Roanoke Island, Feb. 8, 1862," emblazoned on their banners, as a compliment for their gallantry on that day. The only ordnance that could be brought to bear on the enemy, because of the deep morass and the almost impenetrable thickets which the troops traversed, was a small rifled cannon, manned wholly by soldiers detailed from the Ninth, and the gunboat which did the greatest execution on the fort had her guns worked by a detail from the same regiment. "On the 10th," says the *Newark Daily Advertiser*, "this detail asked to be sent back to their regiment, but the commodore replied that the 'Jersey Blues' had shown themselves too good managers of the big guns to allow him to part with them; that they were *true blues*, and no mistake."

The following testimonials to the gallantry of this regiment are selected from many that might be given. In speaking of the battle of Newberne the *New York Tribune* said,—

"In the capture of Newberne the Ninth New Jersey Regiment sustained the honor of their State with characteristic gallantry. Though their position in that brilliant engagement was one of great exposure, they bore themselves through the conflict like veterans, suffering more severely than any other regiment on the field. Out of a total loss of three hundred and sixty-four killed and wounded, they lost sixty-two, or one-sixth of the whole, although twelve regiments were in the battle."

On the 24th of December, 1862, a beautiful stand of colors, costing seven hundred dollars, was presented to the regiment by the Legislature of New Jersey, accompanied by the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the Ninth Regiment of New Jersey Volunteers, by their patient endurance under privation and fatigue, and by their courage at the ever-to-be-remembered battles of Roanoke and Newberne (a courage evinced by the havoc made in their own unwavering columns better than by the reports of partial journals), have sustained the high reputation which, since the days of the Revolution, has belonged to the soldiers of New Jersey, and as evidence of our appreciation of that acme of every manly virtue, patriotic devotion to country, the Governor of the State is requested to have prepared and forwarded to said regiment a standard, on which shall be inscribed these words, 'Presented by New Jersey to her Ninth Regiment, in remembrance of Roanoke and Newberne.'"

NINTH REGIMENT.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

Company A.

Adam Frederick, enl. Feb. 23, 1865; trans. to Co. G.
Lewis H. Ganse, enl. Feb. 23, 1865; trans. to Co. G.

Company B.

Chauncey W. Barker, enl. April 13, 1865; trans. to Co. E.
James Casey, enl. March 16, 1865; trans. to Co. H.
John L. Jordan, enl. April 13, 1865; trans. to Co. E.

Company C.

Isaac L. S. Clark, corp., enl. Sept. 10, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 18, 1864; absent, sick in hospital, since June 19, 1865.
Edward H. Eastlack, enl. Sept. 10, 1861; corp. Jan. 16, 1863; re-enl. Jan. 18, 1864; sergt. Dec. 3, 1864; must. out July 12, 1865.
Benjamin Gleisner, enl. May 11, 1864; trans. to Co. G.
William C. Zané, enl. Sept. 10, 1861; disch. disability Nov. 23, 1862.

Company D.

William H. Craft, enl. March 23, 1865; trans. to Co. F.
David S. Carter, enl. March 23, 1865; trans. to Co. F.
William P. Carr, enl. March 23, 1865; trans. to Co. F.

Company I.

Edward D. Mattson, sergt., enl. Oct. 8, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps April 26, 1864; disch. as 1st sergt. Oct. 7, 1864.
John M. Clark, enl. Jan. 17, 1865; trans. to Co. C.
Benjamin Gill, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; disch. Nov. 18, 1862, wounds received in action.
Charles Keen, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 18, 1864; corp. July 1, 1864; sergt. Feb. 6, 1865; must. out July 12, 1865.
James P. Mattson, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; must. out Oct. 8, 1864.
John B. Mitchell, enl. Feb. 26, 1864; corp. April 1, 1865; must. out July 12, 1865.
Eli B. Pierce, enl. Feb. 16, 1864; must. out July 12, 1865.
John Schweible, enl. Sept. 30, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 18, 1864; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps March 31, 1865; disch. Aug. 2, 1865.
Isaac Zanes, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; died May 3, 1862.

Company K.

Captain, Elias Drake; First Lieutenant, W. B. S. Boudinot; Second Lieutenant, Jonathan Townley, Jr.
Joseph Wright, sergt., enl. Oct. 13, 1861; re-enl. Nov. 25, 1863; 2d lieut.; pro. 1st lieut. Co. F, Nov. 27, 1864.
John Lorence, corp., enl. Oct. 15, 1861; disch. Sept. 30, 1862, wounds at Roanoke Island, both legs amputated.
Samuel J. Dilkes, corp., enl. Oct. 15, 1861; re-enl. Nov. 25, 1863.
Charles P. Anglo, enl. Feb. 23, 1865; trans. to Co. C.
Charles M. Billings, enl. Oct. 15, 1861; disch. disability May 12, 1862.
James H. Brown, enl. Oct. 15, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 18, 1864; corp. Jan. 1, 1865; must. out July 12, 1865.
Henry L. Brown, enl. Feb. 24, 1865; trans. to Co. C.
Paul Bowers, enl. Feb. 24, 1865; trans. to Co. D.
John P. Crist, enl. Feb. 22, 1865; trans. to Co. I.

Allen Clark, enl. Oct. 15, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 20, 1863; corp. Jan. 1, 1865; must. out July 12, 1865.
John L. Cleff, enl. Feb. 24, 1865; trans. to Co. I.
William Chew, enl. Feb. 23, 1865; trans. to Co. A.
Benjamin F. Doughty, enl. Feb. 24, 1865; trans. to Co. A.
John E. Dawson, enl. Feb. 24, 1865; trans. to Co. A.
Joseph F. Ewing, enl. Oct. 15, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 18, 1864; corp. July 1, 1864; sergt. Jan. 1, 1865; must. out July 12, 1865.
Henry B. English, enl. Feb. 24, 1865; trans. to Co. A.
Samuel W. English, enl. Feb 23, 1861; trans. to Co. A.
Isaac Fisher, enl. Oct. 15, 1861; died Oct. 7, 1862, of wounds received near Blackwater, N. C.
Thomas Freeman, enl. Oct. 15, 1861; disch. Nov. 11, 1862, of wounds received at Newberne, N. C.
Elvy Foster, enl. Feb. 23, 1865; died March 9, 1865.
Henry Fredericks, enl. Feb. 23, 1865; trans. to Co. A.
David Fredericks, enl. Feb. 24, 1865; trans. to Co. A.
John J. Hoffman, enl. Feb. 24, 1865; trans. to Co. C.
John M. Holstan, enl. Feb. 24, 1865; trans. to Co. G.
William N. Johnson, enl. Feb. 24, 1865; trans. to Co. C.
Nathan Keel, enl. Feb. 24, 1865; trans. to Co. I.
Joel E. Lutz, enl. Feb. 23, 1865; trans. to Co. A.
Samuel Ledden, enl. Feb. 24, 1865; trans. to Co. C.
Nathan W. Ledden, enl. Feb. 24, 1865; trans. to Co. C.
William McIltvaine, enl. Feb. 24, 1865; trans. to Co. D.
William McLaughlin, enl. Feb. 24, 1865; trans. to Co. I.
William H. Newbern, enl. Feb. 23, 1865; trans. to Co. A.
John Parker, enl. Feb. 23, 1865; trans. to Co. A.
Richard Parker, enl. Feb. 23, 1865; trans. to Co. A.
Vincent Robert, Oct. 15, 1861; disch. disability Nov. 23, 1862.
David Reed, enl. Feb. 24, 1865; trans to Co. G.
George Souders, enl. Feb. 23, 1865; trans. to Co. A.
William Stalford, enl. Feb. 23, 1865; trans. to Co. G.
Abraham Simmerman, enl. Feb. 23, 1865; trans. to Co. A.
George Shields, enl. Feb. 23, 1865; trans. to Co. A.
David R. Smith, enl. Feb. 24, 1865; trans. to Co. C.
George W. Tonkin, enl. Oct. 15, 1861; must. out Oct. 15, 1864.
Daniel Westcott, enl. Feb. 24, 1865; trans. to Co. D.
Additional.—George A. Smith, Co. A; Isaac L. S. Clark, corp. Co. C; Paul Bowers, Co. D; Patrick Kerrigan, Charles F. Weatherby, Co. E; Josiah Du Bois, William Davis, Robert Greene, Co. I.

SALEM COUNTY.

Company C.

William M. Morrison, enl. Sept. 10, 1861; re-enl. April 6, 1864; must. out July 12, 1865.

Company D.

Henry Councellor, enl. March 21, 1865; trans. to Co. K.

Company F.

James Baner, enl. Sept. 23, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 18, 1864; must. out July 12, 1865.
Henry H. Robertson, enl. March 21, 1865; trans. to Co. K.

Company G.

John M. Freen, enl. March 21, 1865; must. out Aug. 4, 1865.

Company I.

Captain, Henry F. Chew; First Lieutenant, Samuel Huffy, Jr.; Second Lieutenant, E. M. Pinkard.
Robert D. Swain, sergt., enl. Oct. 8, 1861; 2d lieut. Aug. 15, 1862; 1st lieut.; pro. to capt. Co. K Feb. 10, 1865.
Charles H. Miller, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; died Aug. 23, 1864.
George W. Cawman, corp., enl. Oct. 8, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 18, 1864; killed in action May 16, 1864, at Drury's Bluff.
James W. Task, corp., enl. Oct. 8, 1861; disch. disability March 24, 1863.
David Kille, corp., enl. Oct. 8, 1861; 2d lieut. July 3, 1864; June 22, 1865; re-enl. Jan. 18, 1864; must. out July 12, 1865.
Daniel Whitney, corp., enl. Oct. 8, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 18, 1864; 2d lieut.; 1st lieut. June 22, 1865.
Charles P. Goodwin, corp., enl. Oct. 8, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 18, 1864; 2d lieut. June 22, 1865; must. out July 12, 1865.
William P. Birch, corp., enl. Oct. 8, 1861; disch. March 17, 1863, wounds received in action.
Jonathan Shull, corp., enl. Oct. 8, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 18, 1864; must. out July 12, 1865.
Robert P. Craig, musician, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; disch. Nov. 19, 1862, to join regular army.
Smith Bilderback, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; com. sergt. Oct. 8, 1861.
John Bennet, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 18, 1864; must. out July 12, 1864.
Charles Brown, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; died Aug. 16, 1862.
Hugh Bramble, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; disch. Nov. 19, 1862, to join regular army.
John Brady, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 18, 1864; must. out July 12, 1865.
Joshua Ballinger, enl. Sept. 2, 1864; must. out June 14, 1865.
James V. Clark, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 20, 1863; must. out July 12, 1865.
Enoch Cordrey, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; must. out Dec. 7, 1864.
Albert C. Cawman, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; must. out Dec. 7, 1864.
Mark L. Carney, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; corp. Aug. 25, 1863; re-enl. Jan. 18, 1864; sergt. Jan. 1, 1865; must. out July 12, 1865.
William P. Corliss, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; disch. disability March 24, 1863.
James W. Daniels, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 18, 1864; corp. June 1, 1865; must. out July 12, 1865.
Edward H. Davis, enl. Oct. 8, 1861.
Josiah Dubois, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; re-enl. Nov. 25, 1863; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps March 31, 1865; disch. Aug. 2, 1865.
Abram M. Dickinson, enl. Feb. 29, 1864; corp. June 1, 1865; must. out July 12, 1865.
John M. Davis, enl. Sept. 5, 1865; must. out June 14, 1865.
James M. Elkinton, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; re-enl. Nov. 25, 1863; must. out July 12, 1864.
Frederick Felney, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; disch. Nov. 19, 1862, to join regular army.
William Floyd, enl. Sept. 2, 1864; must. out July 12, 1865.
Edward H. Green, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; 1st sergt. March 9, 1862; re-enl. Jan. 18, 1864; pro. 2d lieut. Co. D Jan. 14, 1865.
Robert Green, enl. Dec. 29, 1863; must. out July 12, 1865.
John H. Harvey, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; disch. Nov. 19, 1862, to join regular army.
Henry C. Hartranft, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; trans. to Co. D.
Joshua D. Haines, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 18, 1864; must. out July 12, 1865.
Magnus Hepburn, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; died Oct. 16, 1864.
Samuel B. Harbison, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; corp. March 10, 1862; re-enl.; sergt. Jan. 18, 1864; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps March 31, 1865; disch. Aug. 1, 1865.
William G. Hartline, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; died Feb. 3, 1863.
Asa R. Harbert, musician, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 18, 1864; must. out July 19, 1865.
John S. Hampton, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 18, 1864; corp. Aug. 1, 1864; must. out July 19, 1865.
John W. Harbison, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; disch. disability March 24, 1863.
Charles Hoffman, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; corp. May 1, 1863; re-enl. Jan. 18, 1864; died June 5, 1864, of wounds received in action at Cold Harbor.
William H. Hughes, enl. March 1, 1864; died March 12, 1864.
William H. Harris, enl. Aug. 30, 1864; must. out June 14, 1865.
James J. Harris, enl. April 6, 1865; must. out July 12, 1865.
Henry Eifert, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 20, 1863; must. out July 19, 1865.
Richmond Ireland, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; disch. Nov. 19, 1862, to join regular army.
John E. Johnson, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; died Dec. 15, 1862, of wounds received in action at Kingston, N. C.
John N. Johnson, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; drum maj. Oct. 8, 1861; must. out July 8, 1865.
Thomas H. Kiger, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; must. out Dec. 7, 1864.
William B. Loper, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; disch. Nov. 19, 1862, to join regular army.
Samuel Lester, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; disch. disability March 18, 1863.
Samuel M. Layman, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 18, 1864; must. out June 22, 1865.
Albert C. Mifflin, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 18, 1864; must. out July 12, 1865.
Edmund L. Matlock, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; disch. disability Nov. 25, 1862.
Lewis S. Mickle, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 18, 1865; corp. June 1, 1865; must. out July 19, 1865.
Stephen M. Mosure, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 18, 1864; killed in action June 3, 1865, at Cold Harbor, Va.
Charles D. Mulford, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; must. out Dec. 7, 1864.

Lewis Murphy, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 20, 1863; corp. Feb. 6, 1865; sergt. April 1, 1865; must. out July 12, 1865.
Daniel Myers, enl. Sept. 2, 1864; must. out June 14, 1865.
John Newkirk, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 18, 1864; must. out July 12, 1865.
Reuben R. Pittman, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 18, 1864; must. out July 12, 1865.
John Powell, enl. Oct. 8, 1861.
John A. Patten, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 8, 1864; must. out July 12, 1865.
Thomas Parsons, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; trans to regular army Nov. 18, 1862; returned to company and re-enl. Jan. 18, 1864; must. out July 12, 1865.
Stephen C. Park, enl. Sept. 5, 1864; must. out June 14, 1864.
Augustus Remming, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 18, 1864; killed in action May 16, 1864, at Drury's Bluff, Va.
Isaac Reeves, enl. Oct 8, 1861; disch. disability March 24, 1863.
Jacob Ross, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; disch. Nov. 20, 1862, to join regular army.
William B. Stretch, enl. Sept. 2, 1864; must. out June 14, 1865.
Reuben Seagraves, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; died Oct. 2, 1862.
John Sparks, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; re-enl. Nov. 25, 1863; died Nov. 15, 1864, prisoner of war.
William C. Sparks, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 18, 1864; must. out July 12, 1865.
Arthur F. Shoemaker, enl. Feb. 26, 1864; must. out June 24, 1865.
Charles Taylor, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; disch. disability July 23, 1862.
John E. Taylor, enl. Oct. 8, 1864; re-enl. Dec. 20, 1863; must. out July 12, 1865.
Samuel B. Taylor, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 18, 1864; must. out July 12, 1865.
George W. Townsend, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; re-enl. Nov. 25, 1863; must. out July 12, 1865.
George L. Turnbull, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Jan. 22, 1864; disch. Oct. 8, 1864.
Smith H. Vining, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; re-enl. March 31, 1864; must. out July 12, 1865.
Josiah Wensell, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 18, 1864; killed in action May 16, 1864, at Drury's Bluff.
David Wensell, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; disch. disability April 7, 1863.
William Williams, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; disch. disability May 17, 1862.
George G. White, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; died April 18, 1862.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Company B.

Benjamin F. Palmer, drafted April 11, 1865; must. out July 12, 1865.
Owen Riley, enl. Jan. 19, 1865; must. out July 12, 1865.
Erick C. Shaw, drafted April 11, 1865; must. out July 12, 1865.

Company D.

Benjamin F. Ladow, drafted April 11, 1865; must. out July 12, 1865.
Walker Simpkins, drafted April 11, 1865; must. out July 12, 1865.
Thomas Spencer, drafted April 11, 1865; must. out July 12, 1865.
David Terry, drafted April 11, 1865; must. out July 12, 1865.

Company E.

Fayette Jenkins, drafted April 11, 1865; must. out July 12, 1865.

Company F.

Sheppard D. Lewis, sergt., enl. Oct. 24, 1861; 1st sergt. May 16, 1862; 2d lieut. Jan. 8, 1863; 1st lieut. Co. B April 13, 1864; capt. Co. F Feb. 10, 1865; must. out July 12, 1865.
Charles M. Preston, enl. Sept. 23, 1861; corp. Oct. 24, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 18, 1862; sergt. April 23, 1862; must. out July 12, 1865.
Augustine Aubrick, enl. Sept. 23, 1861; disch. disability May 28, 1863.
Samuel Alkire, enl. Feb. 18, 1864; must. out June 7, 1865.
Michael Boyle, enl. Sept. 23, 1861; died March 15, 1862, of wounds received in action at Newberne, N. C.
Edwin Chance, enl. Sept. 30, 1861; disch. May 10, 1862, of wounds received in action at Newberne, N. C.
John E. French, enl. Sept. 23, 1861; re-enl. Nov. 25, 1863; disch. May 4, 1865.
Reuben H. Leaming, enl. Sept. 23, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 18, 1864; corp. May 16, 1864; must. out July 19, 1865.
Samuel R. Mills, enl. Sept. 23, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 18, 1864; must. out June 8, 1865.
Jonathan Richman, enl. Sept. 23, 1861; died March 23, 1862.
Robert G. Sheppard, 1st sergt., enl. Oct. 24, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 18, 1864; pro. 2d lieut. July 20, 1865; must. out July 12, 1865.

Company G.

Joseph C. Moore, drafted April 11, 1865; must. out July 12, 1865.

Company H.

Charles Van Aman, enl. Feb. 24, 1864; trans. to Co. I.

Company I.

Robert Alcorn, bugler, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; disch. disability Aug. 25, 1862.
Joshua Anderson, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; re-enl. Nov. 25, 1863; must. out July 12, 1865.
John W. Hilyard, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 18, 1864; must. out July 12, 1865.
Henry Loper, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 18, 1864; must. out July 12, 1865.
George H. Lott, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 18, 1864; must. out July 12, 1865.
Charles B. Messick, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; disch. Nov. 19, 1862, to join regular army.
Ezekiel Madara, enl. March 10, 1864; must. out July 12, 1865.
Joseph Madara, enl. March 29, 1865; must. out July 12, 1865.
John C. Smith, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; corp. May 1, 1863; re-enl. Jan. 18, 1864; sergt. June 1, 1865; must. out July 12, 1865.
John Warfle, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; disch. Nov. 17, 1862.

Tenth Regiment.—"This regiment was raised by individuals not authorized by the State, and accepted by the War Department as an independent organization some time in the fall of 1861, and was not known by the State authorities until it was placed under their care, Jan. 29, 1862."

Such is the statement indorsed on the original roster. The organization was at first known as the "Olden Legion." It was recruited at Beverly, where it had its headquarters, by William Bryan, who became its colonel, and proceeded to Washington in December, 1861.

When the regiment was accepted by the State, it was in a measure reorganized, and placed under the command of Col. William R. Murphy. It was detailed for provost duty at Washington in February, 1862, and so remained until the spring of 1863, much to the dissatisfaction of Col. Murphy, who resigned because the regiment was not ordered into active service. His place was filled by Col. Henry Ogden Ryerson, who fell in the battle of the Wilderness, May 6, 1864.

From the time the Tenth Regiment engaged in the more active and perilous duties of the war it made for itself a most brilliant record. "It shared in all the battles of the Wilderness, and fought with its corps all the way to Petersburg, on every field displaying conspicuous gallantry," and when transferred, with the First Brigade, to the Shenandoah Valley, it made, in the several campaigns of that region, an equally honorable record till the close of the war.

The Tenth was engaged in the following actions:

Carrsville, Va., May 9, 1863; Wilderness, Va., May 5 to 7, 1864; Spottsylvania, Va., May 8 to 11, 1864; Spottsylvania Court-House, Va., May 12 to 16, 1864; North and South Anna River, Va., May 24, 1864; Hanover Court-House, Va., May 29, 1864; Tolopotomy Creek, Va., May 30 and 31, 1864; Cold Harbor, Va., June 1 to 3, 1864; before Petersburg, Va. (Weldon Railroad), June 23, 1864; Snicker's Gap, Va., July 18, 1864; Strasburg, Va., Aug. 15, 1864; Winchester, Va., Aug. 17, 1864; Charlestown, Va., Aug. 21, 1864; Opequan, Va., Sept. 19, 1864; Fisher's Hill,

Va., Sept. 21 and 22, 1864; New Market, Va., Sept. 24, 1864; Mount Jackson, Va., Sept. 25, 1864; Cedar Creek and Middletown, Va., Oct. 19, 1864; Hatcher's Run, Va., Feb. 5, 1865; Fort Steedman, Va., March 25, 1865; capture of Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; Sailor's Creek, Va., April 6, 1865; Farmville, Va., April 7, 1865; Lee's surrender (Appomattox), April 9, 1865.

TENTH REGIMENT.

Gloucester County.

Company A.

David H. Holcomb, musician, enl. Sept. 10, 1861; must. out Sept. 10, 1864.
John McGinnis, enl. Sept. 16, 1861.
Charles Swaim, enl. Oct. 28, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 4, 1864; must. out July 1, 1865.

Company B.

George W. Webb, enl. Sept. 23, 1861; must. out Sept. 24, 1864.

Company E.

Edward Brown, enl. Jan. 4, 1864; trans. to Co. D.
Charles Conover, enl. Dec. 23, 1861; disch. disability Nov. 10, 1862.
Andrew J. Peck, enl. Dec. 19, 1861; died Nov. 28, 1863.

Company F.

John Douglass.

Company G.

Benjamin Allen, enl. April 5, 1864; died Dec. 2, 1864.
Andrew Albertas, enl. March 29, 1865; trans. to Co. B.
Marcellus Falger, enl. March 29, 1865; trans. to Co. B.
John C. Shute, enl. Feb. 16, 1863; must. out July 1, 1865.

Company H.

John A. Mather, enl. Oct. 21, 1861; corp. Oct. 21, 1861; sergt. Oct. 20, 1864; must. out Oct. 2, 1864.
Andrew H. Atkinson, enl. Nov. 14, 1861; must. out Nov. 13, 1864.
Augustus W. Brown, enl. Oct. 22, 1861; must. out July 1, 1865.
Nathan Campbell, enl. Nov. 11, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 3, 1864; corp. March 30, 1864; must. out July 1, 1865.
Albert Davis, enl. Nov. 4, 1861; corp. Oct. 20, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Jan. 15, 1864; disch. Sept. 6, 1864.
George Hiemer, enl. Feb. 10, 1864; must. out July 1, 1865.
George W. Hughes, enl. Oct. 1, 1861; corp. Oct. 20, 1862; re-enl. Jan. 3, 1864; 2d lieut. Co. E, Dec. 18, 1864; 1st lieut.; com. capt. June 13, 1865; must. out July 1, 1865.
Henry McGinnis, enl. Nov. 5, 1861.
Albert J. Nichols, enl. Nov. 5, 1861; disch. disability July 8, 1862.
Edward N. Sapp, enl. Oct. 28, 1861; must. out Oct. 27, 1864.
Isaac Shute, enl. Nov. 14, 1861; disch. disability Oct. 2, 1862.
John G. Stiles, enl. Nov. 14, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 3, 1864; corp. March 20, 1865; must. out July 1, 1865.
John T. Wilson, enl. Feb. 24, 1864; must. out July 6, 1865.

Company I.

Miles G. Sparks, corp., enl. Sept. 30, 1861; sergt. —— 22, 1862; re-enl. 1st sergt. Feb. 25, 1864; disch. Feb. 6, 1866, wounds received in action.
Lewis Beebe, enl. Nov. 21, 1861; died Aug. 1, 1863.
Stille C. Hendrickson, enl. Oct. 11, 1861; disch. June 18, 1864.
William W. Randles, enl. Sept. 27, 1861.
Hedger C. Pierce.

Company K.

Jonathan Eastlack.

Salem County.

Company B.

John Carty, enl. Oct. 5, 1861; died Dec. 24, 1861.

Company D.

Clement H. Ireland enl. Oct. 21, 1861; disch. disability Oct. 4, 1862.
Helms V. Linch, enl. Nov. 12, 1861; corp. April 30, 1862; re-enl. Jan. 3, 1864; must. out June 6, 1865.
Alexander Linch, enl. Nov. 12, 1861; corp. June 1, 1863; re-enl. Jan. 3, 1864; must. out June 6, 1865.
James Timmons, enl. Jan. 25, 1865; re-enl. Jan. 20, 1864; must. out July 1, 1865.
James H. Turner, enl. Oct. 21, 1861; disch. disability July 10, 1862.

Company H.

Lewis C. Hiers, enl. Oct. 31, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 3, 1864; must. out July 12, 1865.
James Sayers, enl. Oct. 31, 1861; disch. disability April 22, 1862.

Company I.

Henry B. Simpson, enl. Feb. 24, 1865; corp. June 19, 1865; must. out July 1, 1865.

Cumberland County.

Company A.

Samuel B. Cambron, enl. Nov. 14, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 4, 1864; corp. March 1, 1865; must. out July 1, 1865.
James W. Fithian, enl. Oct. 22, 1861; corp. July 26, 1863; must. out Oct. 22, 1864.
Thomas Hess, enl. Sept. 21, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 4, 1864; must. out July 1, 1865.
David S. Johnson, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; final record unknown.
John A. Roray, enl. Sept. 21, 1861; died July 3, 1864.
Thomas Veach, enl. Sept. 21, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 1, 1864; disch. disability May 2, 1865.
George Wiser, enl. Sept. 10, 1861; must. out April 24, 1865.

Company B.

Captain, Charles B. Claypole; First Lieutenant, John Stonehill; Second Lieutenant, George T. Doughty.
Thomas Harvey, sergt., enl. Sept. 15, 1861; died Oct. 2, 1864.
Henry Reynolds, sergt., enl. Sept. 23, 1861; must. out May 1, 1865.
John Stonehill, sergt., enl. Sept. 15, 1861; 1st lieut. April 17, 1862; res. March 16, 1864, ill health.
Charles F. Nixon, corp., enl. Oct. 4, 1861; must. out Oct. 5, 1864.
Jeremiah P. Barber, corp., enl. Sept. 23, 1861; must. out Sept. 23, 1864.
Lewis Getzinger, corp., enl. Sept. 21, 1861; disch. disability Aug. 6, 1862.
Ephraim H. Dare, musician, enl. Oct. 10, 1861; drum-maj. Jan. 10, 1862.
David T. Moore, musician, enl. Sept. 23, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Sept. 30, 1863; disch. April 23, 1864.
Jones McLaughlin, musician, enl. Sept. 21, 1861; disch. disability July 8, 1862.
Joseph Murphy, wagoner, enl. Oct. 5, 1861; disch. disability March 15, 1862.
John Abbot, enl. Oct. 5, 1861.
Francis S. Brown, enl. Sept. 15, 1861.
Jonathan Barber, enl. Sept. 21, 1861; disch. disability March 5, 1862.
Daniel A. Barber, enl. Sept. 25, 1861; re-enl. Feb. 24, 1864; corp. Jan. 1, 1865; must. out July 1, 1865.
John Brandiff, enl. Sept. 21, 1861; re-enl. Feb. 20, 1864; corp. Jan. 1, 1865; must. out July 1, 1865.
Evan Brown, enl. Oct. 25, 1861; must. out Dec. 7, 1864.
Christian Crawley, enl. Oct. 28, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 20, 1864; must. out July 1, 1865.
Aaron Camborn, enl. Oct. 25, 1861; disch. disability July 7, 1862.
Thomas Dare, enl. Sept. 23, 1861; disch. disability May 9, 1862.
William H. Donnelly, enl. Oct. 4, 1861; corp. Sept. 8, 1862; sergt. Jan. 19, 1864; re-enl. Feb. 24, 1864; must. out July 1, 1865.
Nathaniel Ernest, enl. Oct. 7, 1861; disch. disability July 8, 1862.
Elmer R. Errickson, enl. Oct. 20, 1861; corp. June 8, 1863; re-enl. Jan. 24, 1864; died June 9, 1864, wounds received in action at Cold Harbor, Va.
David Garrison, enl. Sept. 23, 1861; re-enl. Feb. 24, 1864; died Feb. 25, 1864.
Daniel F. Garrison, enl. Sept. 21, 1861; corp. June 8, 1863; re-enl. Feb. 24, 1864; 1st sergt. Nov. 19, 1864; must. out July 1, 1865.
Francis Garrison, enl. Oct. 13, 1861.
James H. Hopman, enl. Oct. 5, 1861; disch. disability Aug. 11, 1862.
Azel C. Henderson, enl. Oct. 24, 1861; died Dec. 25, 1862.
David G. Johnson, enl. Sept. 27, 1861; must. out.
Joseph P. Layton, enl. Sept. 23, 1861; re-enl. Feb. 24, 1864; killed in action June 3, 1864, at Cold Harbor.
Robert McIntire, enl. Sept. 21, 1861; died Sept. 11, 1862.
Charles Michael, enl. Sept. 25, 1861; disch. disability Aug. 11, 1862.
William T. Morrison, enl. Sept. 25, 1861; disch. disability Oct. 1, 1862.
George Y. Mason, enl. Oct. 2, 1861; disch. disability May 1, 1862.
Henry B. Moore, enl. Sept. 20, 1861; re-enl. Feb. 24, 1864; must. out July 1, 1865.
Robert McIntire, Jr., enl. Oct. 15, 1861; disch. disability Dec. 13, 1861.
Samuel McMullen, enl. Oct. 4, 1861; disch. disability July 28, 1862.
Jonathan Nixon, enl. Sept. 28, 1861; disch. disability Nov. 2, 1862.

Thomas Price, enl. Oct. 24, 1861; disch. disability Aug. 11, 1862.
Isaac Penn, enl. Oct. 6, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 20, 1864; corp. Jan. 1, 1865; must. out July 1, 1865.
James Robinson, enl. Sept. 21, 1861; sergt. Dec. 1, 1862; must. out Oct. 20, 1864.
Charles T. Stratton, musician, enl. Sept. 20, 1861; must. out Sept. 20, 1864.
Richard B. Simpkins, enl. Oct. 6, 1861; re-enl Jan. 20, 1864; must. out July 1, 1865.
William H. Stadler, enl. Oct. 6, 1861; must. out Oct. 6, 1864.
George Stadler, enl. Oct. 6, 1861; must. out Oct. 6, 1864.
Daniel Silvers, enl. Oct. 24, 1861; must. out Oct. 23, 1864.
Levi Simons, enl. Aug. 15, 1862; died Nov. 15, 1864, of wounds received in action at Cedar Creek, Va.
Francis L. Vannaman, enl. Oct. 6, 1861; corp. Sept. 18, 1862; died Oct. 28, 1863.
Furman Welch, enl. Sept. 23, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 20, 1864; must. out July 1, 1865.
Victor G. Williams, enl. Oct. 12, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 20, 1864; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Sept. 30, 1864; disch. July 19, 1865.

Company C.

Captain, William H. Snowden; First Lieutenant, Isaac T. Thackray; Second Lieutenant, George W. Hummel.
Ephraim S. Whittaker, enl. Oct. 19, 1861; sergt. Jan. 1, 1862; re-enl. Jan. 3, 1864; must. out July 1, 1865.

Company D.

Frederick B. Kauffman, sergt., enl. Oct. 8, 1861; disch. disability June 16, 1862.
Charles D. Sheppard, 1st sergt., enl. Oct. 8, 1861; must. out Oct. 8, 1864.
Jonathan B. Evans, enl. Oct. 21, 1861; trans to Vet. Res. Corps; disch. Dec. 28, 1863.
William D. Sutton, sergt., enl. Oct. 8, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 3, 1864; 2d lieut. Feb. 11, 1865; 1st lieut. Co. B July 1, 1865; must. out July 1, 1865.
John B. Ayres, sergt., enl. Oct. 6, 1861; sergt.-maj. May 16, 1863.
Adoniram J. Sheppard, corp., enl. Oct. 8, 1861; re-enl Jan. 3, 1864; 2d lieut. Co. C March 24, 1864; must. out June 22, 1865.
Theophilus P. Ayres, corp., enl. Oct. 21, 1861; must. out Oct. 21, 1864.
Samuel P. Garten, corp., enl. Oct. 8, 1861; sergt. June 1, 1863; re-enl. Jan. 3, 1864; died June 22, 1864, of wounds received in action at Cold Harbor, Va.
Joseph Skellinger, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 3, 1864; must. out July 14, 1865.
John C. Perry, corp., enl. Oct. 8, 1861; 1st sergt.; re-enl. Jan. 3, 1864; died June 4, 1865.
James C. Sutton, corp., enl. Oct. 8, 1861; died March 7, 1862.
John D. Ayers, corp., enl. Oct. 8, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 3, 1864; must. out July 1, 1865.
Alfred T. Randolph, corp., enl. Oct. 9, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 3, 1864; 2d lieut. Co. B March 24, 1864; disch. disability April 6, 1865.
James M. West, musician, enl. Oct. 15, 1861; must. out Oct. 15, 1864.
Thomas E. Allen, wagoner, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; disch. disability May 22, 1862.
Ephraim E. Buck, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; disch. disability June 2, 1862.
Thomas J. Bivins, enl. Oct. 9, 1861; corp. April 30, 1862; died July 1, 1863.
Benjamin H. Bitters, enl. Oct. 15, 1861; died June 1, 1862.
William H. Burr, enl. Oct. 19, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 3, 1864; died Feb. 12, 1865, at Andersonville.
Benjamin F. Bivins, enl. Oct. 21, 1861; died Sept. 8, 1862.
Thomas Bennet, enl. Oct. 21, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 3, 1864; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps March 15, 1865; disch. July 13, 1865.
John G. Bowen, enl. Oct. 16, 1861; corp. June 1, 1863; re-enl. Jan. 3, 1864; must. out Aug. 12, 1865.
Jacob Caspar, Jr., enl. Oct. 21, 1861; corp. April 30, 1862; died Aug. 12, 1862.
Lewis H. Danzenbaker, enl. Oct. 9, 1861; died June 12, 1864, of wounds received in action at Cold Harbor, Va.
Charles Danielly, enl. Oct. 15, 1861; killed in action May 14, 1864, at Galt House, Va.
Isaac M. Dare, enl. Jan. 4, 1864; must. out July 1, 1865.
Joseph Fisher, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; must. out Oct. 15, 1864.
William Frank, enl. Oct. 28, 1861; disch. disability March 5, 1862.
John J. Hamilton, Oct. 8, 1861; disch. Nov. 1, 1862, to join regular army.
John B. Hoffman, enl. Jan. 4, 1864; sergt. Dec. 1, 1864; 2d lieut. Co. H Feb. 11, 1865.
Francis Huested, enl. Feb. 24, 1864; died March 7, 1865.
Samuel D. Keen, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 3, 1864; must. out Aug. 23, 1865.
Isaac Kain, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; corp. July 18, 1863; must. out Oct. 8, 1864.
George W. Lond, enl. Oct. 21, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 3, 1864; disch. disability May 24, 1865.
Samuel H. Marryatt, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; must. out Oct. 8, 1864.
Franklin S. Moncreif, enl. Oct. 15, 1861; disch. disability Nov. 9, 1864.
Henry C. Martin, wagoner, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 20, 1864; must. out July 1, 1865.
Lewis Mixner, enl. Oct. 28, 1861; disch. disability June 2, 1862.
Isaac H. Nugent, enl. Oct. 21, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 3, 1864; must. out July 14, 1865.
Robert R. Noble, enl. Feb. 20, 1864; must. out July 10, 1865.
Jacob H. Ott, enl. Oct. 15, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 3, 1864; sergt. March 1, 1865; must. out July 1, 1865.
William F. Rockerman, enl. Oct. 15, 1861; corp. Aug. 1, 1862; died Nov. 5, 1863.
Charles Robinson, enl. Oct. 21, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 3, 1864; corp. Jan. 5, 1864; must. out July 1, 1865.
Lemuel A. Randolph, enl. Feb. 27, 1864; died June 17, 1864, of wounds received in action at Cold Harbor, Va.
Jacob H. Sirringer, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 3, 1864.
Cornelius Skellinger, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; disch. April 28, 1865.
Peter Shark, enl. Oct. 9, 1861; disch. disability May 15, 1862.
William R. Soley, enl. Jan. 1, 1864; died Dec. 2, 1864.

Company E.

Joseph Hays, enl. Oct. 22, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 3, 1864.
Philip Shaw, enl. Oct. 14, 1861.
Joseph W. Smallwood, enl. Feb. 26, 1854; killed by accident May 12, 1861.

Company H.

Christopher Myers, enl. Nov. 19, 1861; died April 6, 1864.
James P. Newkirk, 1st sergt., enl. Oct. 28, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 3, 1864; 2d lieut. Co. C May 21, 1865.
Ephraim Palmer, enl. Oct. 31, 1861; died March 21, 1863.
Thomas Stiles, enl. March 5, 1864; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps April 14, 1865; disch. July 21, 1865.
Richard Shimp, enl. Nov. 8, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 3, 1864; corp. Jan. 12, 1865; must. out July 12, 1865.
William Saulsbury, enl. Sept. 14, 1864; re-enl. Jan. 8, 1864; killed in action May 12, 1864, at Spottsylvania Court-House, Va.

Company I.

Jacob Gibson, enl. Nov. 19, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 3, 1864; must. out July 6, 1865.

Company K.

Captain, Henry A. Perrine; First Lieutenant, Silas M. Wampole; Second Lieutenant, Thomas Stockton.
William Todd, sergt., enl. Oct. 8, 1861; 2d lieut. April 27, 1862; pro. 1st lieut. Co. F Nov. 21, 1863.
Mark Leeds, sergt., enl. Oct. 8, 1861; must. out Oct. 17, 1864.
Barron D. K. Harris, corp., enl. Oct 8, 1861; died Aug. 4, 1864.
Charles H. Seeley, corp., enl. Oct. 8, 1861; must. out Oct. 16, 1864.
James M. Clark, musician, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; disch. disability July 21, 1863.
Isaac Alkire, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; must. out Oct. 18, 1864.
John F. Brooks, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; died March 25, 1862.
Henry H. Brooks, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 3, 1864; sergt. Feb. 10, 1865; must. out July 1, 1865.
John C. Biggs, enl. Oct. 14, 1861; died March 25, 1862.
Smith Bacon, enl. Oct. 14, 1861; corp. April 30, 1862; re-enl. Jan. 3, 1864; must. out July 1, 1865.
Horace P. Bickley, enl. Oct. 14, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 3, 1864; sergt. Feb. 1, 1865; must. out July 1, 1865.
William H. Baine, enl. Dec. 31, 1863; must. out July 1, 1865.
David D. Demares, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; died April 5, 1862.
Aaron B. Fithian, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 3, 1864; died Feb. 5, 1865.
John Fansbury, enl. Oct. 18, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 3, 1864; killed in action June 3, 1864, at Cold Harbor, Va.
Robert Hann, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; must out Oct. 7, 1864.
George W. Moore, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; died Oct. 12, 1863.
Richard D. Mitchell, enl. Oct. 5, 1861; pro. 2d lieut. Co. I April 17, 1862.
William M. Mitchell, enl. Oct. 14, 1861; must. out May 25, 1865.
John G. Mitchell, enl. Oct. 14, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 3, 1864; must. out July 1, 1865.
Samuel Mayhew, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; must. out Oct. 7, 1864.

Joseph Rorey, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 3, 1864; died, June 8, 1864, of wounds received in action at Cold Harbor, Va.
Joseph B. Simpkins, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 3, 1864; killed in action June 1, 1864, at Cold Harbor, Va.
William Spencer, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; must. out June 5, 1864.
Edmund T. Smith, enl. Oct. 14, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 3, 1864; missing in action at Winchester Aug. 17, 1864.
Jesse Smith, enl. Oct. 14, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 3, 1864; must. out July 1, 1865.
John H. Smith, enl. Oct. 14, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 3, 1864; died Sept. 29, 1864, of wounds received in action at Opequan, Va.
John Wright, enl. Dec. 31, 1863; disch. disability Oct. 17, 1864.

CHAPTER XV.

CIVIL WAR.—(*Continued.*)

Twelfth Regiment.—The following historical sketch of the Twelfth Regiment is taken from the first address before the Society of the Twelfth Regiment New Jersey Volunteers, delivered at its reunion in Woodbury, Feb. 22, 1875:

"The Twelfth Regiment was organized under the provision of an act of Congress approved July 22, 1861, and under a call issued by the President of the United States July 7, 1862, for three hundred thousand additional volunteers to serve for three years, or during the war. This regiment was one of the five required from this State under the call named. The organization of the regiment was begun in July, and was fully completed, and the regiment was officered and equipped, by the 4th day of September, 1862, at which time it was mustered into the service of the United States for three years by Capt. William B. Royall, Fifth Cavalry, U.S.A. The several companies of the regiment were raised in the following-named counties respectively: Company A in the county of Salem, Company B in the counties of Camden and Burlington, Company C in the county of Camden, Company D at large, but chiefly, I think, in the county of Camden, Company F in the county of Gloucester, Company G in the counties of Camden and Cumberland, Company H in the county of Salem, Company I in the county of Salem, and Company K in the county of Cumberland.

"The regiment left Woodbury (where it had been encamped) and the State Sept. 7, 1862, under orders for Washington, but on its arrival at Baltimore was diverted from its route by Gen. Wool, and ordered to Ellicott's Mills, on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, then threatened by the advance of the rebel army into Maryland. The strength of the regiment when it left the State was: officers, 39; non-commissioned officers and privates, 953; total, 992. As a proof of the severity of its service, it may be here mentioned that its strength present for duty at Cold Harbor, Va., June 4, 1864, less than two years afterward, was: officers, 3; non-commissioned officers and privates, 90; total, 93. The regiment joined the Army of the Potomac, and was put in position on the Rappahannock, about three miles above the towns of Falmouth and Fredericksburg, on the 19th of December, 1862, and from that time until the close of the war, wherever and whenever hard service was done by that army, the regiment had its full share.

"I might well pause to tell how it held its ground at Chancellorsville until its right was turned by Jackson's corps, and its colonel and one hundred and seventy-eight of its officers and men were stricken down; how sternly at Gettysburg it stood upon the right of the left centre of the army, the key of the position, and with the rolling fire of its smooth-bore muskets smote, as with the blast of death, Pettigrew's brigade of North Carolina troops, which formed the left of Longstreet's charging columns; of its suffering in the severe winter campaign of Mine Run; of how it plunged through the icy waters of the Rapidan at Morton's Ford; of the wonderful campaign of the Wilderness, where, in a short space of thirty days, our devoted regiment lost more than three hundred killed and wounded out of a total of four hundred and twenty-five muskets; of its service, its losses, its sufferings by night and day during the summer of 1864, and until the rebel army surrendered, and the war was ended; but to you it is a familiar story, and I forbear."

During the period of its service the regiment was present and under fire in more than thirty general engagements, besides a large number of combats and skirmishes, viz.:

Chancellorsville, Va., May 3 and 4, 1863; Gettysburg, Pa., July 2 and 3, 1863; Falling Waters, Md., July 13, 1863; Auburn Mills, Va., Oct. 14, 1863; Blackburn's Ford, Va., Oct. 16, 1863; Robinson's Tavern, Va., Nov. 27, 1863; Mine Run, Va., Nov. 28, 29, and 30, 1863; Morton's Ford, Va., Feb. 6, 1864; Wilderness, Va., May 5 and 6, 1864; Spottsylvania, Va., May 8 to 11, 1864; Spottsylvania Court-House, Va., May 12 to 18, 1864; North and South Anna Rivers, Va., May 24 to 26, 1864; Tolopotomy, Va., May 30 and 31, 1864; Cold Harbor, Va., June 2 to 12, 1864; before Petersburg, Va., June 16 to 23, 1864; Deep Bottom, Va., July 25 to 29, 1864; Mine Explosion, Va, July 30, 1864; North Bank of James River, Va., Aug. 14, 18, 1864; Ream's Station, Va., Aug. 25, 1864; Fort Sedgwick, Va., Sept. 10, 1864 Hatcher's Run, Va., Oct. 27, 1864; Boydton Plank Road, Va., Oct. 27, 1814; Hatcher's Run, Va., Feb. 6 to 8, 1865; Dabney's Mills, Va., Feb. 28, 1865; Hatcher's Run, Va., March 25, 1865; Boydton Plank Road, Va., April 1, 1865; Capture of Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; Sailor's Creek, Va., April 6, 1862; High Bridge, Va., April 7, 1865; Farmville, Va., April 7, 1865; Lee's surrender, Appomattox, Va., April 9, 1865.

The total strength of the regiment during its term of service was 1899: at muster in, 992; gain from all sources, 907. In order to ascertain, however, its total strength during its term of active service, there should be deducted from the aggregate stated 300, being the number of recruits who joined it at Burkesville, after the surrender of Lee, which will show its total strength before the close of the war to have been 1599. There died in the service,—of its officers, 9; of its non-commissioned officers and privates, 252; making its total loss by deaths, 261; being a loss by death of a little more than one-fourth of the original number of its rank and file, and of its officers, exclusive of the medical staff and quartermaster. Its other losses were,—of officers discharged, 12; resigned, 14; total, 26: of

enlisted men discharged, 159; total resigned and discharged, 185: add losses by death, 261; total losses from all causes, 446; being almost one-half of its original number.

It is proper to state that the resignations and discharges were chiefly on account of disability caused by wounds or disease contracted in the service. Considering the deaths in the service by the respective companies, there died of Company A 1 officer and 24 men; Company B, 26 men; Company C, 1 officer and 22 men; Company D, 1 officer and 21 men; Company E, 1 officer and 31 men; Company F, 1 officer and 36 men; Company G, 1 officer and 26 men; Company H, 1 officer and 18 men; Company I, 29 men; Company K, 1 officer and 23 men; unattached substitutes, 1: total, 252.

Of the field and staff, Lieut.-Col. Thomas H. Davis was killed. Of the total number of officers originally commissioned in the regiment, exclusive of the medical staff and quartermaster, and of those who were killed or died of their wounds, twelve were wounded in action, with greater or less severity, seventeen were mustered out before the expiration of their term of service, and but three who served the full term escaped unhurt; and of the enlisted men a very large number who were mustered out with the regiment bear the scars of honorable wounds. The official register in the adjutant-general's office shows that no regiment in the State, up to and including the Fourteenth, suffered as heavy a loss in deaths as the Twelfth, except the Eighth and Tenth, and one of these had a total aggregate of twenty-six hundred, and the other of twenty-eight hundred officers and men, their loss exceeding our own but very little. The Fifteenth suffered a total loss by death of nine officers and three hundred and fifty-two men, in a total aggregate of eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and I believe this to be the heaviest loss suffered by any of our regiments.

The regiment was first attached to the Second Brigade, Third Division; then to the Third Brigade, Second Division, Second Army Corps; and at the close of the war was attached to a provisional corps, all in the Army of the Potomac. A part of the regiment was mustered out near Munson's Hill, Va., June 4, 1865; the remainder near Washington, July 15, 1865. The names of the officers who were killed or died of wounds received in action are:

Lieut.-Col. Thomas H. Davis, killed in action at Spottsylvania Court-House, Va., May 12, 1864; Capt. Charles K. Horsfall, Company E, killed in action at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863; Capt. James McComb, Company D, died July 2, 1864, of wounds received in action at Cold Harbor, Va.; 1st Lieut. John M. Fogg, Company H, killed in action at the Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; 1st Lieut. John R. Rich, Company E, died Sept. 2, 1864, of wounds received in action at Ream's Station, Va.; 1st Lieut. James T. Lowe, Company G, died Oct. 20, 1863, of wounds received at Bristoe Station, Va.; 1st Lieut. James S. Stratton, Company F, killed in action at Ream's Station, Va., Aug. 25, 1864; 1st Lieut. Joseph Pierson, Company F, killed in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; 2d Lieut. Richard H. Townsend, Company C, killed in action at Gettysburg, Pa., July 3, 1863.

Such is, in brief, the history of the regiment, and though there may be others that can show as good a record, considering the numbers and term of service, none, I think, can show a better one. The Twelfth had the advantage of being a peculiarly homogeneous regiment. Composed largely of freeholders and sons of freeholders, raised in adjoining counties, and closely allied both by friendship and blood, its companies stood shoulder to shoulder in more than a score of stricken fields, with a gallantry which the armies of Marlborough or Napoleon never surpassed, and under fiercer musketry fire than the soldiers of those great leaders ever met.

The Twelfth went forth when the country was rocking as with the throes of an earthquake, and the government and its flag were rising and falling, with the varying fortunes of the day, like a feather tossed upon an angry ocean. Its course was marked from the Rappahannock to Gettysburg, and from Gettysburg to Richmond and Appomattox Court-House, by the graves of its slain and the blood of its wounded, and its survivors came back under the sunlight of a peace so profound that no martial sound broke the stillness save the tramp of returning feet, bearing its flag, torn by the winds of heaven, blackened by the dust of the march and the smoke of battle, and dyed through and through with the blood of its defenders, but with no stain of weakness or dishonor on its streaming folds.

TWELFTH REGIMENT.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

Company A.

Captain, S. S. Chase; First Lieutenant, Josiah Franklin; Second Lieutenant, Ellis P. Phipps.

William S. Garwood, sergt., enl. Aug. 2, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Aug. 10, 1864; disch. July 10, 1865.

William R. Chew, enl. July 31, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.

Nicholas P. Barber, enl. July 31, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.

George R. Cousins, enl. Feb. 29, 1864; must. out July 15, 1865.

Jacob Dehart, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; corp. Aug. 3, 1863; sergt. March 1, 1865; must. out June 4, 1865.

Mizeal C. English, enl. Aug. 23, 1864; corp. June 1, 1865; must. out June 4, 1865.

William Fletcher, enl. Aug. 4, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Jan. 1, 1865; died June 7, 1865.

Joseph S. Fletcher, enl. Aug. 4, 1862; corp. Oct. 5, 1865; must. out June 4, 1865.

Edward Fitch, enl. Aug. 12, 1862; disch. disability Aug. 12, 1864.

William P. Hallowell, enl. July 25, 1862; killed in action May 3, 1863, at Chancellorsville.

Thomas S. Hampton, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.

Isaac D. Jones, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Nov. 15, 1863; disch. Sept. 4, 1865.

George H. Martin, enl. Aug. 2, 1862; killed in action July 3, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.

William McMonigle, enl. Aug. 2, 1862; corp. Feb. 6, 1864; sergt. Oct. 5, 1864; must. out June 4, 1865.

Thomas C. Moore, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Dec. 1, 1863; disch. July 7, 1865.

Jesse A. Osborn, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; died Feb. 8, 1864, of wounds received at Morton's Ford, Va.

Amos Parker, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; died March 15, 1863.

Frank Skinner, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; trans. to Signal Corps March 1, 1864; com. 2d lieut. Co. F June 24, 1865; disch. June 24, 1865.

Isaac Stetzer, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.

Joseph C. Watson, enl. Aug. 4, 1862; must. out June 3, 1865.

Jacob H. Yerricks, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
Thomas J. Young, enl. Feb. 29, 1864; must. out July 18, 1865.

Company B.

Lewis C. Sparks, musician, enl. Aug. 22, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
Oliver Hawkey, enl. Oct. 3, 1864; trans. to Co. K.
Martin V. B. Sparks, enl. Aug. 22, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps April 1, 1865; disch. June 28, 1865.
Joshua Treadway, enl. Aug. 14, 1862; disch. disability May 6, 1865.

Company C.

James Dilkes, sergt., enl. July 29, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
James Atkinson, corp., enl. Aug. 12, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
John W. Jordan, corp., enl. Aug. 15, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
Jacob R. Madara, corp., enl. July 28, 1862; sergt. Oct. 14, 1864; must. out June 4, 1865.
George Anthony, enl. July 29, 1862; killed in action May 6, 1864, at Wilderness, Va.
Robert Blackburn, enl. Aug. 16, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
Patrick Cannair, enl. Aug. 16, 1864; disch. disability Sept. 12, 1863.
Benjamin W. Hewitt, enl. Aug. 19, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Jan. 15, 1865; disch. July 15, 1865.
Charles Jordan, enl. Aug. 15, 1862; must. out June 28, 1865.
Hugh McIntyre, enl. Aug. 22, 1862; disch. June 5, 1865, wounds received in action.
Anthony Nemes, enl. Aug. 15, 1862; killed in action May 3, 1863, at Chancellorsville.
Elias H. Osborn, enl. Aug. 18, 1862; corp. Oct. 1, 1862; 1st sergt. Feb. 4, 1865; must. out June 4, 1865.
John Pierce, enl. Aug. 12, 1862; re-enl. Sept. 6, 1864; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps; disch. Nov. 21, 1865.
Charles Scott, enl. July 29, 1862; died April 30, 1865.
William Smith, enl. Aug. 14, 1862; died May 18, 1864, of wounds received in action at Spottsylvania, Va.
James Wilson, enl. Aug. 1, 1862.
Joseph Watson, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; must. out June 14, 1865.
James Watson, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps; died March 24, 1864.

Company D.

Captain, William Henry Moore; First Lieutenant, John W. Paris; Second Lieutenant, James McIlhenney.
Samuel F. Cassidy, corp., enl. Aug. 18, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Nov. 15, 1863; disch. June 26, 1864.
John R. Campbell, corp., enl. Aug. 18, 1862; died March 27, 1863.
Daniel Richmond, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
William H. Swift, enl. Aug. 19, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
William Brown, enl. Aug. 18, 1862; died Nov. 18, 1863.
Daniel Connelly, enl. Aug. 18, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
George Connelly, enl. Aug. 9, 1862.
Charles Camp, enl. Aug. 23, 1862; died April 10, 1863.
Edward Mills, enl. Aug. 20, 1862; killed in action June 3, 1864, at Cold Harbor, Va.
Samuel Park, enl. Aug. 21, 1862; corp. Nov. 8, 1862; must. out May 30, 1865.
Joseph Rile, enl. Aug. 12, 1862; missing in action at Spottsylvania Court-House, Va., May 12, 1864.
Elve Thompson, enl. Aug. 15, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
Christian Vechan, enl. Aug. 21, 1862; disch. July 18, 1865, wounds received in action at Spottsylvania Court-House, Va.
Uriah S. Watkins, enl. Aug. 23, 1862; corp. Dec. 27, 1863; sergt. Jan. 1, 1865; must. out June 4, 1865.
Charles A. Weidman, enl. Aug. 21, 1862; hosp. steward Sept. 12, 1864.
John McKeon, enl. Aug. 19, 1862; killed in action May 3, 1863, at Chancellorsville, Va.
Dennis Ryan, enl. Aug. 22, 1862; killed in action May 3, 1863, at Chancellorsville, Va.
William Tozer, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.

Company F.

Captain, E. L. Stratton; First Lieutenants, J. J. Trimble, James S. Stratton; Second Lieutenant, Joseph Pierson.
William F. Pierson, sergt., enl. July 29, 1862; 1st sergt. Dec. 11, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps April 1, 1865; disch. June 26, 1865.
Charles D. Lippincott, sergt., enl. July 29, 1862; sergt.-maj.; 1st lieut. Oct. 31, 1863; capt. Co. B Sept. 13, 1864.
Azariah Stratton, corp., enl. July 29, 1862; sergt. Dec. 11, 1862; 1st sergt. —— 1, 1864; 1st lieut. Sept. 13, 1864; capt. June 24, 1865.
James White, corp., enl. July 29, 1862; 1st sergt. Sept. 22, 1864; 2d lieut. Jan. 17, 1865; must. out June 4, 1865.
George H. Duell, corp., enl. Aug. 7, 1862; sergt. Jan. 3, 1863; disch. Sept. 20, 1864, wounds received in action.
Henry M. Avis, corp., enl. July 29, 1862; sergt. Sept. 22, 1864; must. out June 4, 1865.
Abel K. Shute, corp., enl. July 29, 1862; died July 31, 1863, of wounds received at Gettysburg, Pa.
James L. Plummer, corp., enl. July 29, 1862; killed in action May 3, 1863, at Chancellorsville, Va.
William B. Gleason, corp., enl. Aug. 11, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps April 10, 1864; disch. June 28, 1865.
John F. Meley, corp., enl. Aug. 11, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
Joseph J. Ashbrook, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; disch. disability Feb. 10, 1863.
William Avis, enl. July 29, 1862; disch. disability March 31, 1863.
George W. Allen, enl. Aug. 1, 1862; died Dec. 9, 1862.
John Albright, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; killed in action July 3, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.
David Boody, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; died Nov. 13, 1862.
Thomas Beren, enl. July 29, 1862; disch. disability Dec. 8, 1862.
Allen Baker, corp., enl. Aug. 4, 1862; killed in action March 25, 1865, at Hatcher's Run, Va.
Richard Borton, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; killed in action May 3, 1863, at Chancellorsville, Va.
David Borton, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; sergt. March 20, 1864; must. out June 4, 1865.
Edward Barney, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; killed in action May 12, 1864, at Spottsylvania Court-House, Va.
Jacob Bender, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; must. out. June 4, 1865.
James Corneal, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; corp. Dec. 14, 1863; disch. disability Jan. 18, 1864.
George H. Coles, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps; disch. June 11, 1865, wounds received in action.
Edward Casperson, enl. Dec. 28, 1863; disch. disability Oct. 21, 1865.
Joseph M. Carter, enl. Dec. 28, 1863; must. out June 15, 1865.
George W. Dunlap, enl. July 30, 1862; must. out June 12, 1865.
William Dermitt, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; killed in action May 6, 1864, at Wilderness, Va.
Alfred Eastburn, enl. Aug. 1, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Jan. 1, 1864; re-enl. Aug. 25, 1864; disch. Nov. 21, 1865.
James Eacritt, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Jan. 15, 1864; disch. Feb. 8, 1864.
George J. Eldridge, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; died March 5, 1863.
Aaron B. Eacritt, enl. Aug. 25, 1864; must. out June 4, 1865.
George W. French, enl. July 29, 1862; corp. Dec. 11, 1862; disch. disability Oct. 14, 1864.
Ellwood Griscom, enl. July 29, 1862; corp. Sept. 20, 1863; sergt. Oct. 6, 1863; 2d lieut. Co. A Jan. 17, 1865.
Joshua C. Grice, enl. Aug. 4, 1862; corp. March 1, 1864; must. out June 4, 1865.
Samuel S. Greenwood, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; killed in action May 3, 1863, at Chancellorsville, Va.
Joseph T. Garwood, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; disch. disability Dec. 24, 1863.
William P. Haines, enl. July 29, 1862; corp. Sept. 1, 1864; must. out June 4, 1865.
Theodore F. Hudson, enl. Aug. 5, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
Samuel G. Headley, enl. Aug. 5, 1862; died May 30, 1864, of wounds received in action at Spottsylvania, Va.
Isaac K. Horner, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; corp. Sept. 22, 1864; must. out June 4, 1865.
Joseph S. Harker, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
Enos Hann, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
Samuel Iredell, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; corp. March 1, 1864; must. out June 4, 1865.
George W. Jennings, enl. Aug. 4, 1862; corp. March 26, 1865; must. out June 4, 1865.
William H. Johnson, enl. July 31, 1862; killed in action July 3, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.
Joseph Jones, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; died June 13, 1864, of wounds received in action at Cold Harbor, Va.
John C. Jackson, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; died Feb. 1, 1864.
Alfred Jones, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; corp. June 11, 1863; disch. disability Jan. 26, 1864.
Isaac P. Knisell, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; disch. disability March 9, 1863.
David W. Keen, wagoner, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
Louis Kellogg, enl. Aug. 5, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Sept. 30, 1864; disch. June 29, 1865.

William Lakes, enl. July 29, 1862; died Feb. 13, 1863.
John May, enl. July 29, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
Benjamin F. Mattson, enl. July 29, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Dec. 15, 1863; disch. July 29, 1865.
Charles Miller, enl. Aug. 4, 1862; killed in action at Bristoe Station Oct. 14, 1863.
William Moncreif, enl. Aug. 5, 1862; corp. Feb. 6, 1865; must. out June 4, 1865.
Charles McIlvaine, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
Joseph W. Moore, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
Adam Marshall, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; died June 10, 1863, of wounds received in action at Chancellorsville, Va.
George Meley, Jr., enl. Aug. 11, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps April 1, 1865; disch. June 27, 1865.
James Mosey, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
Lewis Muta, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps March 31, 1864; disch. June 24, 1865.
William S. Moore, enl. Aug 22, 1862; killed in action May 3, 1863, at Chancellorsville, Va.
Charles T. Norris, musician, enl. Aug. 4, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
Frederick Noll, enl. March 5, 1864.
William H. Park, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; disch. Dec. 4, 1864, to accept com. U. S. C. T.
William Press, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; disch. disability July 30, 1863.
James K. Russell, enl. July 31, 1862; must. out July 4, 1865.
William L. Stevenson, enl. Jan. 4, 1864; must. out July 15, 1865.
William H. H. Stratton, enl. July 29, 1862; corp. Dec. 11, 1862; killed in action July 3, 1863, at Gettysburg.
Charles C. Stratton, enl. July 20, 1862; killed in action May 12, 1864, at Spottsylvania Court-House, Va.
Emanuel Stratton, Jr., enl. Aug. 11, 1862; disch. March 14, 1864, wounds received in action.
Leonard L. Stiles, enl. July 30, 1862; killed in action May 12, 1864, at Spottsylvania Court-House, Va.
William H. Stone, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
Isaac H. Saul, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
Jacob K. Shoemaker, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; corp. Dec. 13, 1863; must. out May 24, 1865.
Warren H. Sommers, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; disch. disability July 25, 1863.
Edward F. Sweeten, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; died March 8, 1863.
Joseph A. Test, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; disch. disability June 10, 1865.
Joseph Tompkins, enl. Aug. 2, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Dec. 15, 1863; disch. June 29, 1865.
John Tonkin, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; corp. Dec. 13, 1862; sergt. Feb. 6, 1865; must. out —— 4, 1865.
Miles S. Turner, enl. Aug. 5, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Dec. 15, 1865; disch. June 29, 1865.
Albert J. Weatherby, enl. Aug. 4, 1862; killed in action May 3, 1863, at Chancellorsville, Va.
John B. Wamsley, enl. Aug. 4, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
Charles M. Wilson, enl. Aug. 5, 1862; died of wounds received in action at Wilderness, Va.
Joseph L. White, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; corp. March 1, 1864; sergt. Feb. 18, 1865; must. out June 4, 1865.
Charles K. Wood, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; died May 10, 1863, of wounds received in action at Chancellorsville, Va.

Company G.

Robert R. Burk, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
Jeremiah Casto, enl. Aug. 15, 1862; corp. Jan. 1, 1863; 1st sergt. April 24, 1865; must. out June 4, 1865.
John B. Carey, enl. Aug. 12, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
William R. Carter, enl. Aug. 12, 1862; disch. disability Dec. 11, 1863.
Henry C. Derrickson, enl. Aug. 12, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps March 15, 1864; murdered June 20, 1864.
David E. Eldridge, enl. Aug. 12, 1862; corp. March 1, 1865; must. out July 1, 1865.
Amos Frampes, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; corp. Oct. 30, 1864; must. out June 4, 1865.
Benjamin Hood, enl. Aug. 4, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
Joseph T. Higginson, enl. Aug. 12, 1862; disch. disability Oct. 19, 1863.
Charles E. Madara, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
Henry H. Richmond, enl. Aug. 25, 1862; died Jan. 13, 1863.
William B. Skill, enl. Aug. 12, 1862; missing in action at Gettysburg, Pa., July 3, 1863.
Joseph J. Thompson, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps March 18, 1864; disch. July 18, 1865.
James M. Wilkins, enl. Aug. 12, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps May 1, 1864; disch. June 29, 1865.

Company H.

Captain, H. A. Mattison; First Lieutenant, Joshua Lippincott; Second Lieutenant, John M. Fogg.
Jacob K. Lewallen, corp., enl. Aug. 13, 1862; sergt. May 1, 1865; must. out June 4, 1865.
Thomas J. French, corp., enl. Aug. 13, 1862; disch. disability Dec. 19, 1863.
Joseph K. Butcher, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; died Aug. 6, 1864, of wounds received in action before Petersburg, Va.
James P. Beckett, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps April 10, 1864; disch. July 3, 1865.
Charles French, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; died Dec. 23, 1863.
Amos C. Homan, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Dec. 15, 1863; disch. June 28, 1865.
Peter D. Hewlings, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Jan. 1, 1865; disch. June 28, 1865.
John Hewlings, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Nov. 23, 1863; died Dec. 22, 1863.
Daniel Kiernan, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; killed in action July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.
Charles H. Kates, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; corp. Sept. 3, 1864; sergt. Feb. 2, 1865; killed in action Feb. 28, 1865, at Dabney's Mills, Va.
Stacey D. Layton, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
George H. Lockwood, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
James Magee, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps March 15, 1864; disch. Oct. 20, 1864.
Azeal Nichols, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Aug. 15, 1864; disch. June 13, 1865.
Albert J. Nichols, enl. Feb. 28, 1864; must. out July 15, 1865.
James Stretch, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; corp. Oct. 21, 1864; sergt. Feb. 22, 1865; must. out June 4, 1865.
Thomas H. Steward, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; died May 30, 1864, of wounds received in action at Spottsylvania, Va.
Samuel L. Seran, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; disch. Nov. 28, 1863, for wounds received in action at Gettysburg, Pa.
William L. Seran, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; disch. Aug. 10, 1864, to accept com. in U. S. C. T.
James Stetzer, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps March 15, 1864; disch. July 27, 1865.
Charles D. Stanton, enl. April 13, 1862; corp. Feb. 22, 1865; must. out June 4, 1865.
Thomas H. Zane, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; corp. Jan. 1, 1864; must. out May 18, 1865.

Company I.

J. Morgan Barnes, 1st sergt., enl. July 29, 1862; q.m.-sergt. Jan. 1, 1865.
Robert C. White, corp., enl. Aug. 20, 1862; sergt. May 1, 1864; sergt.-maj. Oct. 6, 1864.
Thomas S. Champion, enl. Aug. 14, 1862; corp. Oct. 1, 1862; sergt. April 1, 1864; disch. June 16, 1865, for wounds received in action at Wilderness, Va.
William J. Clark, enl. Aug. 20, 1862; died March 24, 1863.
George Sailor, enl. Aug. 22, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
Additional.—Barclay Gaunt, Benjamin F. Gant, Isaac Jones, Thomas Milsed, William C. Mankin, Samuel D. Mills, Charles P. Mills, Andrew J. Pierce, William H. Pierce, William Starr (sergeant), Sedgwick R. Sithens, Isaac Setzer, Co. A; Henry C Hance, William Huff, John Huff, Co. C; John Coffe, Gilbert Davis, Joseph A. Gant (sergeant), Co. D; Samuel Fleet, James B. Pierson, William H. Stockton, Co. E; John Albright, William Dolon, Charles W. Elkins, William M. Frazer, John Grice, Asa G. Foldcraft, Henry Jenkins, Joshua Livzey, Charles C. Sharp, Isaac Sickler, Alfred T. Somers, Warren H. Somers, Co. F; Samuel E. Barker, Edward L. Brick (corporal), Hiram Cramer, Theodore Hughes, John Hall (sergeant), John Jaggard, Francis Mills, Howard Turner, Eli Watson, George Woodrow, Co. G; John Dowling, Presmil Hughes, Enos Hann, Stacy D. Layton, Peter Nichols, Joseph Paul, George C. Sithens (sergeant), Co. H; Eli K. Ale (first lieutenant), Henry T. Chew (captain), Benjamin Sailor, Clement White, Co. I, George Hughes (sergeant), Co. K; Samuel T. Miller (assistant surgeon).

SALEM COUNTY.

Company A.

William H. Pierce, sergt., enl. Aug. 11, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.

Joseph Burroughs, sergt., enl. Aug. 11, 1862; disch. Feb. 13, 1865, wound received in action at Cold Harbor, Va.
Charles F. Sickler, corp., enl. Aug. 11, 1862; sergt. Nov. 1, 1863; 2d lieut Co. I Sept. 19, 1864.
John W. Edwards, corp., enl. Aug. 11, 1862; killed in action May 12, 1864, at Spottsylvania Court-House, Va.
Samuel Williams, corp., enl. Aug. 11, 1862; must. out May 19, 1865.
Charles P. Mills, corp., enl. Aug. 11, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
Andrew S. Chase, corp., enl. Aug. 11, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps; re-enl. Sept. 3, 1864.
Eli K. Ale, enl. Aug. 1, 1862; 2d lieut. Co. I Jan. 30, 1865.
Daniel S. Ayres, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
James S. Butler, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps March 23, 1864; disch. July 7, 1865.
John J. Boon, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; must. out May 19, 1865.
Daniel S. Clark, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; disch. disability March 19, 1864.
Albert Coombs, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; died April 27, 1863.
Jacob Denelsbeck, enl. April 15, 1862; disch. disability Dec. 11, 1863.
David B. Elwell, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; corp. Jan. 1, 1865; must. out June 4, 1865.
Benjamin F. Edwards, enl. Aug. 10, 1862; disch. disability March 4, 1863.
Barclay Gaunt, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; disch. Oct. 30, 1864, wounds received in action at Cold Harbor, Va.
Benjamin F. Gaunt, enl. Aug. 11, 1863; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Sept. 30, 1864; corp. June 28, 1865; disch. June 28, 1865.
Charles S. Garrison, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; died July 23, 1863.
Damon T. Gillman, enl. Dec. 30, 1863; must. out June 20, 1865.
Robert Harris, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; corp. Sept. 1, 1863; must. out May 20, 1865.
Abraham S. Harris, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; corp. Aug. 3, 1863; died May 6, 1864, killed at Wilderness.
William H. Harris, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; died May 14, 1863, of wounds received in action at Chancellorsville, Va.
Francis B. Harris, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; must. out May 29, 1865.
Jacob V. Harvey, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps April 10, 1864; disch. July 3, 1865.
Isaac Kates, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
Albert T. Lawrence, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Feb. 15, 1864; disch. June 27, 1865.
James E. Ludwick, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
William C. Mankin, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Feb. 15, 1864; disch. July 5, 1865.
David E. Mitchell, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
Joseph S. Mutta, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps March 23, 1864; disch. June 29, 1865.
John A. Meyers, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; must. out June 12, 1865.
John McQuillon, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
James Murphy, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
Joseph Morgan, Jr., enl. Aug. 11, 1862; disch. Sept. 26, 1863, wounds received in action at Gettysburg.
William A. Mackin, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; died March 19, 1863.
Furman R. Parvin, enl. Aug. 11, 1863; corp. Sept. 12, 1863; 1st sergt. Jan. 1, 1865; must. out June 4, 1865.
Andrew J. Pierce, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
Charles H. Peterson, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
George T. Poulson, enl. Aug. 11, 1862.
Joseph R. Powell, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; killed in action June 3, 1862, at Cold Harbor, Va.
Sedgwick R. Sithens, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; must. out June 6, 1865.
Daniel Smalley, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps March 15, 1864; disch. June 28, 1865.
William H. Sayers, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Sept. 29, 1864; disch. June 26, 1865.
Martin Schnetzler, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
Henry Schnetzler, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; died May 6, 1863.
John T. Sayres, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; killed in action May 6, 1864, at Wilderness, Va.
Joseph R. Stewart, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; corp. June 20, 1863; sergt. Jan. 1, 1865; must. out June 4, 1865.
Adam Storms, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Dec. 1, 1863; re-enl. Sept. 4, 1864; disch. Nov. 21, 1865.
Anley B. W. Sheppard, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; killed in action May 3, 1863, at Chancellorsville, Va.
Charles H. Ferry, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; disch. June 23, 1865; wound received in action at Hatcher's Run, Va.

Company B.

John Morrow, enl. Sept. 5, 1864; trans. to Co. C.

Company D.

Abden Abbott, enl. Aug. 21, 1862; disch. disability Dec. 11, 1863.
Joel Abbot, enl. Aug. 21, 1862; disch. disability Dec. 11, 1863.
John W. Broadwater, enl. Aug. 22, 1862; corp. Dec. 27, 1863; sergt. May 4, 1864; must. out June 4, 1865.
William Barton, enl. Aug. 23, 1862; disch. (insane) Dec. 26, 1864.
Joseph Bassett, Jr., enl. Aug. 22, 1862; must. out May 30, 1865.
John Wilson Carson, enl. Aug. 15, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
Charles W. Gamble, enl. Aug. 22, 1862; corp. April 11, 1863; died Jan. 13, 1864.
James Garrison, enl. Aug. 22, 1862; killed in action May 3, 1863, at Chancellorsville, Va.
Enos Garrison, enl. Aug. 18, 1862; must. out June 4, 1864.
Daniel Gaskill, enl. Aug. 23, 1862; corp. Nov. 1, 1862; disch. disability Dec. 11, 1863.
Samuel Green, enl. Aug. 23, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
Andrew Hastings, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; died March 15, 1863.
John H. Johnson, enl. Aug. 18, 1862; killed in action May 3, 1863, at Chancellorsville, Va.
John Kite, enl. Aug. 15, 1862; corp. Dec. 26, 1864; must. out Aug. 3, 1865.
Joseph Kite, enl. Aug. 15, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
Thomas L. Lutts, enl. Aug. 23, 1862; disch. disability Dec. 15, 1863.
Isaac D. Mayhew, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Jan. 15, 1864; disch. May 26, 1864.
David V. M. Smith, enl. Aug. 20, 1862; died Oct. 14, 1863.
Henry H. Sheppard, enl. Aug. 21, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Nov. 3, 1863; disch. Jan. 26, 1864.
Henry Woodward, enl. Aug. 22, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Nov. 1, 1863; disch. Sept. 12, 1865.

Company E.

Israel J. Conklin, musician, enl. Aug. 22, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Jan. 15, 1864; re-enl. Sept. 13, 1864.
Thomas J. Gordon, enl. Aug. 12, 1862; disch. disability July 28, 1865.
Charles Hannahs, enl. April 5, 1865; must. out July 15, 1865.
Ira B. Ridgway, enl. April 5, 1865; must. out July 15, 1865.

Company F.

Samuel Williams, 1st sergt., Aug. 21, 1862; 2d lieut. Co. H Dec. 11, 1862.
John Grice, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; corp. Oct. 1, 1864; must. out June 4, 1864.
William Graham, enl. April 4, 1864; must. out July 15, 1864.
Joseph B. Hilliard, enl. July 19, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
Alfred J. Somers, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; died March 13, 1863.
Elisha Stewart, enl. Aug. 15, 1862; corp. July 20, 1863; 1st sergt. Feb. 6, 1865; must. out June 4, 1865.

Company G.

Isaiah Groff, enl. July 25, 1862; corp. Oct. 30, 1864; must. out June 4, 1865.
Richard Groff, enl. July 25, 1862; died March 29, 1863.

Company H.

John H. Groff, 1st sergt., enl. Aug. 13, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Sept. 30, 1864; disch. Aug. 17, 1865.
George W. Swing, sergt., enl. Aug. 13, 1862; 1st lieut. May 5, 1864; capt. June 24, 1865; must. out July 15, 1865.
John D. Somers, sergt., enl. Aug. 13, 1862; sergt.-maj. April 25, 1864.
Joseph Matlack, sergt., enl. Aug. 13, 1862; disch. disability Oct. 22, 1863.
Alfred H. Buck, sergt., enl. Aug. 13, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Feb. 16, 1864; disch. June 27, 1865.
George A. Cobb, corp., enl. Aug. 13, 1862; sergt. Feb. 1, 1864; sergt.-maj. Feb. 22, 1865; 2d lieut. Co. E, April 20, 1865; 1st lieut June 24, 1865; must. out July 15, 1865.
Thomas O. Slater, corp., Aug. 13, 1862; sergt. Jan. 1, 1864; 1st serg. Feb. 1, 1864; 1st lieut. Co. B April 11, 1864.
Clarkson Jennings, corp., enl. Aug. 13, 1862; sergt. Oct. 23, 1862; disch. disability June 28, 1864.
Francis C. Cook, corp., enl. Aug. 13, 1862; sergt. Sept. 1, 1864; 2d lieut. Jan. 17, 1865; must. out June 4, 1865.
Christopher C. Mead, corp., enl. Aug. 13, 1862; killed in action June 3, 1864, at Cold Harbor, Va.
William N. Johnson, musician, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.

William W. Yernest, wagoner, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; disch. disability March 29, 1863.
David H. Atkinson, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; must. out May 22, 1865.
Charles H. Atkinson, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; corp. Feb. 2, 1865; must. out June 4, 1865.
Jonathan Allen, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; disch. disability —— 25, 1863.
David Ballinger, enl. Aug. 3, 1862; sergt. Feb. 2, 1865; sergt.-maj. May 1, 1865.
Ara R. Burt, enl. Aug. 13, 1862, killed in action May 3, 1863, at Chancellorsville, Va.
Richard Barnes, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; corp. May 1, 1865; must. out June 4, 1865.
Elwood S. Costill, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; disch. disability April 25, 1864.
John Carter, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; must. out June 6, 1865.
William S. Crispin, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; corp. May 1, 1865; must. out June 4, 1865.
John W. Clark, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; disch. disability May 30, 1863.
Joseph D. M. Dunlap, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
Elwood S. Dubois, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps; disch. July 13, 1865.
Isaac A. Dubois, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; corp. Feb. 2, 1865; must. out June 4, 1865.
John T. Dubois, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; corp. June 4, 1864; sergt. May 22, 1865; must. out June 4, 1865.
Theodore F. Dare, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
John Dowling, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; killed in action May 3, 1862, at Chancellorsvile, Va.
Albert S. Emmell, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
Edward L. Fisher, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Feb. 15, 1864; disch. July 5, 1865.
Samuel Grice, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; killed in action June 3, 1864, at Cold Harbor, Va.
William S. Harker, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; killed in action July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.
William Hendricks, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Aug. 3, 1863; died Aug. 30, 1863.
Enos Hann, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
Andrew Hann, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; disch. disability July 20, 1863.
Samuel Headley, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; disch. disability April 10, 1863.
Uriah B. Joslin, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; disch. Jan. 11, 1864, wounds received in action at Chancellorsville, Va.
Richard S. Kirby, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; died May 17, 1863, of wounds received in action at Chancellorsville, Va.
John L. Keen, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; disch. disability Jan. 1, 1863.
Robert R. Kates, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; corp. Jan. 1, 1864; sergt. Sept. 1, 1864; 1st sergt. Feb. 2, 1865; 2d lieut. Co. G, April 20, 1865.
John Killy, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; corp. Feb. 22, 1865; must. out June 4, 1865.
Joseph A. Kille, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; killed in action May 6, 1864, at Wilderness, Va.
John W. Kidd, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps March 16, 1864; disch. July 5, 1865.
William M. Louderback, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; must. out June 12, 1865.
Elwood H. Loper, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; disch. April 30, 1864, wounds received in action at Chancellorsville, Va.
James Lippincott, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
John R. Morton, drafted April 4, 1865; must. out June 4, 1865.
John Martin, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; disch. disability Aug. 7, 1863.
Peter D. Nichols, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
John Neusteal, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Jan. 15, 1864; disch. July 7, 1865.
Charles P. Pinyard, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; corp. Feb. 2, 1865; sergt. May 1, 1865; must. out June 4, 1865.
Joseph Paul, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; disch. disability Sept. 9, 1863.
Ammon Reighn, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; killed in action May 3, 1863, at Chancellorsville, Va.
Elmer D. Sayers, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps July 16, 1864; disch. June 29, 1865.
Charles String, enl. Aug. 13, 1864; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps March 31, 1864; disch. July 3, 1865.
George C. Sithens, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; corp. April 25, 1864; sergt. Oct. 31, 1864; 1st sergt. May 1, 1865; must. out June 4, 1865.
Harrison Snellbacker, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps April 25, 1865; disch. June 28, 1865.
Edward Snellbacker, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
John Shull, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; must. out June 6, 1865.
John J. Shultz, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
John Schwitzer, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Sept. 30, 1863; disch. June 23, 1865.
Edmund C. Tier, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; 1st sergt. July 1, 1864; 1st lieut. Co. B, Oct. 8, 1864.
Charles Uhlinger, enl. Aug. 13, 1862, corp. May 1, 1865; must. out June 4, 1865.
Theophilus H. Vaunaman, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; disch. disability Feb. 26, 1863.
John A. Van Meter, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Nov. 15, 1863; disch. Sept. 4, 1865.
Benjamin F. Van Meter, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; 1st sergt. Oct. 1, 1864; 2d lieut. Co. C Jan. 17, 1865.
William W. Walton, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
Anthony Wiley, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
Isaac Wiley, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
Lewis Watson, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.

Company I.

Captain, Henry F. Chew; First Lieutenant, Frank M. Acton; Second Lieutenant, Theodore F. Null.
David Dickerson, enl. Aug. 5, 1862; killed in action May 6, 1864, at Wilderness, Va.
George P. Ogden, sergt., enl. Aug. 11, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps April 10, 1864; disch. July 3, 1865.
George A. Bowen, 1st sergt., enl. Aug. 11, 1862; 1st lieut. Co. C, April 11, 1864.
Isaac N. Morton, 1st sergt., enl. Aug. 11, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps March 23, 1865; disch. July 6, 1865.
Asa W. Tash, corp., enl. July 31, 1862; sergt. Dec. 16, 1863; missing in action at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864.
Ale S. Kidd, corp., July 29, 1862; died May 15, 1864, of wounds received in action at Spottsylvania, Va.
Firman Lloyd, Jr., corp., enl. July 31, 1862; must. out June 30, 1865.
John S. Sharp, corp., enl. July 31, 1862; died April 20, 1863.
Benjamin S. Wood, corp., enl. July 31, 1862; sergt. Jan. 1, 1864; must. out June 4, 1865.
William R. Williams, corp., enl. July 31, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
George B. Burroughs, corp., enl. Aug. 13, 1862; sergt. Aug. 20, 1863; died June 23, 1864, of wounds received in action before Petersburg.
Edward Bradway, musician, enl. July 31, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
Jacob Adams, enl. Aug. 31, 1862; died May 24, 1864, of wounds received in action at Spottsylvania, Va.
William H. Allen, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps March 31, 1864; disch. June 28, 1865.
Joseph A. Ayers, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps March 31, 1864; disch. July 3, 1865.
John H. Barklow, enl. Aug. 12, 1862; corp. April 1, 1864; died July 16, 1864, of wounds received in action at Spottsylvania, Va.
Alexander Brown, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; corp. Aug. 27, 1864; must. out June 4, 1865.
Melchoir Breitel, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; disch. disability March 28, 1864.
Jacob Biddle, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Aug. 4, 1863; died Sept. 2, 1863.
Gilbert Bishop, enl. July 13, 1862; died Feb. 3, 1864.
John P. Bennet, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; trans. to U.S.N. Aug. 4, 1864; disch. June 16, 1865.
Matthew Coombs, enl. July 31, 1862; corp. Feb. 13, 1863; 1st sergt. Jan. 1, 1865; June 4, 1865.
Clement Colgan, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; disch. disability Dec. 31, 1862.
Christopher Cooker, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; disch. disability March 9, 1865.
John Champion, enl. Aug. 12, 1862; disch. disability March 16, 1863.
John C. Champion, enl. Aug. 12, 1862; died Oct. 11, 1863.
James M. Cook, enl. Jan. 26, 1865; trans. to Co. F.
William Daniels, enl. July 31, 1862; killed in action May 3, 1863, at Chancellorsville, Va.
Samuel Dickeson, enl. Aug. 12, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
John W. Bubois, enl. Aug. 5, 1862; died Sept. 22, 1862.
Joseph Dilkes, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; corp. June 1, 1863; sergt. Jan. 1, 1865; must. out June 4, 1865.
Joseph B. Edwards, enl. Aug. 18, 1862; killed in action June 3, 1864, at Cold Harbor, Va.
Edward R. Emmel, enl. Aug. 22, 1862; disch. disability Dec. 10, 1863.
Joseph S. Fithian, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
Richard V. Fithian, enl. Aug. 20, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Jan. 1, 1865; disch. Aug. 26, 1865.
Isaac Fox, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; corp. Aug. 20, 1863; killed in action June 17, 1864, near Petersburg, Va.

Charles C. Fithian, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; disch. disability Dec. 15, 1863.
Frank E. Gandy, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; died March 19, 1863.
John Gerstle, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; died March 13, 1863.
George W. Goodwin, enl. Aug. 5, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
John J. Hoffman, enl. July 31, 1862; must. out July 15, 1865.
Theophilus B. Halter, enl. July 31, 1862; corp. July 31, 1864; must. out June 4, 1865.
Philip Hickman, enl. Aug. 5, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Sept. 1, 1863; disch. July 7, 1865.
Josiah Holton, enl. Aug 7, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
George W. Homan, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps March 15, 1864; disch. July 5, 1865.
Daniel A. Hancock, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; corp. Dec. 16, 1863; died May 22, 1864, of wounds at Spottsylvania Court-House, Va.
John Haverstick, enl. Aug. 12, 1862; must. out June 5, 1865.
James Hemphill, enl. Aug. 12, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
James Horner, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
George W. Jester, enl. Aug. 5, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Jan. 15, 1864; disch. June 24, 1865.
James M. Jones, enl. Aug. 12, 1862; disch. disability April 10, 1863.
Joseph S. Jacobs, enl. Aug. 21, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps March 15, 1864; disch. July 5, 1865.
Thomas D. Kane, enl. July 31, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
Lewis S. Kemfer, wagoner, enl. Aug. 15, 1862; must. out Sept. 4, 1862.
Emmet King, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
Lemuel D. Loper, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; missing in action at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863.
Michael G. Morton, enl. July 31, 1862; killed in action June 3, 1864, at Cold Harbor, Va.
Samuel Mattson, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; killed in action June 4, 1864, at Cold Harbor, Va.
Thomas J. Mattson, enl. Aug. 16, 1862.
William Munnion, enl. Aug. 16, 1862.
John Miller (3d), enl. Aug. 11, 1862; died June 22, 1864, of wounds received in action at Wilderness, Va.
John P. Miller, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; disch. April 28, 1865, wounds received in action at Wilderness, Va.
Charles Miller, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
Preston P. Merrion, enl. Aug. 16, 1862; corp. Aug. 20, 1863; sergt. May 1, 1865; must. out June 4, 1865.
James McAuliff, enl. July 31, 1863; disch. disability Dec. 16, 1863.
Joseph Murphy, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
Lewis McPherson, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; corp. Jan. 1, 1865; must. out June 4, 1865.
John W. Niblick, enl. July 31, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Dec. 1, 1863; disch. March 7, 1864.
John P. Newkirk, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; died April 10, 1864.
James Privet, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; re-enl. Sept. 3, 1864; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Jan. 1, 1865.
James Pierce, enl. Aug. 12, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Aug. 1, 1863; disch. June 28, 1865.
William Parsons, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; corp. Aug. 6, 1864; must. out June 4, 1865.
Samuel Reall, enl. July 31, 1862; corp. Aug. 27, 1864; must. out June 4, 1865.
James Sullivan, enl. July 31, 1862; must. out May 15, 1865.
Lewis F. Simms, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; corp. Oct. 1, 1862; killed in action, May 3, 1863, at Chancellorsville, Va.
William Sloan, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
James P. Stanton, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; corp. July 1, 1864; must. out June 4, 1865.
Peter Sharp, enl. Aug. 12, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Dec. 1, 1863; disch. Feb. 26, 1864.
David Simpkins, enl. Aug. 12, Aug. 12, 1862; disch. disability Dec. 24, 1863.
Elijah B. Thomas, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
James Turner, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; disch. disability July 13, 1863.
Jonathan Timmerman, enl. Aug. 12, 1862; died April 4, 1863.
John Urban, enl. Aug. 5, 1862; disch. disability March 25, 1865.
Adam Urban, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; must. out July 4, 1865.
Benjamin R. Vincent, enl. Aug. 12, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps May 1, 1864; disch. Aug. 14, 1865.
Albert S. Wood, July 31, 1862; died Dec. 1, 1864.
Joel Wood, enl. July 31, 1862; killed in action, May 3, 1863, at Chancellorsville, Va.
Joseph Work, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps; disch. July 5, 1865.
Clement C. White, enl. Aug. 12, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.

Company K.

Ambrose P. Garrison, enl. Sept. 1, 1864; must. out June 4, 1865.
John H. Mullica, enl. Jan. 3, 1864; died June 30, 1865.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Company A.

Joshua Dawson, enl. Jan. 3, 1864; must. out June 30, 1865.

Company C.

Isaac P. Busby, corp., enl. July 25, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.

Company E.

Enoch A. Duffield, enl. Aug. 12, 1862; disch. disability Dec. 30, 1862.

Company G.

Joshua D. Fithian, sergt., enl. Aug. 9, 1862; disch. disability Dec. 11, 1863.
Thomas H. Conover, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; must. out June 12, 1865.
James P. Demaris, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; disch. disability March 25, 1863.
Lewis S. Elmer, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; killed in action, May 3, 1863, at Chancellorsville, Va.
William H. Henderson, enl. Aug. 12, 1862; disch. disability June 5, 1863.
Adam Jordan, enl. Aug. 20, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
Lorenzo S. Land, enl. Aug. 12, 1862; killed in action, June 3, 1864, at Cold Harbor, Va.
Charles Mayhew, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; corp. April 19, 1863; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps March 31, 1864; disch. July 6, 1865.
Robert G. Sheppard, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; died April 13, 1863.

Company H.

Gilbert S. Eberheart, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; killed in action May 3, 1863, at Chancellorsville, Va.
William P. Speagles, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; died June 10, 1864, of wounds received in action at Cold Harbor, Va.
Henry J. Todd, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; killed in action May 12, 1864, at Spottsylvania Court-House, Va.

Company I.

Amos Tompkins, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; disch. May 29, 1865, wounds received in action at Chancellorsville, Va.
James B. Wood, enl. July 31, 1862; died Dec. 20, 1864.

Company K.

Captain, R. S. Thompson; First Lieutenant, Daniel Dare; Second Lieutenant, William E. Potter.
Henry Crooks, 1st sergt., enl. July 31, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Oct. 30, 1863; disch. Nov. 6, 1864.
Edward M. Dubois, sergt. June 24, 1862; sergt.-maj. Feb. 15, 1863.
John P. Shuman, enl. Aug. 12, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps June 15, 1864; disch. March 6, 1865, wounds received in action.
Frank M. Riley, enl. Aug. 22, 1862; sergt.-maj. March 12, 1864.
Moses B. Holmes, sergt., enl. Aug. 9, 1862; died June 4, 1864, wounds received in action at Cold Harbor, Va.
William F. Moore, corp., enl. Aug, 6, 1862; disch. May 30, 1865, wounds received in action at Spottsylvania Court-House, Va.
Aaron Terry, corp., enl. Aug. 7, 1862; 1st sergt. Oct. 1, 1863; died March 24, 1864.
William B. Hines, corp. enl. Aug. 13, 1862; 1st sergt. Feb. 22, 1865; must. out June 4, 1865.
William Sayres, corp., enl. Aug. 6, 1862; sergt. Sept. 1, 1864; must. out June 4, 1865.
Benjamin F. Howell, corp., enl. Aug. 4, 1862; sergt. Oct. 6, 1863; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Aug. 10, 1864; disch. July 10, 1865.
Charles M. Riley, corp., enl. Aug. 20, 1862; hosp. steward May 28th; disch. May 28, 1865.
Charles S. Padgett, corp., enl. Aug. 11, 1862; disch. July 13, 1864, wounds received in action.
Joseph B. Husted, corp., enl. Aug. 6, 1862; disch. disability Oct. 24, 1863.
William H. Berry, musician, enl. Aug. 16, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps March 20, 1865; disch. Sept. 24, 1865.
John Evans, musician, enl. Aug. 20, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
Henry C. Lore, wagoner, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
Timothy Bateman, enl. Aug. 12, 1862; corp. Oct. 1, 1863; sergt. Sept. 23, 1864; must. out June 4, 1865.
William H. Bennet, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; corp. July 1, 1864; must. out June 4, 1865.
John B. Bonham, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; disch. disability May 16, 1863.

Jonathan Borden, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
Henry H. Bradford, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
Amos S. Burt, enl. Aug 9, 1862; corp. Sept. 1, 1864; must. out June 4, 1865.
Samuel Bramble, enl. Dec. 12, 1863; corp. June 5, 1865; must. out July 15, 1865.
Henry Campbell, enl. Aug. 12, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
Samuel Carey, enl. Aug. 5, 1862; died May 5, 1864, of wounds received in action at Wilderness, Va.
Albert F. Carll, enl. July 26, 1862; must. out June 12, 1865.
Daniel H. Carman, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; died July 3, 1863, of wounds received in action.
Jacob W. Carter, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; killed in action, May 3, 1863, at Chancellorsville, Va.
Robert G. Clark, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
Reeves Cutler, enl. Aug. 7, 1865; must. out June 4, 1865.
Simon W. Creamer, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; killed in action, July 3, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.
William Craig, enl. Sept. 3, 1864; must. out June 4, 1865.
Anderson Davis, enl. July 31, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
William H. Dickerson, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
Henry D. Duffield, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps April 24, 1865; disch. July 14, 1865.
Abraham Facemire, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
Robert P. Fisler, enl. Aug. 12, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
Edgar M. Fithian, enl. Aug. 14, 1862; disch. June 9, 1865.
Thomas C. Galloway, enl. Aug. 5, 1862; died Aug. 28, 1864.
Josiah Garrison, enl. Aug. 14, 1862; disch. disability Dec. 11, 1863.
John Garrison, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
Horace B. Garton, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; died June 3, 1864, of wounds received in action at Spottsylvania Court-House, Va.
Joseph H. Gaunt, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; died April 20, 1865.
Henry W. Gaskell, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; corp. Feb. 14, 1863; 1st sergt. Sept. 1, 1864; 1st lieut. Sept. 15, 1864; must. out July 15, 1865.
Thomas S. Green, enl. July 25, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
William H. Greenly, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Jan. 21, 1865; disch. June 26, 1865.
Edward C. Hall, enl. Aug 9, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
Daniel B. Harris, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; trans. to Signal Corps March 1, 1864; disch. June 24, 1865.
George A. Harris, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; disch. May 31, 1864, wounds received in action.
William D. Hendrickson enl. Aug. 11, 1862; died July 23, 1863.
George H. Horner, enl. Aug. 11, 1865; must. out July 31, 1865.
Nathaniel H. Horner, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; died June 4, 1864, of wounds received in action at Cold Harbor, Va.
Henry Howell, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; died March 23, 1863.
Francis Husted, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; died Dec. 19, 1862.
Jeremiah Husted, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
Maritz Isell, enl. July 26, 1862; disch. disability Aug. 10, 1864.
Isaac F. Jerrell, enl. Aug. 2, 1862; disch. disability Dec. 11, 1863.
Absalom Jordan, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
Jacob Keyport, enl. Aug. 4, 1862; disch. disability Oct. 17, 1863.
Thomas R. Kemp, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; disch. disability May 30, 1863.
George Laws, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; corp. July 1, 1864; must. out June 4, 1865.
Charles Livingstone, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; died May 14, 1864, of wounds received in action at Spottsylvania Court-House, Va.
Justus H. Livingstone, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; corp. Sept. 1, 1864; must. out June 4, 1865.
John Maxwell, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
George McHenry, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; corp. Feb. 22, 1865; must. out June 4, 1865.
Lorenzo D. Messer, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; disch. disability March 12, 1863.
John C. Miller, enl. Dec. 19, 1863; must. out July 15, 1865.
Butler Newcomb, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; corp. Sept. 23, 1864; must. out June 4, 1865.
Edwin M. Padgett, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; corp. April 1, 1864; sergt. Feb. 22, 1865; must. out June 4, 1865.
Samuel R. Payne, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; disch. disability Oct. 3, 1863.
Thomas H. Pancoast, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
Charles O. Powell, enl. Aug. 5, 1862; killed in action, May 5, 1864, at Wilderness, Va.
Hiram Pew, enl. Aug. 2, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
James Rinear, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
Asa A. F. Randolph, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps March 15, 1864; disch. Aug. 5, 1864.
Richard F. Randolph, enl. Aug. 5, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Jan. 10, 1865; disch. June 28, 1865.
Charles O. P. Riley, enl. July 24, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
Jeremiah Roray, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps April 14, 1865; disch. July 7, 1865.
Ethan E. Swinney, enl. Feb. 6, 1865; must. out July 15, 1865.
William M. Seeley, enl. July 28, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
Daniel Simpkins, enl. Aug. 4, 1862; disch. disability Sept. 23, 1863.
Charles H. Simpkins, enl. July 31, 1862; killed in action May 5, 1864, at Wilderness, Va.
Josiah F. Smith, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; disch. disability —— 14, 1863.
Charles L. Sockwell, enl. Aug. 14, 1862; must. out June 28, 1865.
Henry S. Sockwell, enl. Aug. 14, 1862; killed in action July 3, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.
Bloomfield Spencer, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; disch. disability Dec. 18, 1863.
Edward M. Steward, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
Samuel S. Sutton, enl. Aug. 2, 1862; died June 8, 1864, of wounds received in action at Cold Harbor, Va.
Charles E. Smith, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; corp. Sept. 1, 1863; killed in action May 26, 1864, at North Anna River, Va.
Theophilus Sutton, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; died Oct. 28, 1864, a prisoner of war.
John G. Swinney, enl. Aug. 12, 1862; must. out May 22, 1865.
Samuel Tomlinson, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
George S. Tindall, enl. Aug. 12, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Nov. 15, 1863; disch. June 28, 1865.
William H. Vaughn, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; disch. disability Dec. 31, 1862.
Henry Walker, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps July 1, 1863; disch. Nov. 24, 1865.
William H. B. Ward, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
Elmer M. West, enl. Aug. 15, 1862; disch. disability April 8, 1863.
James P. Williams, enl. Aug. 19, 1862; corp. Sept. 1, 1863; 1st sergt. Sept. 23, 1864; 1st lieut. Co. G Jan. 3, 1865.

CHAPTER XVI.

CIVIL WAR.—(*Continued.*)

SIXTEENTH, TWENTY-FOURTH, AND TWENTY-FIFTH REGIMENTS.

First Cavalry, Sixteenth Regiment.—The First Cavalry contained about forty men from Gloucester, Salem, and Cumberland Counties, of which number three-fourths were from Salem County, and most of these in Company E.

The regiment was raised in August, 1861, mainly by Hon. William Halsted, who was its first colonel. He was then near seventy years of age, and his military career, which continued about six months, was not successful.

He was succeeded in February, 1862, by Col. Sir Percy Wyndham, under whose command the regiment soon assumed a condition of efficiency; and in April it entered upon active service, which it continued till the close of its term. In June, 1863, many of the men re-enlisted for three years or during the war, and its organization and active service were continued to the end.

The service of this regiment was, like that of all cavalry regiments, different from that of infantry. In addition to participating in pitched battles, patroling, scouting, raiding, harassing the flanks and rear of a retreating enemy, or impeding the march of an advancing column, and all service in which celerity

of movement is essential, must necessarily be performed by mounted soldiers; and they are, therefore, oftener in action than those of any other branch of the service. During the winter season, while bodies of infantry and batteries of artillery are established in their winter quarters, squadrons and detachments of cavalry are required to be constantly on the alert, to scour the country, and prevent surprises, or to harass the enemy by frequent raids and sudden attacks on exposed positions. In such operations the First New Jersey Cavalry was engaged, and the record, in the adjutant-general's office, of ninety-seven engagements in which it participated, is evidence of the fact that its members were never in danger of "spoiling for a fight." The tattered flag that was carried in ninety-two of the ninety-seven engagements of this regiment is now in the adjutant-general's office at Trenton.

SIXTEENTH REGIMENT.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

Company A.

Isaac B. Zanes, enl. Aug. 5, 1861.

Company D.

Thomas G. Ireland, corp., enl. Aug. 16, 1861; must. out Sept. 16, 1864.
Charles P. Thompson, enl. Aug. 22, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 1, 1864; regt'l q.m.-sergt. Oct. 18, 1864.

Company E.

Thomas H. Locke, enl. Aug. 27, 1861; must. out Sept. 16, 1864.

SALEM COUNTY.

Company B.

William Brevier, enl. Dec. 30, 1863.
Jacob Moore, enl. Oct. 16, 1861; disch. disability Nov. 12, 1862.

Company D.

Thomas Gordon, enl. Aug. 14, 1861.

Company E.

Captain, John W. Kester; First Lieutenant, Patton F. Yorke; Second Lieutenant, Francis B. Allibone.
Harry Jones, enl. Jan. 12, 1862; 1st sergt. Aug. 9, 1861; 2d lieut. Co. B Oct. 27, 1861; 1st lieut. Co. E; trans. to Co. M.
Edward E. Jameson, enl. Aug. 13, 1861; 1st sergt. Jan. 12, 1862; 2d lieut. Co. D Oct. 8, 1862.
Edward L. Williams, sergt., enl. Aug. 13, 1861; must. out Sept. 16, 1864.
Timothy L. Middleton, sergt., enl. Aug. 28, 1861; disch. disability Nov. 29, 1862.
David S. Barr, corp., enl. Aug. 13, 1861; must. out Aug. 30, 1864.
Isaac Dilks, wagoner, enl. Aug. 11, 1861; must. out Sept. 16, 1864.
William H. Barnhart, bugler, enl. Sept. 2, 1861; chief bugler 3d Batt. Feb. 19, 1862.
Josiah F. Eastlack, enl. Aug. 14, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 1, 1864; corp. July 5, 1865; must. out July 24, 1865.
Ephraim B. Fithian, enl. Aug. 11, 1861; disch. disability Oct. 30, 1862; re-enl. Sept. 5, 1864; must. out June 12, 1865.
Amariah Foster, enl. Aug. 18, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 1, 1864; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps April 14, 1865; disch. Aug. 1, 1865.
Bernard Goodbread, enl. Aug. 13, 1861; died Feb. 1, 1863.
John S. Griffith, enl. Aug. 23, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 1, 1864; corp. Jan. 15, 1864; must. out July 24, 1864.
Bernard Gaffney, enl. Dec. 28, 1863; must. out July 24, 1865.
Andrew Hill, enl. Aug. 11, 1861; disch. disability Jan. 30, 1864.
Charles D. Lamblack, enl. Aug. 19, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 1, 1864; must. out July 24, 1865.
John Marshall, enl. Aug. 31, 1861; corp. April 15, 1862; disch. Sept. 5, 1862, wounds received in action.
William Nuneviler, enl. Aug. 16, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 1, 1864; must. out July 24, 1865.
George T. Poulson, enl. Aug. 3, 1861; killed in action June 9, 1863, at Brandy Station, Va.
Smith Robinson, enl. March 14, 1862; disch. disability March 12, 1863.
Henry Rash, enl. Aug. 16, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 1, 1864; must. out July 24, 1865.
John Shields, enl. Aug. 24, 1861; corp. Nov. 1, 1862; sergt. May 1, 1863; re-enl. Feb. 1, 1864; 2d lieut. July 18, 1865; must. out July 24, 1865.
Joseph R. Sharp, enl. Aug. 14, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 1, 1864; must. out July 24, 1865.
George W. Steward, enl. Aug. 11, 1861; sergt. Nov. 1, 1862; re-enl. Feb. 1, 1864; 1st sergt. Dec. 11, 1864; received medal of honor from Secretary of War for gallantry; must. out July 24, 1865.
Enoch F. Sheppard, enl. Aug. 11, 1861; must. out. Sept. 16, 1864.
Augustus W. Tallksdorf, enl. Aug. 24, 1861; disch. Nov. 1, 1862, to join regular army.
Frederick Trullender, enl. Aug. 11, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 1, 1864; must. out July 24, 1865.
Charles H. Wendel, bugler, Aug. 26, 1861; chief bugler Aug. 27, 1861.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Company A.

Henry Langley, enl. Feb. 27, 1864; died Jan. 5, 1865.

Company C.

Carpenter Coombs, enl. Dec. 31, 1863.

Company D.

Daniel E. Hogbin, enl. Jan. 1, 1864; must. out July 24, 1865.
Albert Jaggers, enl. Jan. 1, 1864; must. out July 24, 1865.

Company E.

Michael Clement, enl. Aug. 17, 1861; re-enl. Feb. 4, 1864; farrier July 5, 1865; must. out July 24, 1865.
Theodore L. Clement, enl. Aug. 17, 1861; corp. Sept. 23, 1863; re-enl. Feb. 21, 1864; sergt. June 1, 1865; must. out July 24, 1865.
Maskell C. Reeves, enl. Aug. 17, 1861; must. out Sept. 16, 1864.

Twenty-fourth Regiment.—The following sketch of this regiment is taken mainly from Foster's "New Jersey and the Rebellion."

"The Twenty-fourth Regiment was mustered into the United States service at Camp Cadwallader, Beverly, on the 16th of September, 1862. Four companies of the regiment, B, F, G, and H, were from the county of Cumberland; three, A, C, and K, from Salem; and one, E, and part of D and I, from Gloucester, and the remaining men of the two latter companies from Camden. Of the members of Company B, about an equal number were enlisted from the city and township of Millville and the township of Maurice River. Of Company F, the city of Bridgeton furnished about thirty, the township of Greenwich fifteen, while the remainder, with the exception of one from Deerfield, were equally divided between Hopewell and Downe. Of Company G not less than twenty were from Bridgeton, thirty from Deerfield, ten from Stow Creek, while the rest hailed from Downe. Company H, officered exclusively by Bridgeton men, comprised about seventy-five from the city of Bridgeton, while the remainder were from Hopewell, Deerfield, and Stow Creek. In Companies A and C there were a large number of men from the city of Salem; the surrounding townships, however, were nearly all represented in them, and also in Company K. Company E comprised men principally from Woodbury, Paulsboro and the upper townships of Gloucester; Company D had men from Camden, Gloucester City, and Glassboro; and Company I,

mainly from Clayton township, in Gloucester County, and several of the townships of Camden County."

The regiment was originally officered as follows:

Field and Staff.—Colonel, William B. Robertson; Lieutenant-Colonel, Franklin L. Knight; Major, Joel A. Fithian; Adjutant, Thomas F. G. Cooper; Quartermaster, Samuel R. Fithian; Surgeon, William S. Newell; Assistant Surgeons, Alban Williams, Thomas G. Rowand; Chaplain, William C. Stockton. *Line.*—Company A,—Captain, Howard Basset; First Lieutenant, Milton Wright; Second Lieutenant, William N. Hancock. Company B,—Captain, George E. Dunlap; First Lieutenant, James Smith; Second Lieutenant, B. Reed Brown. Company C,—Captain, John T. Garwood; First Lieutenant, Thomas Simpkins; Second Lieutenant, Jonathan E. Moore. Company D,—Captain, Aaron Ward; First Lieutenant, David W. Bartine; Second Lieutenant, George D. Brittain. Company E,—Captain, Augustus Sailer; First Lieutenant, Edward C. Cattell; Second Lieutenant, Charles W. Wilkins. Company F,—Captain, Samuel Harris; First Lieutenant, Elijah Husted; Second Lieutenant, William B. Pepper. Company G,—Captain, Jas. R. Hoagland; First Lieutenant, Charles M. Pease; Second Lieutenant, Robert B. Potter. Company H,—Captain, Henry Neff; First Lieutenant, Alexander L. Robeson; Second Lieutenant, James J. Reeves. Company I,—Captain, William C. Shinn; First Lieutenant, John O. Crowell; Second Lieutenant, James S. Woodward. Company K,—Captain, John S. Locke; First Lieutenant, Daniel Brown; Second Lieutenant, James P. Butler.

The regiment was armed with Belgian rifles, and on the 30th of September left for Washington *via* Philadelphia and Baltimore, at both of which places the men were entertained in the Union refreshment-rooms. The regiment reached Washington on the morning of October 2d, and encamped on East Capitol Hill. It was here temporarily brigaded with the Twenty-second, Twenty-ninth, and Thirty-first New Jersey Regiments, under Gen. Abercrombie; but about two weeks later it moved into Virginia, and was brigaded with the Twenty-eighth New Jersey and the One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Regiments. Aside from drill and light fatigue and picket duty, the regiment remained comparatively idle till December 1st, when it broke camp and marched for Falmouth. Acquia Creek was crossed in a storm of snow and sleet, on a steamer and canal-boats. After a day or two of uncomfortable camping in the mud it went on to Falmouth, where it was permanently brigaded, with five other regiments, under Brig.-Gen. Kimball, in Gen. French's division, Second Army Corps. The regiment participated in the battle of Fredericksburg, but was not actively engaged till the 13th of December, when, with its division, it made a gallant and valiant, though unsuccessful, charge on the enemy's works. In this charge the loss of the Twenty-fourth was as follows: Company A, killed 2, wounded 13; Company B, killed 3, wounded 15; Company C, wounded 16, missing 5; Company D, killed 3, wounded 12, missing 3; Company E, killed 2, wounded 4, missing 7; Company F, killed 1, wounded 6, missing 5; Company G, killed 2, wounded 20, missing 3; Company H, killed 1, wounded 5, missing 2; Company I, killed 2, wounded 16, missing 1; Company K, wounded 8, missing 3; total, 160. Many of those reported as wounded subsequently died, and of those reported missing many were never again heard from.

Space will not permit a detailed mention of the many instances of special gallantry in this engagement. It is but simple justice, however, to say that the conduct of the men was such as to reflect credit on the character of the New Jersey citizen soldiery. The conduct of the non-combatant officers—the chaplain and surgeons—in their assiduous care of the wounded, during and after the battle, was highly commended.

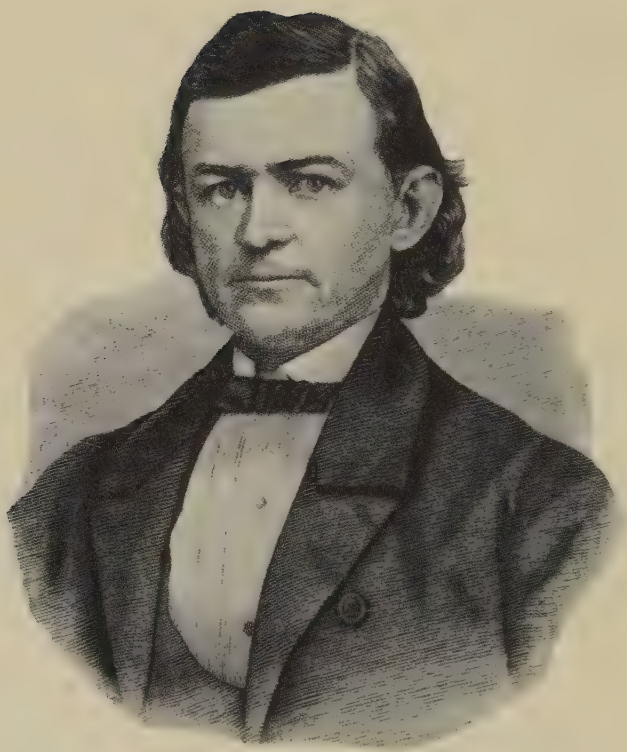
On the 15th the regiment returned to its camp, having lost most of its blankets and shelter-tents in the action. The fatigue and exposure to which the men were subjected occasioned much sickness, and on the 30th of December only thirteen officers and two hundred and seventy men were reported for duty.

During the month of January, 1863, the regiment was only engaged in the ordinary routine of camp duties, without participation in Gen. Burnside's "mud march." On the 20th of February it removed to a more comfortable camp, which, in honor of its colonel, was named Camp Robertson, and during some weeks it did picket duty along the Rappahannock, opposite Fredericksburg. The headquarters of the picket-line of all the regiments were in a fine old mansion called the Lacy House, the owner of which was a colonel in the rebel army. The headquarters of the Sanitary Commission were also in this house, and the ladies of this and the Christian Commission held daily evening prayer-meetings in one of the rooms. At this camp a limited number of visitors was allowed, and a reasonable number of ten-days' furloughs was granted. Packages of necessaries and luxuries from individuals and from ladies' aid societies at home were almost daily received, and thus to some extent home comforts as well as the society of home friends were enjoyed by the men.

The following note in the diary of an officer relates to a memorable incident that occurred in the regiment:

"Thursday, April 2d, was an eventful day in camp. Copies of the infamous Peace Resolutions', passed by the New Jersey Legislature, having been received and pretty generally read, the soldiers of the Twenty-fourth assembled in convention, and unanimously passed a series of resolutions severely condemning the action of the Legislature. Speeches were made by Col. W. B. Robertson, Chaplain Stockton, Surgeon W. L. Newell, Capt. R. S. Thompson, and Lieut. W. E. Potter, of the Twelfth New Jersey, and Lieuts. C. W. Wilkins, D. W. Bartine, and J. J. Reeves. This was one of the finest meetings ever held in the Army of the Potomac."

With the return of spring came the resumption of active service. On the 28th of April the regiment, with the rest of the brigade, broke camp, crossed the Rappahannock, and, after waiting two or three days, marched to a point near Chancellorsville. While the preliminary fighting and skirmishing of this battle were going on the Twenty-fourth, with its brigade, was held in reserve. On the 3d of May, however, it became engaged, and for hours was exposed to an incessant storm of shells. A charge was finally made on the front and flank of the brigade, com-



Alex L Robeson

pelling it to retire to where heavy guns protected it from further assault. The loss of the regiment in this action in killed, wounded, and missing did not exceed forty.

After this battle the regiment returned to its old camp, where picket duty was resumed, and continued till it was ordered to Washington.

"Proceeding thence to Beverly, in due time the regiment was mustered out of the service, and the men were paid off and returned to their homes. At Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, and elsewhere, public receptions were tendered to the home-coming companies, and so, amid the salutations and rejoicings of friends and kindred, the soldiers of the Twenty-fourth, having faithfully discharged their duty on every field to which they were called, dropped contentedly into the old paths, and occupied once more the places they had filled before their feet turned battleward.

ALEXANDER LEWDEN ROBESON.—The great grandfather of the subject of this biographical sketch was William Robeson, who emigrated from Ireland to America before the war of the Revolution, in which he participated, and held the rank of major. His son, Alexander, married Elizabeth, daughter of John Lewden, a gentleman of Welsh descent, and had among his children a son, John Lewden, the father of Alexander Lewden. He was married to Mary Janvier, daughter of Thomas and Mercy Janvier, of New Castle, Del. Their second son, Alexander Lewden, was born Feb. 5, 1834, in the village of Newport, Del., and at a very early age removed to Wilmington, in the same State, where he received a liberal education at private schools. During the year 1851 he removed to Bridgeton, N. J., and entered the counting-room of the Cumberland Nail and Iron Works as clerk. Later he engaged in the lumber and hardware business, having formed a copartnership with D. B. Whitaker and the late Isaac A. Sheppard, under the firm-name of Whitaker, Robeson & Co. Though a successful business was established, he soon embraced a more favorable opportunity for advancement, and severing his relation with this firm he formed a business connection with James L. Whitaker, of the same place, under the firm-name of Robeson & Whitaker, who together established a large wholesale and retail drug- and stationery-store on East Commerce Street. While on the threshold of commercial prosperity, the patriotic ardor of Mr. Robeson was thoroughly aroused by the appeal of the country for additional troops during the late civil war, and, severing both business and social ties, he resolved to tender his services for the conflict.

Early in 1861, having announced his intention of forming a company of volunteers, he associated with him James J. Reeves, Esq., his brother-in-law, whose office was opened for recruiting purposes. The rapid enrollment of this company, which was formed in thirty-six hours, and many of the members of which were from the iron-works and other manufacturing establishments of the city, was largely due to the great personal popularity of Lieut. Robeson. The military career of this gallant officer was of short duration. The Twenty-fourth New Jersey Regiment, to which his company belonged, was early called into the conflict, and being brigaded with several other regiments under the charge of Brig.-Gen. Kimball, French's division, Second Corps, was the first to make the attack upon the batteries and rifle-pits of the enemy in the rear of Fredericksburg on the eventful 13th of December, 1862. The firing of the enemy ceased at nightfall, and not until then could assistance be afforded or any attempt made to ascertain the number of the dead. And even then, though the night was spent in diligent search for friends supposed to be among the wounded or slain, many remained from whom no tidings could be obtained, and of them it could only be said that they were "missing." Among those thus recorded was Lieut. Robeson. Having the charge of his company in the captain's absence, he bravely led them forward never to return. Though a faithful and oft-repeated search was made for him no tidings were received, nor has any positive intelligence since been transmitted concerning him. The members of his company loved him as a brother, and his men were equally dear to him. He looked faithfully after their wants and sympathized with them unfailingly in all their sufferings. He was especially endeared to his fellow-officers, who esteemed him for his intelligence and excellent judgment, and loved him for his virtues and exemplary Christian character.

Mr. Robeson possessed, in a rare degree, the elements of popularity, and among the young business men of South Jersey few, if any, surpassed him in general intelligence and business sagacity. He was prompt, efficient, systematic, courteous, generous, faithful, and true. As an evidence of the esteem in which he was held by his comrades in the army the members of the order known as the Grand Army of the Republic, having their organization in Bridgeton, named their post in honor of him,—the "A. L. Robeson Post, No. 42, G. A. R."

Lieut. Robeson was married, Sept. 26, 1854, to Miss Martha, daughter of Johnson Reeves, of Bridgeton, N. J. Three children were born to them, two of whom (a son Francis and a daughter Mary Elizabeth) died in the spring of 1871. One son, John Lewden Robeson, still lives, and is a member of the firm of Fithian & Robeson, florists and seedsmen, of Bridgeton, N. J.

TWENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

Staff, William C. Stockton.

Company B.

John G. Stout.

Company D.

Captain, Aaron Ward; First Lieutenant, David W. Bartine; Second Lieutenants, George D. Britton, Samuel H. Deal; Sergeants, Frank-

lin T. Homan, Cooper Wiltsey, John H. Smith (died), George H. Lawson; Corporals, Benjamin Dilks, William Carney, Cornelius W. Strang, Thomas N. Zimmerman, Samuel E. Clark, Alphonso T. Chew; Musicians, Richard S. Lutz, Matthias M. Chew.

Privates.

John C. Atkinson.
Theodore Allen.
Joseph D. Bates.
Hiram D. Beckett.
Andrew W. Berry.
William H. Chew.
Abraham Camp.
Charles F. Dilks.
Dana L. Dunbar (died).
Charles H. Davis (died).
Frederick Densbeck.
Henry B. Dickinson.
Martin V. Hains.
William Hains.
Benjamin Hoffman.
John M. Holston.
Samuel Haywood.
Hiram Hufsey.
Nathan Hammond.
Jonathan K. Henry (died).
Jonas T. Jackson (died).
Leonard Knorr.
Samuel Leddon.
Samuel Longstreth.
George McClernan (died).
Alexander Murray.
William Mason.
Sheppard Rossell.
George Reckelcomb.
John Reckelcomb.
Abraham L. Sharp.
Sylvester Sharp.
Samuel Taylor (died).
Robert W. Turner (died).
Benjamin F. Turner.
James Turner.
Isaac M. Turner.
Theodore F. Worth (died).
Uriah Wilson.
John F. Wolf.
William J. Wolf.
John R. Walters.

Company E.

Captain, Augustus Sailer; First Lieutenant, Edward C. Cattell; Second Lieutenant, Charles W. Wilkins; Sergeants, Samuel H. Deal, William N. Hewitt, George W. Bailey, Henry C. England, Nathan Paul, Isaac J. Cowgill; Corporals, W. Thackara Cozens, Isaac L. Fowler, Robert W. Hughes, Clark R. Tomlin, Charles W. Clement, Benjamin F. Stetser, John L. Huff, John B. Simmons, Luke Reeves (died), John Sinclair, John W. Gaskill, Charles Farr, George W. Hannold.

Privates.

Harrison T. Adams.
William E. Atkinson.
John H. Boody.
Enos W. Bates.
Joseph T. Bates (died).
Charles H. Bacon.
Joseph B. Bailey.
Edward H. Cooper.
Hanson S. Cooper.
Coleman Curren.
George W. Cattell.
Charles Cowgill.
Thomas G. Casperson.
William H. Dilks.
Richard D. Davis.
George Y. Davis.
Arthur P. Ellis (died).
Andrew Eisile.
Chester Green.
Daniel S. Groff.
John Gallagher.
William Gold.
Charles G. Garrison.
John W. Hannold.
William C. Huff.
Edward P. Hall.
James H. Hughes.
Charles Hood.
Amariah Hollis.
John H. Ireland.
John L. Jordan.
Richard Jones (died).
Barclay D. Kelly.
John Keller.
Samuel L. G. Murphy.
Joseph W. Miller.
John Mapes.
Benjamin F. Murray.
Isaiah W. Magee.
Lawrence R. Nuss.
Frederick P. Neil.
George Onens.
J. Alexander Packer (died).
William Pettit.
Fithian Parker.
William Randless.
John W. Randless.
Henry Ramsey.
Edward Russell.
John Reed.
William S. Richardson.
William Rambo.
William C. Sparks.
William D. Sheets.
David H. Sparks.
Charles W. Stevens.
Joseph T. String.
Jeremiah J. Snethen.
William B. Fussey.
William T. Thomson.
Martin H. Tanner.
Joseph W. Tomlin.
John W. Tonkin.
John E. Touser.
Edward Tallman.
William T. Turpin.
Rufus C. Thomson.
James H. Vanneman.
Charles S. Warner.
George W. Warner.
Joseph C. D. Williams.
John T. Wood.
Aaron Wilkins.
William W. Wollard.
Charles Weiley.
John Wood.
William Yerricks.

Company I.

Captain, William C. Shinn; First Lieutenants, John O. Crowell, James S. Woodward; Second Lieutenant, Henry S. Spaulding; Corporals, Robert C. Parvin, James McClernand, Jacob N. Nelson; Sergeant, Thomas Law.

Privates.

Nathaniel O. Ganely (corp.).
Elijah Porch.
John W. Adams.
Levi H. Atkinson.
James Biggs.
Joseph H. Button.
Henderson S. Biggs.
John S. Beckett.
Lawrence E. Cake (died).
Nathan Comer.
Adrian Clunn.
Joseph E. Comer.
George Conly.
Ambrose P. Clark.
William Chew, Jr.
Eli Craig.
Lamer M. Daniels (died).
John W. Downs.
Abraham C. Dilks.
Thomas Gibbs.
William E. Hagerman, Jr.
Henry H. Hughes.
William Jagers.
James C. Jones.
Isaac P. Johnson.
Conrad Krantz.
John Maskall.
Paulen Nelson.
Daniel Osborn (musician).
Oliver Ogden.
William B. Parks.
George Parks.
John Ridgway.
Ephraim C. Richmond.
David Rile.
Israel Stiles.
George J. Stuart.
Christian L. Sharp.
John W. Saul.
Charles Scott.
Ely Simpkins (died).
George C. Saul.
Philip G. Simpkins.
Charles Trapper.
Levi B. Tice.
Isaac T. Vanneman.
John F. Walker.
Eli Wilson.
Jacob Weiss.

Company K.

Lemuel T. Hendrickson (corp.).
Thomas R. Dyer (corp.).
William Catling.
James Farrell.
William Guest.
Jacob Hughes.
Clarkson Ogden.
Garrison Shute.
John C. Shibler.
Nathan C. Taylor.

SALEM COUNTY.

Company A.

Captain, Howard Bassett; First Lieutenant, Milton Wright; Second Lieutenants, William N. Hancock, William B. Thompson; Sergeants, Robert B. Sellers, John G. Holme, George W. Sheppard, George B. Grier, Samuel D. Smith; Corporals, Charles M. Bisbing, James L. Summerville, Samuel Mills, Levi Kelly (died), Jonathan Fithian Smith, Jonathan H. Dunn, Edwin C. Bassett, John Chapman, James H. Glass, William L. Layton, Robert J. Summerville.

Privates.

James Ale.
Henry B. Ayers.
Enos Ayers.
Charles E. Baker.
Clement Bellinger.
Moses R. Banks.
Charles Banks.
Benjamin Bell.
Isaiah Bell.
Morris Bennet.
John H. Boone.
John Brayton.
Gideon P. Butler.
Richard Carl.
Henry Donaldson.
Harrison W. Davis.
Richard Emerson.
William Fisher.
James G. Fisher.
John H. Fogg.
Joseph Fox.
Matthias B. Friant.
Ephraim H. Friant.
Bernard Gaffney.
Robert F. Groscup.
William T. Groscup.
Daniel F. Hancock.
Lorenzo Hoffman.
Thomas Jones.
James J. Jaquett (died).
Powell Jaquett (died).
Francis Jaquett.
Michael Kates.
Edward H. Keen.
Thomas P. Lewis.
George Loper.
Josiah Magill.
Fenwick Merron.
Stacy F. Moore.
Jacob Nixon.
David S. Nixon.
Robert R. Noble.
Abner Patrick.
Joseph S. Peachey.
John W. Peachey (died).
Daniel C. Peterson.
Isaac Ridgway.
William F. Ripley.
John K. Seagraves.
Thomas J. Seeley.
Elmer Simpkins.
Dayton P. Simpkins
Jonathan J. Simpkins.
Jonathan Sharp.

William M. Sheppard.
Isaac Sheets.
Stephen Smith.
David F. Starts.
Jonathan E. Stiles.
Edward Stretch.
James Stanton.
Benjamin P. Smith.
Daniel Taylor.
Samuel J. Thomas.
Joseph Thompson.
Joshua P. Thompson.
Ephraim Tonkins.
Calvin G. Turner.
George P. Walker.
Samuel Watson.
Benjamin T. Willis.
David Williamson.
Joseph L. Wright.
James Zanes.

Company C.

Captains, John T. Garwood, Thomas T. Simpkins; First Lieutenant, William N. Hancock; Second Lieutenants, Jonathan E. Moore, William B. Willis; Sergeants, Samuel P. Thompson, William A. Miller, Henry N. Mulford, Charles Johnson, Charles Watson, Thomas Mapes; Corporals, Elijah Wheaton, Abraham Proud, William L. Williams, Richard W. Vaneman, William L. Lippincott, John Bilderback, Joseph S. Bradway, David S. Walker, Albert P. Moore; Pemberton Peirce, musician.

Privates.

William B. Bacon.
George W. Boltinghouse.
Aaron Brandiff.
Thomas Bates (died).
Thomas Bowen (died).
John F. Baker.
James Buck, Jr.
Charles Bradway.
John S. Burch.
Thomas L. Brown.
George W. Beckett.
Robert W. Conover.
George H. Casperson.
Charles P. Cole.
Alfred J. Cheeseman.
Benjamin T. Collins (died).
Robert F. Campbell.
Joseph Champion.
John H. Collins.
John N. Davis.
Edward S. Davis.
Peter Davis.
Richard Doody.
William J. Dilks (died).
George Eldridge.
William Emmet.
Thomas Evans, Jr.
David Fisher.
Benjamin Hewitt, Jr. (died).
Charles Hannah.
Abner D. Hymers.
William F. Harris.
James H. James.
Jesse S. Keeper.
Gottlieb Lindenberger.
Joseph Lummis.
Thomas Lippincott.
John R. Loveland.
John Miller.
Richard Marshall.
Richard McPherson.
Richard Miller.
William McNichols.
John Miller, Jr.
John Nickerson, Jr.
Aaron Nickerson.
William S. Palmer.
Stephen H. Park.
William Peacock (died).
Simon Paydon.
Joel Pedrick.
Samuel K. Reed.
Edgar Reeves.
Charles B. Roork.
Maskell E. Robinson.
Steward Spears.
Samuel R. Stratton (died).
Samuel Stiner.
William Souder.
Jonathan E. Smith.
John Sanderlin, Jr.
John Smith.
David Simpkins.
George Simpkins.
John W. Simpkins.
Smith Simpkins.
Noah Sheppard (died).
Edward J. Simms.
Samuel P. Shimp.
Anley Sutton.
Richard Sutton.
Robert Ferry.
James C. Turpin.
Jonathan Vincent.
William H. H. Wheaton.
Hugh White (died).
Adam Wentzell.
William Yapp.

Company D.

James C. Abbott, William Abbott.

Company K.

Captain, John S. Locke; First Lieutenant, Daniel Brown; Second Lieutenant, James P. Butler; Sergeants, Samuel M. Denny, Hiram H. De Grofft, Charles Vanderslice, Edward Darlington, James G. Murphy, Joseph F. Poulson; Corporals, James B. Given, William S. Hutchinson, Joseph Pancoast, Holmes Walling, Eli P. Bliss, John C. Shibler, William H. Stephens (died), Lemuel D. Harvey; Musicians, David Simpkins, George Pile, Jr.

Privates.

George S. Barnett.
John Biddle.
William F. Borden.
Aaron H. Biddle.
Isaac P. Beach.
George Cook.
William F. Cullin (died).
Joseph Cheeseman.
Edward G. Dougherty.
James F. Dalbow.
Samuel E. Dalbow.
Wesley Elliott.
John Giblin.
John Gray.
Mark H. Guest.
Benjamin Headley.
Andrew T. Hughes.
Jesse Holton.
Samuel A. Holton.
James W. Harker.
William Holton.
Allen Hunter.
James Hutchinson.
David Jess.
Jacob G. Johnson.
William Jordan.
Adam Jess.
Clark Kates.
Patrick Kenney.
James Kady (died).
John S. Lloyd.
James F. Layton.
George H. McCullough.
Charles Munion.
John Moore.
Daniel Myers.
James Moore.
Joseph P. Myers.
Henry M. Munion.
John Metz.
Daniel S. Owen (died).
Ezra H. Peterson.
Burrows Poulson.
George Patten, Jr.
George W. Pile.
Shadrack Sparks.
Benjamin Stiles (died).
Isaac P. Simpkins.
David S. Shimp.
Francis H. Shults.
William A. Sack.
Ezekiel Simpkins.
Joseph K. Shultz.
John Stiles.
James D. Torton.
Baker D. Tomlin.
Nicholas Van Sant.
John P. Wiley.
Charles Walling.
John E. Wilson.
John Walling.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Company A.

Allen J. Ware, corp.; Charles E. Headley.

Company B.

Captains, George Dunlap, James Smith; First Lieutenant, B. Reed Brown; Second Lieutenant, John Springer; Sergeants, George B. Langley, Henry S. Spaulding, John Rounds (died), Francis Hankins, Gilbert R. Heritage, Hiram B. Shaw, William H. Wills, Thomas S. Simmons; Corporals, Richard W. Vansant, John W. Simmons, Allen S. Garrison, George Madden, Jacob B. Kates, Joseph Girard, William D. Jackson, Franklin Appleby, Enoch Laird, —— Scholes, Joshua Corson, Loren Russ (died); Musicians, Isaiah E. Johnson, Henry H. Mayhew.

Privates.

Henry Adler (died).
Alexander Anderson.
Frederick Blint.
John H. Boody.
Samuel F. Baird.
Francis L. Batchelder.
Isaac H. Beakley.
Joseph Camp.
Edward C. Champion.
William J. Carlisle.
Jesse Cassaboom.
David Crawford.
Benjamin Cassaboom.
Jacob F. Cake.
John W. Carman.
George Donnelly.
Isaac W. Downs.
Randolph Edwards.
Oscar B. Eastlack.
Jesse Ford.
Thomas H. Gifford.
John Gilliland.
John Garrison, Jr.
Nicholas Gunder.
James Gibson (died).
John Hess.
William F. Hogbin.
Job Hess.
John M. Henderson.
Samuel Hess.
James Hindley.
George F. Headley.
Samuel H. Jones (died).
Joseph E. James.
Samuel Kears.
John Matticks.
John McGill.
Calvin J. McMahan.
George W. Messeck.
Samuel Maines.
John S. Orr.
William W. Robinson.
Henry Reeves (died).
Ezekiel Simmons (died).
John Stout.
Lewis S. Sockwell.
Edward Spence.
Isaac S. Sheldon.
William C. Shaw.
A. L. Singers.
Harvey T. Shaw.
Jeremiah B. Shull.
David D. Stites.
Samuel Stokely.
John R. Sapp.
Job Sheppard.
Andrew H. Thomlin.
Benajah H. Thompson (died).
Dare Thompson.
Asen Thompson.
William Tinker (died).
Benjamin F. Vannaman (died).
Van Hook Zingles.
William Weiser.
Levi Wilson.
Lemuel G. Welch.
John Webb.
William Young.

Company F.

Captains, Samuel Harris, Elijah Huested; Second Lieutenant, William B. Pepper; Sergeants, Benjamin Hancock, Joseph S. Glaspey, Isaac L. Moore, David Garrison, James Stewart, Joseph P. Fithian; Corporals, William F. Demaris, Theodore F. Buck, Alphonso Dunham, Charles Haley, Joseph Shimp, Benjamin F. Ayres, Charles N. Woodruff, David D. Sheppard, George W. Pierson, William F. Duffield, Jesse B. McBride, James E. Logue, Charles Brown; Musician, Samuel Humphries.

Privates.

Charles M. Alkire.
Joseph H. C. Applegate.
Jesse S. Adams.
William S. Ackley.
Charles F. Ackley.
David Bowen.
David M. Bowen.
David G. Brooks.
Daniel Brooks.
Isaiah Boody.
Edgar S. Brown.
Judson Bateman.
Jonathan W. Bonham.
Roger S. Crozier.
James Craig.
John D. Craig.
Louis G. Clark.
Charles R. Colter.
Thomas Campbell.
Albert Davis.
Theodore A. Felmy.
John Finley.
Samuel Golder, Jr.
Enos Graspell.
Simon J. Garrison.
Charles F. Garrison (died).
Peter German (died).
Christopher Getsinger.
Jeremiah Hann.
Francis Husted.
Edward R. Husted.
James Harding.
Henry F. Hutchinson.
William M. Husted.
Allen N. Harris.
Samuel H. Jones.
Joseph Jeffries.
Isaac Lanning, Jr.
David A. Long (died).
Edwin J. Lee.
Peter Ladow.
Benjamin F. Ladow.
Aaron Leaming.
Jesse McKee.
John S. Miller.
Daniel McHenry.
John Murphy.
William Moore.
Isaac McPherson.
Thomas McKuen.
John N. Middleton.
Andrew Maynes.
Clarence D. Mayhew.
Clement C. Moore.
John McNichols.
Major McDaniels.
Charles H. Newcomb.
John H. Orr.
William J Orr (died).
Oswald Patchell.
Elihu R. Peterson.
Edgar J. Riley.
George G. Richmon.
William F. Richards (died).
William Reddon.
Edgar Shute.
William B. Trout.
Samuel P. Trout.
Henry Vogle.
William R. Vanmeter (died).
John F. Wheaton.
Isaiah P. Warren.
Timothy Woodruff.
Thomas C. Weldon.
Henry W. Warful.
John L. Wilfong.

Company G.

Captain, James R. Hoagland; First Lieutenant, Charles M. Pease; Second Lieutenant, Robert B. Potter; Sergeants, Francis M. Dubois, Henry R. Pierson, Jesse C. Davis, George M. Chester, William F. Brown, Thomas A. Harris, Thomas M. Barracliff; Corporals, John Dubois, Japhet Hann, Israel L. Fish, Charles McDaniels, Dallas D. Haley, John W. Cobb, Robert Robinson, William Garrow, Jacob P. Cobb.

Privates.

William Ackley.
Charles P. Bacon.
Lot Bacon (died).
Lorenzo Bailey (died).
John W. Blizzard.
James Boyle.
Aaron R. Broadway.
William S. Brown.
David M Carman.
Ephraim Carman.
Joshua Clark.
Caleb Cobb.
Alfred S. Cobb (died).
Joseph D. Cobb.
James Cornell.
William S. Corson (died).
John Danelbeck (died).
Charles H. Dare.
William C. Dare.
Jeremiah A. Davis.
Matthias Fox.
Francis W. Gallager.
Samuel Gallager.
James H. Gandy.
Jonathan C. Garrison.
Nathan P. Gerls (died).
Nelson Haley.
Franklin E. Hand.
Henry Harris.
Frederick Heintz.
Alfred Harris.
John F. Heintz.
Isaac Hunter.
Charles R. Hopkins.
William C. Husted (died).
Henry Huster.
Lorenzo D. Hutton.
Daniel Jagger.
Joseph Jagger.
Albert B. Jones (died).
Samuel Joslin.
James Kain.
Joseph L. Kincaid.
Conrad Keefer.
Levi F. Loper.
Valentine Maxner (died).
John McConnell.
Jeremiah P. Mills.
Isaac Newcomb.
Daniel K. Pearson.
Nathan Pennington, Jr.
David F. Randolph.
Benjamin R. Rassinger.
William H. Rowley.
William Seaman.
Levi Sharp.
Stacy Sloan.
Smith Stites.
Albert Smith.
Andrew B. Shimp.
Jacob C. Shinn (died).
George Steelman.
Daniel Turner.
Job T. Trout.
Hiram Trueland.
William H. H. West.
William H. White.
Wallace Wriggins.
Sheppard Westcott.
John Wines.
George E. Wills.

Company H.

Captain, Henry Neff; First Lieutenant, Alexander L. Robeson (killed in action at Fredericksburg, Va.); Second Lieutenant, James J. Reeves; Sergeants, John H. Shreiner, Samuel M. Carll, James McCowan, William B. Smith, David S. Pedrick; Corporals, Benjamin T. Bright, Daniel H. Neiplin, James Ewing, Charles H. Atmore, Alexander McGraw, Jesse D. Claypole, Jacob Ernest, James R. Sellers, William B. Elmer (died), Joseph M. Elwell (died), William G. Harris, George Fox (died); Musician, Ephraim R. Ayars.

Privates.

Samuel Ayars.
Richard R. Ayars.
Edward Ayars.
Harris Brooks.
Richard H. Brooks.
William Bowers.
William Howard Blew.
George W. Burch (died).
John D. Boone.
Joseph C. Brooks.
William E. Brooks.
Isaac H. Bowen.
William Bodine.
Darius Bowen.
Ephraim E. Buck.
William M. Barnes.
Thomas Bodine.
Frederick Bowen.
Samuel A. Carter.
William S. Conklin.
John Cake.
James R. Cheeseman.
George Cawman.
William Campbell.
Charles Dayton (died).
Albert Dolton.
Henry C. Deemer.
Henry C. Dare.
Jacob Elwell.
John S. Ernest.
Martin Edwards.
David Edwards.
Ambrose Fox.
Benjamin Ford.
James Gillen.
William B. Gilman.
Edward R. Gilman (died).
Henry Griner.
Benjamin N. Gibson.
Jacob Garton.
Francis M. Harris.
Robert Huntsinger.
Daniel Ireland.
William Ireland.
John G. Keyser.
Christopher Laich.
Martin Lodor.
Joseph L. Mulford.
Edward Mixner.
David McGear (died).
Robert Moucreif.
Allen Mulford.
Reuben Marryott.
James Norton.
Jacob Naglee.
John B. Nieukirk.
Solomon Overdorff.
William A. Parvin.
Charles Quicksall.
Alexander Riggan (died).
John Lenhart Rice.
William Riley.
Richard H. Rittig (died).
Elmer Sheppard.
James L. Stiles.
Edward B. Simpkins.
William E. Schuyler.
John Sheppard.
Thomas W. Sheppard.
Stephen Shimp.
Francis Seaman.
Charles S. Sellers.
William Smith.
Enos D. Simpkins.
Jehu Turney.
George H. Whipple.
Charles S. Wallen.
William Harrison Woodruff.
Abram Woodruff.
George M. D. Woodruff.

Twenty-fifth Regiment.—In this, which was a nine months' regiment, Cumberland County was represented by one man in Company E, eleven men in Company F, nine in Company G, and nearly all the members of Company D. In its *personnel* the regi-

ment would compare favorably with any in the service.

It arrived in Washington on the 11th of October, 1862, and was first made a part of Gen. Casey's division. Early in November it went to Fairfax Seminary, and on the 30th of that month marched for Falmouth, where it arrived on the 9th of December, and became a part of the Ninth Army Corps. In the battle of Fredericksburg it was closely engaged, and made an honorable record. After this battle it remained in camp near Falmouth till March, 1863, when it proceeded to Suffolk, and encamped near the Dismal Swamp, where it remained about a month, when it engaged for a time in building roads and bridges. In the action near Suffulk, Va., May 3, 1862, the Twenty-fifth was again engaged, and to its gallantry was largely due the success of the day.

A month later it was ordered home, and on the 20th of June it was mustered out of the service, at Beverly. In a special order, issued when the regiment left the field, Gen. Getty said,—

"Since the regiment joined this division, last November, they have improved as soldiers with great rapidity; from the most inexperienced they have become worthy to be ranked as veterans. Everything required of them has been performed cheerfully and well, and they return home with the proud consciousness of having done their duty."

TWENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Company B.

Joseph Ballanger.

Company D.

Captain, Ethan J. Garretson; First Lieutenant, Samuel Peacock; Second Lieutenants, Joseph Bateman, Charles J. Field, B. Frank Williams; Sergeants, Benjamin F. Williams, William W. Messick, Nathaniel Westcott, James W. Trenchard, Henry Jess; Corporals, Rufus E. Bennett, George Crosrer, Frank Gandy, Edward H. Sheppard, Ephraim F. Bateman (died), Charles H. Turner, David S. W. Steelman, James B. Russell, Charles Conover, Francis P. Riley, James H. Stevens; Musicians, Hiram B. Whiticar (died), William P. Link.

Privates.

Charles Biddle.
Robert M. Bennett.
John Blizzard.
David E. Bateman.
Joseph C. Bradford.
William M. Carter.
John Coleman.
Joseph L. Cassidy.
James G. D. Craig.
Philip Clark.
Archibald Campbell.
Peter Campbell.
William P. Cooper.
Job Dilks.
Eli Earl.
Hugh Fowler.
William L. Grey.
Horatio M. Gates.
Benjamin F. Gaskill.
Charles Gaskill.
Charles Heney.
Lewis B. Holmes.
John Hanes.
Joseph E. Husted.
Elmer E. Hogben.
George W. Hall.
Henry D. Hines.
David W. Husted.
Eldridge Hand.
John B. Jones, Jr.
William H. Jordan.
John P. Farrel.
Lewis W. Kates (Glo. Co., died).
Charles Lore.
Dallas Lore.
John M. Mickolson.
James Mickolson (died).
Willis A. Ogden.
George D. Ogden.
John E. Ogden.
Martin V. B. Powell.
James W. Petitt.
Benjamin Pine.
Daniel B. Powell.
Benjamin F. Sockwell (died).
Thomas Sutton.
Charles Swing.
William H. Sheppard.
Leonard R. Swing.
William B. Shaw.
Thomas B. Shaw.
Elijah Thompson.
William Tullis.
Isaac S. Whiticar.
Henry Wallen.
John B. Westcott.
Furman R. Willis.
William Whiticar.
Henry H. Whiticar.
Robert O. Wallen.
Benjamin F. Williams.
Ephraim L. Young.

Company E.

Charles Woolston.

Company F.

Charles Heisler.
Daniel Chambers.
John Chambers (corp.).
Elias Camp.
Owen Endicott.
Samuel Hand.
Jeremiah Hampton.
Samuel Houn.
Henry Langley.
John Trout.
Jeremiah Weldon.

Company G.

Jonathan Borden.
Joseph Collins.
John Collins.
Charles H. Coombs.
Henry Hitchner.
Adam Kerrick.
John Lloyd.
Frederick Marshall.
Hezekiah Veach.

CHAPTER XVII.

CIVIL WAR.—(*Continued.*)

TWENTY-EIGHTH AND THIRTY-SECOND REGIMENTS.

Twenty-eighth Regiment.—The Twenty-eighth Regiment was organized under the provisions of an act of Congress approved July 22, 1861, and was mustered into the United States service, for nine months, Sept. 22, 1862. A draft had been ordered for this date, to fill a requisition for ten thousand four hundred and seventy-eight men, to serve nine months, unless sooner discharged. Such was the enthusiasm of the people that by the time for the draft the quota for the State was entirely filled by voluntary enlistment. Company G of this regiment was recruited principally in Gloucester County. This company was officered by Captain, Lewis Schoch; First Lieutenant, Jesse C. Chew; and Second Lieutenant, Thomas Applegate. Lieut. Chew was succeeded by Lieut. Charles L. Lukens.

The field and staff officers of the Twenty-eighth were:

Colonel, Moses N. Wisewell; Lieutenant-Colonel, E. A. L. Roberts; Major, S. K. Wilson; Adjutant, William A. Gulick; Chaplain, C. J. Page; Surgeon, William D. Newell; Assistant Surgeon, Benjamin N. Baker.

Col. Wisewell, who assumed command of the regiment at its organization, was a man of fine intellectual capacity, and soon acquired a marked hold on the confidence of his men, which he retained for a time, but in November, 1862, by obtruding on his command certain offensive avowals in reference to the war and the gubernatorial contest then in progress in New Jersey, he became unpopular with a large portion of his regiment. His courage, however, was undoubted, and at the battle of Fredericksburg he held his regiment with great gallantry. He fell, severely wounded, and was carried from the field. He was not able to resume service till June, 1863.

Lieut.-Col. Roberts was from New York. He was in command of the regiment from the 14th of No-

vember, 1862, till the 2d of January, 1863, when he was discharged for tendering his resignation in the face of the enemy. Lieut.-Col. John A. Wildrick, who had been a captain in the Second Regiment, then assumed command, and by his sound judgment and wise exercise of authority soon made the regiment one of the most effective in the brigade to which it belonged. He led the command with great bravery in the battle of Chancellorsville, where he was taken prisoner, but being exchanged, he soon returned and was discharged with the regiment.

Maj. Wilson commanded the regiment a short time in January, 1863, and also in the following May, and was discharged with it at the expiration of its term of service.

Surg. Newell, during the entire term of service, performed the duties of his position with admirable efficiency and skill, and was ably seconded in all his efforts by his assistant, Dr. Baker.

Adjt. Gulick acquitted himself with honor in the battle of Fredericksburg, and was an efficient officer throughout. He resigned, and was succeeded in March, 1863, by Adjt. B. A. Robbins, who was also a capable officer.

The chaplain, who at the time of entering the service was pastor of a Baptist Church at Piscataway, proved to be a prompt and faithful officer.

The regiment, nine hundred and forty strong, left Freehold on the 4th of October, 1862, and reaching Washington the night of the 5th, encamped on Capitol Hill, and was furnished a few days afterward with Springfield muskets. On the 13th it marched into Virginia, and was attached to Gen. Abercrombie's command. On the 1st of December it again broke camp, crossed into Maryland, and marched to Liverpool Point, on the lower Potomac, whence, on the 5th, it crossed to Acquia Creek, and in the midst of a driving snowstorm went into camp till the 8th, when it proceeded to Falmouth. There it was attached to the First Brigade (Gen. Kimball's), Third Division (Gen. French's), Second Army Corps.

"During the whole time that the Twenty-eighth was connected with the Army of the Potomac it held a position on the immediate front, within a short distance of the Rappahannock, and was, consequently, at all times exposed to attack by raiding parties of the enemy. Extraordinary vigilance and activity were thus constantly required, as every alarm, whether trifling or otherwise, summoned the men into line, there to remain for hours, and sometimes for a day and a night at a time, exposed to all the inclemency of midwinter as well as to many privations which regiments in the rear never experience." It took part in the engagements at Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville.

TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

Company E.

George A. Wright.

Company G.

Captain, Lewis Schoch; First Lieutenant, Jesse Chew; Second Lieutenant, Charles L. Lukens; Sergeants, Ira B. Leap, Henry Burtt, John C. Somers, James H. Hews, William Kates; Corporals, Phineas F. Leddon, Joseph T. Haines, Jacob C. Dilks, Frederick B. Warrington, Peter K. Leap (died), William H. Weatherby, Wilbur F. Chew, Amos C. Carter, Aaron S. Featherer (died); Musicians, Charles Knapp, Joseph C. Hendrickson; Wagoner, Samuel M. Ewen.

Privates.

Benjamin F. Allen.
John Adams.
Thomas Andrews.
Solomon H. Brewner.
Charles L. Barnes.
Joseph B. Brown.
Edward Ballenger.
John T. Brown.
Elias Brown.
Jacob Ballenger.
Frederick A. Christman.
William H. Conover.
Justin M. Crane (died).
William Davidson.
Joseph M. Davenport.
Samuel M. Davenport.
John Douglass.
Richard Dawson.
Peter Dougherty.
Benjamin C. Davis.
Christopher Donnegan.
Eustace Eggie.
Michael J. Fleetwood.
Michael Giffin.
Randall Hendrickson.
Charles G Hendrickson.
Henry B. Hendrickson.
George Hoffman.
Arthur Hoffman.
James H. Hutchinson.
Edward Hutchinson.
William B. James.
Benjamin Jones.
James Kates.
Samuel D. Lock.
Daniel Lane.
Samuel H. Leap.
John C. Leap.
John Laconey.
William H. Lewis.
Robert Lynn.
Michael Marley.
Aaron P. Madara.
Edmund Murrell.
John B. Moore.
Charles H. N. Martell.
Augustus H. Moses.
John Nonemaker.
Charles Ore.
John H. Paul (died).
Joseph B. Peterson.
Ira C. Pierce.
Charles Pierson.
John Peoples (died).
Thomas J. Porch.
Jacob G. Pancoast.
Vanroon Robbins.
William Richards.
Hollins P. Reed.
Robert P. Strang.
Lewis Shock.
John C. Somers.
William H. Stiles.
Enoch B. Souder (died).
Samuel Stanger.
William H. Shiveler.
Alfred Simpkins.
John Swift.
George Swabinland.
Patrick Tool.
John Tool.
Michael Tool.
Thomas Tool.
George Taylor.
John H. Taylor.
Edward C. Turner.
Richard B. Tomlin.
George Uron.
Martin H. Van Buren.
Thomas W. Wick.
Patrick Welch.
Lewis Warrington.
John Wedman.

Company H.

Thomas S. Clark, sergt.; William H. Agins, corp.

Privates.

David S. Carter.
William P. Carr.
Edward I. Dixon.
William Dolan.
Whitten G. Iredell (died).
Franklin E. Lloyd.
Joshua J. Livzey.
Richard Richards (sergt.).
John W. Suran.
Charles Vanlear.
Thomas West.
Christian Apple.
George W. Bittle.
George Brill.
Thomas S. Clarke.
John W. Darnell.
Benjamin H. Hughes.
Benjamin W. Hughes.
Joseph F. Hughes.
Benjamin C. Rulon.
Richard Seeley.
Walter H. Zane (musician).

Second Cavalry, Thirty-second Regiment.—This regiment was raised in the summer of 1863, and reported at Washington on the 6th of October, in that year. Its field and staff officers were:

Colonel, Joseph Karge; Lieutenant-Colonel, Marcus L. W. Kitchen; Majors, Frederick B. Revere, P. Jones Yorke, and Peter D. Vroom, Jr.; Adjutant, J. Lacey Pierson; Quartermaster, James M. Baldwin; Commissary, Wolfgang Mosse; Surgeon, Ferdinand V. Day-

ton; Assistant Surgeons, William W. Bowlby and Lawrence O. Morgan.

The regiment first encamped in Virginia, a short distance above Alexandria, where it spent a month in drill, varied by two or three scouting expeditions by detachments.

On the 9th of October it departed by rail for the Southwest, reaching Cincinnati on the 15th, and from there proceeding by water to Eastport, Miss. There it was engaged in scouting the surrounding country, and occasionally skirmishing with the enemy. On the 6th of December it went by steamer to Columbus, Ky., and thence, on the 15th, to Union City, Tenn. On the 23d it moved to Paris, Tenn., where it remained till the 16th of January, 1864, and then returned to Union City. On the 22d it marched for Memphis, and reached Collierville, within twenty-five miles of that place, on the 8th of February, after a very severe march. On the 11th the regiment, with other troops, started on an expedition to effect a junction with Gen. Sherman, who was about to move towards Mobile. On the route several skirmishes and two considerable actions occurred, and on the 20th Gen. Sherman's forces were met near West Point, about one hundred miles north from Meridian. On the 22d, at Okolona, the regiment was in action, and by its gallantry aided in retrieving some disasters that had befallen two brigades of Union troops.

During the month of April the regiment was several times engaged, and on the 30th of that month it started, with other cavalry and a force of infantry, under Gen. Sturgis, to operate against the rebel general Forrest, who had been raiding through Southern Kentucky and Western Tennessee, but who had retreated into Mississippi. On the 2d of May Somerville was reached, and the enemy was attacked in his intrenchments on the heights of Bolivar. The Second New Jersey charged the works, and drove out the rebel force, which retreated in confusion. The force soon afterwards went into camp at White's Station, below Memphis.

Another expedition, under Gen. Sturgis, was sent against Forrest, whose force was encountered at Guntown, on the 10th of June, and a battle was fought, which, by reason of the mismanagement of the commander, resulted disastrously to the Union force. The conduct of the Second New Jersey in this action was highly creditable.

Early in July the regiment, with other troops, was transferred to Vicksburg, in the vicinity of which it was several times engaged. It returned to Memphis, then went again on a fruitless pursuit of Forrest, after which it was idle during two or three months. Late in November it made a successful expedition into Arkansas. About the 20th of December it went, with other troops, under Gen. Grierson, to Ripley, Miss. From this point expeditions were sent to various places, immense amounts of military stores were captured and destroyed, and several severe engagements occurred. In one of these, at Egypt Station, the Second New Jersey had seventy-four men and more than eighty horses killed.

From this part of Mississippi the command moved southwesterly to Vicksburg, and thence the Second New Jersey returned by steamer to Memphis, where it arrived on the 6th of January, 1865. Foster says, "No expedition of the war was more completely successful, and in none did the Second New Jersey exhibit greater gallantry and soldierly endurance than in this dash through the very heart of Mississippi."

The regiment was at once ordered to report to Gen. Davidson, at Natchez, Miss., where it arrived on the 19th. On the 4th of March it was ordered to report to Gen. Grierson, at New Orleans, and on the 8th it encamped at Carrollton. On the 5th of April the regiment was ordered to Mobile, Ala., but only a portion of the command arrived in time to participate in the taking of Fort Blakely and Spanish Fort. Thence the regiment marched to Eufala, Ala., where information of the practical ending of the war was received.

On the 16th of June the detachments of the regiment were united at Vicksburg, and on the 30th a portion of the one year men were mustered out. The balance were engaged in provost duty at various points till the 1st of November, when they were mustered out at Vicksburg.

The regiment had part in the following actions:

Fairfax, Va., Oct. 17, 1863; Iuka, Miss., Dec. 4, 1863; Jackson, Tenn., Dec. 30, 1863; near Moscow, Tenn., Feb. 13, 1864; Aberdeen, Miss., Feb. 19, 1864; West Point, Miss., Feb. 20 and 21, 1864; Okolona, Miss., Feb. 22, 1864; Ivy Farm, Miss., Feb. 22, 1864; Tallahatchee River, Miss., Feb. 23, 1864; Raleigh, Tenn., April 10, 1864; Bolivar, Tenn., May 2, 1864; Holly Springs, Miss., May 23, 1864; Corinth, Miss., June 6, 1864; Ripley, Miss., June 7, 1864; Hatchie River, Miss., June 8, 1864; Guntown, Miss., June 10, 1864; Ripley, Miss., June 11, 1864; Waldron's Bridge, Miss., June 11, 1864; Davis' Mill (on Hatchie River), Tenn., June 12, 1864; Utica, Miss., July 12, 1864; Grand Gulf, Miss., July 14, 1864; Port Gibson, Miss., July 15 and 16, 1864; Grand Gulf, Miss., July 17, 1864; Jackson, Miss., July 20, 1864; Abbyville, Miss., Aug. 10, 1864; Tallahatchee River, Miss., Aug. 14, 1864; Teppo River, Miss., Aug. 15, 1864; Waterford, Miss., Aug. 19, 1864; near Memphis, Tenn., Sept. 12 and 13, 1864; Syracuse, Mo., Oct. 10, 1864; Big Blue and Osage River, Kan., Oct. 23 to 25, 1864 Fort Scott, Ark., Oct. 28, 1864; Big Lake, Ark., Nov. 29 and 30, 1864; Verona, Miss., Dec. 25, 1864; Egypt Station, Miss., Dec. 28, 1864; Spanish Fort (Mobile), Ala., April 8, 1865; Fort Blakely (Mobile), Ala., April 10, 1865; Blakely, Ala., April 12, 1865; Maningham, Ala., April 23, 1865.

THIRTY-SECOND REGIMENT (SECOND CAVALRY).

GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

Company D.

Captain, Charles N. Pelouze; First Lieutenant, Alfred Harnes; Second Lieutenant, Albert H. Crump.

Charles B. Chandler, sergt., enl. Aug. 20, 1863.

John Kilhoffer, enl. Aug. 15, 1863; must. out July 29, 1865.

Mulford Howell, sergt., enl. Aug. 1, 1863; disch. disability Oct. 20, 1864.

Charles H. Rice, sergt., enl. July 8, 1863; 2d lieut. Co. H October, 1865.

George W. Waters, sergt., enl. Aug. 11, 1863; must. out Nov. 1, 1864.

David Dean, corp., enl. Aug. 6, 1863; disch. disability Jan. 27, 1864.

Daniel R. Hancock, corp., enl. Aug. 21, 1863; died Aug. 17, 1864.

Thomas Johnson, corp., enl. Aug. 21, 1863; shot June 10, 1864.

Richard B. Johnson, corp., enl. Aug. 10, 1863; must. out Aug. 4, 1865.

Vincent Roberts, corp., enl. July 29, 1863; disch. disability March 10, 1864.

James F. Wray, Jr., corp., enl. Aug. 4, 1863; q.m.-sergt. July 1, 1864; 1st lieut. Co. F Oct. 24, 1865; must. out Nov. 1, 1865.
Jesse Andrews, enl. Aug. 10, 1863; must. out Nov. 1, 1865.
Thomas Brady, enl. Aug. 4, 1863.
Hendrick Brinkman, enl. Aug. 18, 1863; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Sept. 30, 1864; disch. Nov. 1, 1865.
William S. Bundick, enl. July 8, 1863; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Jan. 1, 1865; disch. March 11, 1865.
Robert Brown, enl. Aug. 20, 1863.
Jacob Cats, enl. Aug. 10, 1863; must. out June 9, 1865.
Joseph D. Curtis, enl. Aug. 15, 1863.
Daniel Clary, enl. July 8, 1863.
George Davis, enl. Aug. 20, 1863.
John Dilks, enl. Aug. 20, 1863; died Feb. 19, 1864.
James Downing, enl. July 13, 1863.
John Dolan, enl. Aug. 24, 1863.
John K. Fisher, enl. Aug. 13, 1863; killed accidentally Dec. 28, 1864.
Whitney Fry, enl. Aug. 20, 1863; disch. disability Aug. 3, 1864.
William Hall, enl. Aug. 25, 1863; must. out Nov. 1, 1865.
Jesse L. Harrison, enl. Aug. 24, 1863; killed in action June 11, 1864, at Guntown, Miss.
George T. Hill, enl. Aug. 4, 1863.
Joseph M. Hook, enl. July 21, 1863; died Jan. 8, 1865, at Andersonville.
George Hewett, enl. Aug. 3, 1863; must. out Nov. 1, 1865.
John Hamilton, enl. Aug. 15, 1863.
John Jackson, enl. Aug. 24, 1863; corp. Sept. 4, 1864; must. out Nov. 1, 1865.
Albert Kaelppel, enl. July 13, 1863; died Jan. 21, 1864.
Thomas King, enl. July 23, 1863.
John Logue, enl. July 23, 1863; died Jan. 8, 1865, at Andersonville, Ga.
William W. Ladd, enl. June 15, 1863; died Dec. 15, 1863.
Albert McIlwaine, enl. Aug. 21, 1863; must. out Nov. 1, 1865.
John Madara, enl. July 15, 1863; must. out Nov. 1, 1865.
Edward Moore, enl. Aug. 25, 1863; died April 17, 1864.
Philip Obert, enl. July 29, 1863; corp. Sept. 1, 1864; sergt. June 1, 1865; must. out Nov. 1, 1865.
William Peoples, enl. Aug. 14, 1863; must. out Nov. 1, 1865.
Daniel Ryan, enl. July 8, 1863.
William Smith, enl. Aug. 19, 1863.
Charles Smith, enl. Aug. 26, 1863.
Samuel Tomlin, enl. Aug. 20, 1863; must. out June 29, 1865.
George W. Turley, enl. Aug. 21, 1863; must. out Nov. 1, 1865.
Gootfreed Wollenburg, enl. Aug. 20, 1863.
Thomas Whittaker, enl. Aug. 25, 1863; must. out June 29, 1865.
Charles L. Warner, enl. Aug. 25, 1863; died Oct. 7, 1864, at Andersonville, Ga.
Joseph Fisler, enl. Sept. 3, 1864; must. out June 29, 1865.
Benjamin J. Pierce, enl. Aug. 31, 1864; trans. to Co. C.

Company K.

John E. Lozer, enl. Sept. 12, 1864; trans. to Co C.

Salem County.

Company A.

Lorenzo Duffield.

Company C.

Philip Adams, enl. Aug. 17, 1863; must. out Nov. 1, 1865.
Otto Brown, enl. Sept. 2, 1863.
James Carroll, enl. Aug. 17, 1863; must. out Oct. 3, 1865.
Thomas Duffy, enl. Aug. 20, 1863; must. out June 5, 1865.
Robert Englehardt, enl. Sept. 2, 1863.
William H. Harvie, enl. Sept. 2, 1863; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Aug. 10, 1864.
Robert H. O'Neill, enl. Aug. 24, 1863; disch. disability Nov. 20, 1863.
Robert Reed, enl. Aug. 20, 1863; died Aug. 17, 1864.
Charles Timberman, enl. Sept. 3, 1863; killed accidentally May 11, 1864.

Company D.

Francis Dunham, Sept. 2, 1864; must. out June 29, 1865.

Company E.

Captain, William F. Scudder; First Lieutenant, Lewis Rainear; Second Lieutenant, Lemuel Fisher.
John Woolman, enl. Sept. 5, 1863; died Jan. 12, 1864.
John Chandler, enl. Sept. 16, 1863; q.m.-sergt. Sept. 26, 1863.
Charles W. Vreeland, enl. Sept. 1, 1863; must. out Nov. 1, 1865.

Company F.

David Bigley, enl. Aug. 2, 1863.
James D. Fox, enl. Aug. 28, 1863; must. out July 6, 1863.
David Mack, enl. Aug. 31, 1863.
Martin Pirman, enl. Aug. 21, 1863; disch. disability Sept. 24, 1864.
William Wheeler, enl. Aug. 31, 1863; must. out Nov. 1, 1865.
Charles Willard, enl. Sept. 1, 1863.
Israel Brown, sergt., enl. Sept. 14, 1863; disch. disability July 18, 1865.
William Abbott, enl. Sept. 14, 1863; died July 14, 1864.
Joseph Arent, enl. Sept. 12, 1863; died July 15, 1864, at Andersonville, Ga.
George W. Boody, enl. Sept. 14, 1863; must. out Nov. 1, 1865.
James Blackburn, enl. Sept. 17, 1863; must. out Nov. 4, 1865.
Edward D. Bertsler, enl. Sept. 6, 1863; must. out Nov. 1, 1865.
Peter Brandt, enl. Sept. 5, 1863.
Hugo Brandt, enl. Sept. 14, 1863.
John Cake, enl. Sept. 9, 1863; must. out Nov. 1, 1865.
Peter T. Campbell, enl. Sept. 19, 1863; disch. disability Feb. 6, 1864.
Levi Caler, enl. Sept. 16, 1863.
Michael Dambrouch, enl. Sept. 7, 1863.
George W. Green, enl. Sept. 16, 1863; died July 1, 1864, of wounds received in action near Guntown, Miss.
Charles Headley, corp., enl. Sept. 14, 1863; must. out Nov. 1, 1865.
Lewis Keller, blacksmith, enl. Sept. 8, 1863; must. out Nov. 1, 1865.
William H. Munlon, enl. Sept. 9, 1864; must. out May 27, 1865.
Charles T. F. Mayhew, enl. Sept. 14, 1863; died Aug. 15, 1864.
Samuel S. Miller, enl. Sept. 14, 1863; died Aug. 4, 1864, at Andersonville, Ga.
Henry Nenstiel, enl. Sept. 14, 1863; died Nov. 20, 1864.
Daniel Pierce, enl. Sept. 4, 1863; died April 22, 1864.
William T. Phillips, enl. Sept. 3, 1863; corp. Jan. 8, 1864; 1st sergt. March 15, 1864; 2d lieut. Co. D Sept. 20, 1864.
Delaney Pugh, enl. Sept. 14, 1863; must. out Nov. 1, 1865.
Nathan Pawing, enl. Sept. 12, 1863; died July 25, 1865.
George M. Pierce, enl. Sept. 11, 1863; must. out June 17, 1865.
Jacob R. H. Seeds, enl. Sept. 10, 1863; killed accidentally Aug. 5, 1865.
Theodore F. Walker, enl. Sept. 13, 1863; must. out Nov. 1, 1865.

Company K.

Captain, Morris R. Stratton; First Lieutenant, Frederick von Klitzing; Second Lieutenant, Lambert L. Mulford.
Richard G. Hadley, sergt., enl. Aug. 25, 1863; died Aug. 20, 1865.
Frank A. Hill, sergt., enl. Aug. 21, 1863; wounded and missing at Okolona, Miss., Feb. 22, 1864.
Charles Hawkesworth, 1st sergt, enl. Aug. 27, 1863; 2d lieut. Co. I Dec. 28, 1864; must. out Nov. 1, 1865.
Benjamin Smith, sergt., July 22, 1863; must. out June 23, 1865.
Stacy F. Moore, sergt., enl. Aug. 23, 1863; must. out Nov. 1, 1865.
James H. Glass, sergt., Aug. 22, 1863; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps March 6, 1864; disch. Oct. 19, 1865.
Frederick Hadley, sergt., enl. Aug. 26, 1863; died Oct. 25, 1865.
William Pease, corp., enl. Aug. 21, 1863; died Dec. 23, 1864.
William H. Peterson, corp., enl. Aug. 17, 1863; sergt. Jan. 1, 1864; must. out Nov. 1, 1864.
Chambless Applegate, corp., enl. Aug. 25, 1863; killed Dec. 28, 1864, at Egypt Station, Va.
Isaac S. Cannon, corp., enl. Aug. 19, 1863; must. out Nov. 14, 1865.
Zenas P. Loughland, corp., enl. Aug. 24, 1863; must. out Nov. 1, 1865.
Maskell E. Robinson, corp., enl. Aug. 25, 1863; died Oct. 4, 1864.
Joseph Bullinger, bugler, enl. July 21, 1863; must. out Nov. 1, 1865.
William McNichols, enl. Aug. 15, 1863; must. out Nov. 1, 1865.
Burris Applegate, enl. Aug. 24, 1863; must. out June 28, 1865.
William B. Bacon, enl. Aug. 24, 1863; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps July 1, 1864; disch. Nov. 1, 1865.
James C. Blackwood, enl. Aug. 24, 1863; sergt. Sept. 1, 1864; must. out Nov. 1, 1865.
John Banks, enl. Aug. 21, 1863.
Joseph F. Bright, enl. July 27, 1863; died June 4, 1864.
William H. Bowltinghouse, enl. Aug. 17, 1863; disch. disability Nov. 30, 1864.
Ephraim Chamberlain, enl. July 27, 1863; must. out Nov. 1, 1865.
William Clark, enl. Aug. 25, 1863; corp. Jan. 1, 1865; must. out Nov. 1, 1865.
Clinton F. Cheeseman, enl. Aug. 25, 1863; sergt. June 1, 1865; must. out Nov. 1, 1865.
Thomas B. Campbell, enl. Aug. 24, 1863; must. out Nov. 1, 1865.
Isaac Clemmens, enl. July 21, 1863; must. out July 29, 1865.

Francis S. Ducasse, enl. Aug. 25, 1863; must. out July 19, 1865.
Samuel E. Dolbow, enl. Aug. 15, 1863; died Feb. 18, 1865.
Joseph S. Dennis, enl. Aug. 21, 1863; died Dec. 1, 1863.
Samuel Dickinson, enl. Aug. 24, 1863; corp. June 1, 1865; must. out Nov. 1, 1865.
John E. Dubois, enl. Aug. 3, 1863; must. out Nov. 1, 1865.
Edward Evans, enl. Aug. 25, 1863.
Eugene Ellsworth, enl. Aug. 6, 1863.
James P. Finlaw, enl. Aug. 17, 1863; must. out June 30, 1865.
John S. Fries, enl. Aug. 18, 1863; corp. June 1, 1864; sergt. Nov. 1, 1864; must. out Nov. 1, 1865.
Jacob Fries, enl. Sept. 15, 1863; disch. disability May 25, 1864.
John W. Gibson, enl. Aug. 19, 1863; must. out Nov. 1, 1865.
George C. Garrison, enl. Aug. 19, 1863; must. out Aug. 4, 1865.
John Gallaghin, enl. Aug. 23, 1863; must. out Nov. 1, 1865.
George Grey, enl. Aug. 25, 1863.
John Gallagher, enl. Aug. 19, 1863; died April 16, 1864.
Joseph S. Garrison, enl. Aug. 18, 1863; corp. Nov. 1, 1864; must. out Nov. 1, 1865.
Benjamin Harris, enl. Aug. 24, 1863; corp. Jan. 1, 1864; must. out Nov. 1, 1865.
Joseph M. Hunter, enl. Aug. 26, 1863; must. out July 14, 1865.
Henry Harding, enl. Aug. 26, 1863.
John Hopkins, enl. Aug. 22, 1863; corp. Jan. 1, 1864; sergt. Nov. 1, 1864; must. out Nov. 1, 1865.
Richard Hewitt, enl. Aug. 23, 1863.
Gottlieb Lindenberger, enl. Aug. 13, 1863; must. out June 28, 1865.
James W. Lawney, enl. Aug. 25, 1863; must. out Nov. 1, 1865.
Thomas Lippincott (1), enl. Aug. 22, 1863.
Thomas P. Lewis, enl. Aug. 21, 1863; must. out Nov. 18, 1865.
Thomas Lippincott (2), enl. Sept. 15, 1863; must. out Nov. 1, 1865.
Charles T. Loper, enl. Sept. 13, 1864; trans. to Co. H.
Joseph C. Marlin, enl. July 22, 1863; killed while foraging April 29, 1865.
George M. Morrison, enl. Aug. 25, 1863; must. out Nov. 1, 1865.
Lewis Moose, enl. Aug. 23, 1863; died Oct. 17, 1865.
Joseph Millington, enl. Aug. 26, 1863.
John Mowers, enl. Aug. 20, 1863; corp. Aug. 20, 1863; sergt. Nov. 1, 1864; must. out Nov. 1, 1865.
Michael Mart, enl. Aug. 8, 1863; must. out June 10, 1865.
David Newman, enl. July 29, 1863; must. out Nov. 1, 1865.
Horatio S. Packard, enl. Aug. 25, 1863; must. out June 10, 1865.
William Patterson, enl. Aug. 25, 1863; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps July 1, 1864; disch. Nov. 1, 1865.
Philip S. Reeves, enl. Aug. 25, 1863; must. out Nov. 1, 1865.
William Reall, enl. Aug. 25, 1863; must. out Nov. 1, 1865.
Charles Richman, enl. Sept. 6, 1864; trans. to Co. D.
John Scott, enl. Aug 25, 1863.
John Simpkins, enl. July 31, 1863; must. out Nov. 1, 1865.
Joseph G. Simpkins, enl. Aug. 1, 1863; must. out Nov. 14, 1865.
Benjamin Stanger, enl. Aug. 21, 1863; must. out Nov. 1, 1865.
John Stowe, enl. Aug. 25, 1863; must. out Nov. 1, 1865.
James B. Shidener, enl. Aug. 25, 1863; died Jan. 19, 1864.
Jonathan R. Seeds, enl. Aug. 25, 1863; must. out Nov. 1, 1865.
Matthew Tomlin, enl. Aug. 16, 1863; died Jan. 26, 1864.
Henry Thomas, enl. Aug. 25, 1863.
William Townsend, enl. Aug. 25, 1863; died March 7, 1864.
Albert Trump, enl. Aug. 25, 1863.
Theodore Toppen, enl. Aug. 26, 1863.
Alfred Vesso, enl. Aug. 26, 1863.
Joseph B. Vanneman, bugler, enl. Aug. 26, 1863; must. out Nov. 1, 1865.
Andrew J. Vanneman, enl. July 25, 1863; must. out Nov. 1, 1865.
Henry Walter, enl. Aug. 26, 1863.
Townsend Walmsley, enl. Aug. 24, 1863; corp. Jan. 1, 1865; must. out Nov. 1, 1865.
Charles Wilhelm, enl. Aug. 24, 1863.

Company L.

John Mount, enl. Sept. 2, 1864; disch. June 29, 1865.

CHAPTER XVIII.

CIVIL WAR.—(*Continued.*)

THIRTY-FOURTH AND THIRTY-SIXTH REGIMENTS.

Thirty-fourth Regiment. — This, which was a three-years regiment, was recruited during the summer and autumn of 1863, chiefly in Mercer, Burlington, Camden, and Salem Counties; though many came from other parts of the State, and many others, who were attracted by the large bounties then offered, came from New York and Philadelphia.

The regiment was mustered into the service in the latter part of October, and was ordered to Eastport, Miss., to report to Gen. W. T. Sherman. On the 16th of November it left Trenton eight hundred strong, and proceeded, by way of Philadelphia, over the Pennsylvania Railroad to Pittsburgh, and thence to Jeffersonville, Ind., where it embarked on transports, and passed down the Ohio River to Paducah, Ky. About seventy of the bounty-jumpers, who had enlisted, deserted during this trip. From Paducah the regiment went on the same transports three hundred miles up the Tennessee River to its destination at Eastport. Thence it went down the river, and reached Columbus, Ky., on the 20th of December, and at once went to Union City, Tenn. Thence it went on a march through the interior of the State, and on the 21st of January, 1864, returned to Columbus, where it remained till the following spring. During the summer and autumn of 1864 it was in active service in the interior of Kentucky and Tennessee. In the winter of 1864–65 it went to Nashville, thence to Paducah, and again to Eastport, and from there to New Orleans, where it arrived on the 22d of February. It left that city on the 17th of March for Dauphin Island, and took part in the operations in April against Mobile. After the capture of that place the regiment was, during several months, engaged in provost duty at Montgomery, Ala., and in supporting the freedman's bureau, and in the fall and winter of 1865 detached companies were stationed at various points in that region. It was mustered out on the 10th of April, 1866, and arrived at Trenton on the 30th of the same month.

Foster says, "The regiment was unfortunate in not having been sooner ordered into the field with the larger armies, but when it did encounter the enemy it never failed to do its entire duty. It had the honor of striking one of the last blows at the Rebellion, and of being the last volunteer regiment from New Jersey to quit the service of the Union upon the conclusion of the war."

The regiment participated in the following actions:

Columbus, Ky., April 13, 1864; Hickman, Ky., June 10, 1864; Clinton, Ky., July 10, 1864; Mayfield, Ky., Sept. 1, 1864; Paris Landing, Ky., Oct. 31, 1864; Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 27, 1864; Fort Hugar, Mobile, Ala., April 2, 1865; Spanish Fort, Mobile, Ala., April 3 and 4, 1865; Fort Blakely, Mobile, Ala., April 5 to 9, 1865.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

Company A.

William H. Clark. Daniel Green.

Company B.

James Parker. John Gibson.

Company C.

William C. Zane. John Simon.

Company D.

Patrick Donnelly. Edward A. Fithian (died).

Company F.

James Caffrey. William H. Clark.
Samuel Porch.

Company G.

John A. Heil (sergt.). Hiram J. Noyes.

Company H.

James Green.

Company I.

Moses S. Dallry. Samuel Porch.

SALEM COUNTY.

Company A.

Joseph H. Compton (sergt.).

Company C.

John P. Dulin. Stephen L. Lawrence (died).
Jesse H. Darlington. Samuel H. Marryatt.
William Emmell. Thomas Simpkins.

Company E.

Joseph F. Davis. William Emmell.
Jacob Wick.

Company F.

Clement C. Ballinger (corp.). Hiram Freeland (died).
Thomas Simpkins. Jacob Wick.
George H. Skarritt (died).

Company G.

Ebenezer D. Garrison (corp.). David R. Litel.
Richard W. Vansant (com.-sergt.).

Company K.

James Darling. John Dulin.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Company B.

John Bright.

Company E.

James Tucker.

Company F.

Dean R. King. Samuel McNabb.

Company I.

David Barnes. Nelson S. Donnelly (died).
Elwood Roberts.

Third Cavalry, Thirty-sixth Regiment.—The Thirty-sixth Regiment, or Third Cavalry, was raised during the winter of 1863–64, and mustered into the service of the United States on the 10th of February, in the latter year. Its first designation was "The First United States Hussars," but this name was soon dropped. The regimental officers were:

Colonel, Andrew J. Morrison; Lieutenant-Colonel, Charles C. Suydam; Majors, Siegfried von Forstner, William P. Robeson, Jr., S. V. C. Van Rensalaer; Adjutant, William J. Starks; Quartermaster, John H. Bailey; Commissary, George Patten; Surgeon, William W. Bowlby; Assistant Surgeons, Lawrence O. Morgan, Samuel A. Phillips; Chaplain, John H. Frazee.

The regiment left the State April 5, 1864, and marched to Annapolis, whence, in a short time, it proceeded to Alexandria, Va., and became a part of the Army of the Potomac. It first engaged in guard duty and scouting along the line of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, but on the 5th of May it was ordered forward to participate in operations that had then commenced in the Wilderness. Its duty consisted chiefly in scouting, patroling, watching fords, bearing dispatches, etc. As the enemy fell back the regiment advanced, with its brigade, and participated in the cavalry operations at various points. In the vicinity of City Point it was engaged in picket duty more than a month.

Early in August the regiment went to Washington, and thence, on the 12th, it marched toward Winchester, Va., where it arrived on the 17th. It went at once into action, and became fiercely engaged, suffering a loss of one hundred and thirty. After this action it was engaged in operations in the vicinity of Charlestown and Harper's Ferry. On the 13th of September it went forward and had an active part in a very brilliant affair at Berryville, Va. On the 19th it was engaged at Opequan. From this time till the latter part of November the regiment was actively engaged in the cavalry operations that were progressing in that region, and was frequently in action.

In December, 1864, it went into winter quarters, and remained till the latter part of February, 1865, when it rejoined the army in front of Petersburg. There it was engaged in the ordinary duty of cavalry till early in April, "when at Five Forks, fighting again with the scarred veterans who had swept Early clean out of the Shenandoah, it displayed conspicuous gallantry, sharing in all the perils as well as the splendid achievements of that memorable and glorious day, on which the power of the rebellion was finally and forever broken."

In its first commandant the regiment was unfortunate, but after his suspension it at once acquired a degree of efficiency that entitled it to a higher reputation than was accorded to it. Its achievements in the Shenandoah Valley gave it a high place in the esteem of its commanders and comrades in that campaign, and it was unjust for those at a distance to judge it harshly for reasons that had passed away.

The regiment took part in the following engagements:

United States Ford, Va., May 19, 1864; Ashland Station, Va., June 1, 1864; North Anna River, Va., June 2, 1864; Hawes' Shop, Va., June 3, 1864; Bottom's Bridge, Va., June 4, 1864; White Oak Swamp, Va., June 13, 1864; Smith's Store, Va., June 15, 1864; before Petersburg, Va., July 25, 1864; Lee's Mills, Va., June 4, 1864; Winchester, Va., Aug. 17, 1864; Summit Point, Va., Aug. 21, 1864; Kearneysville, Va., Aug. 25 and 26 1864; Berryville Turnpike, Va., Sept. 13, 1864; Opequan, Va., Sept. 19, 1864; Front Royal, Va., Sept. 21 and 22, 1864; Fisher's Hill, Va., Sept. 22, 1864; Winchester, Va., Sept. 24, 1864; Waynesboro', Va., Sept. 28, 1864; Bridgewater, Va., Oct. 2, 1864; Tom's Brook, Va., Oct. 9, 1864; Cupp's Mills, Va., Oct. 13, 1864; Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864; Back Road (near Cedar Creek), Va., Nov. 12, 1864; Mount Jackson, Va., Nov.

22, 1864; Lacey's Spring, Va., Dec. 21, 1864; Morefield, Va., Feb. 22, 1865; Waynesboro', Va., March 2, 1865; Dinwiddie Court-House, Va., March 31, 1865; Five Forks, Va., April 1, 1865; capture of Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1864; Deep Creek, Va., April 3, 1865; Sailor's Creek, Va., April 6, 1865; Appomattox Station, Va., April 8, 1865; Appomattox Court-House, Va. (Lee's surrender), April 9, 1865.

THIRD CAVALRY.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

Company B.

George Y. Davis, enl. Jan. 1, 1864; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.

Company C.

Charles N. Billings, enl. Sept. 22, 1864; must. out June 7, 1865.
Thomas L. Kendrick, enl. Sept. 22, 1864; must. out June 7, 1865.

Company G.

Joshua C. Howell, enl. Aug. 15, 1864; must. out June 6, 1865.
Charles F. Miller, enl. Aug. 12, 1864; must. out June 6, 1865.
Andrew H. Post, enl. Aug. 30, 1864; trans. to Co. B.
Thomas B. Snethen, enl. Aug. 15, 1864; must. out June 6, 1865.
Josiah H. Tice, enl. Aug. 30, 1864; trans. to Co. E.

Company H.

Jacob G. Pancoast, enl. Oct. 10, 1864.
Abraham Steinbaker, enl. Oct. 7, 1864.

Additional Names.—James Jenkins, Co. E; George Hillmar, Charles F. Miller, William V. B. Pierce, Co. G; John G. Clark, Co. M.

SALEM COUNTY.

Company F.

James Allen, enl. Jan. 2, 1864; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.
Richard Hawn, enl. Jan. 2, 1864; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.

Company H.

Charles F. Dorn, enl. Dec. 24, 1863; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.
George Edwards, enl. Dec. 7, 1863; must. out Aug. 10, 1865.
Joseph Mills, enl. Dec. 31, 1863; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.
Andrew R. Snyder, corp., enl. Dec. 31, 1863; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Company A.

Levi Christian, enl. Jan. 4, 1864; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.
William P. Batts, enl. Dec. 8, 1863; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.

Company G.

Captain, Thomas R. McClong; First Lieutenant, William M. Scott; Second Lieutenant, Gilbert Tice.
John Adams, enl. Dec. 23, 1863; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.
Alexander Anderson, bugler, enl. Dec. 23, 1863; died Dec. 24, 1864.
Jacob Adams, enl. Jan. 4, 1864; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.
George J. Bard, enl. Dec. 23, 1863; died Aug. 31, 1864.
Alfred J. Brooks, enl. Dec. 28, 1863; disch. June 23, 1865, wounds received in action.
Benjamin F. Buck, enl. Dec. 23, 1863; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.
Gideon Biggs, enl. Dec. 23, 1863; sergt. Aug. 1, 1864; killed in action Sept. 13, 1864.
John H. Boody, enl. Dec. 23, 1863; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.
Charles Bartlett, enl. Dec. 22, 1863; must. out July 19, 1865.
Jonathan D. Buck, enl. Dec. 23, 1863; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.
Cornelius Brannin, enl. Jan. 4, 1864; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.
Samuel F. Bennett, enl. Dec. 22, 1863; must. out Aug. 1, 1864.
William H. Beebe, enl. Jan. 5, 1864; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.
John W. Cawman, enl. Dec. 28, 1863; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.
Ezra Champion, enl. Dec. 22, 1863; must. out May 21, 1865.
Robert Camblis, enl. Dec. 23, 1863.
William E. Clunn, com.-sergt., enl. Dec. 23, 1863; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.
James M. Chamberlain, enl. Dec 23, 1863; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.
Charles P. Clunn, sergt., enl. Dec. 23, 1863; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.
Joseph T. Donnelly, enl Dec. 22, 1863; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.
Enoch F. Doughty, enl. Dec. 23, 1863; killed in action Aug. 21, 1864.
John L. Doughty, enl. Dec. 22, 1863; died Feb. 26, 1864.
Jonathan M. Davis, farrier, enl. Jan. 1, 1864; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.
Andrew J. Fox, enl. Dec. 23, 1863; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.
Elwood Fisher, enl. Dec. 28, 1863; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.
Israel Garron, enl. Dec. 28, 1863; must. out May 23, 1865.
John Griner, enl. Dec. 23, 1863; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.
Henry R. Griffith, enl. Dec. 23, 1863; corp. Sept. 1, 1864; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.
William Garrison, enl. Dec. 22, 1863; must. out Aug. 10, 1865.
Charles P. Garrison, enl. Dec. 28, 1863; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.
Samuel Getsinger, enl. Dec. 28, 1863; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.
Christopher Garrison, enl. Jan. 2, 1864; disch. Nov. 24, 1865.
James P. Hughes, enl. Dec. 23, 1863; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.
John Headley, enl. Dec. 23, 1863; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.
Charles Hankins, enl. Dec. 22, 1863; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.
George Hogan, enl. Dec. 22, 1863; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.
Andrew Hiles, enl. Dec. 23, 1863; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.
David Harris, enl. Jan. 19, 1864; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.
James Hudley, enl. Aug. 24, 1864; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps April 14, 1865; disch. July 11, 1865.
John Impson, enl. Jan. 5, 1864; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.
William Jones, enl. Dec. 28, 1863; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.
David Key, enl. Dec. 23, 1863; sergt. Jan. 19, 1865; 2d lieut. Aug. 4, 1865; must. out Aug. 12, 1865.
Charles Loder, enl. Dec. 22, 1863; died Oct. 19, 1864.
Henry M. Lee, enl. Dec. 22, 1863; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.
Henry Lippincott, enl. Dec. 22, 1863; regt. q.m.-sergt. Sept. 1, 1864.
John Lutes, enl. Dec. 22, 1863; died June 11, 1864.
Joseph A. Messick, enl. Dec. 28, 1863; must. out May 23, 1865.
Thomas Morgan, enl. Dec. 20, 1863; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.
Irvin Marks, enl. Dec. 22, 1863; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.
Avery S. Messic, enl. Dec. 22, 1863; sergt. Feb. 6, 1864; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.
Henry Morris, enl. Dec. 22, 1863; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.
Barney McAuley, enl. Dec. 23, 1863.
Samuel Morris, enl. Dec. 22, 1863; must. out July 6, 1865.
Joseph B. Myers, enl. Dec. 23, 1863; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.
Levi S. Messic, enl. Dec. 28, 1863; died Aug. 31, 1864.
Joel Madden, enl. Dec. 22, 1863; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.
James McGill, enl. Jan. 1, 1864; died Dec. 28, 1864.
Jacob Niplin, enl. Dec. 24, 1863; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.
John Owen, enl. Dec. 22, 1863; must. out Aug. 3, 1865.
George W. Penn, enl. Dec. 28, 1863; killed in action Aug. 21, 1864.
Lewis R. Paine, enl. Dec. 24, 1863; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps March 15, 1865; disch. Aug. 9, 1865.
Joseph T. Rose, sergt., enl. Dec. 23, 1863; q.m.-sergt. Sept. 1, 1864; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.
Joseph D. Richardson, enl. Dec. 28, 1863; must. out Aug. 4, 1865.
Patrick Raney, enl. Dec. 22, 1863.
William Roecop, corp., enl. Dec. 28, 1863; 1st sergt. Sept. 1, 1864; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.
Oliver Smith, enl. Dec. 23, 1863; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.
John Sheppard, enl. Dec. 23, 1863; died March 21, 1865.
Hosea Sithens, saddler, enl. Dec. 23, 1863; saddler sergt. July 30, 1864.
Thomas Sharp, enl. Dec. 23, 1863; killed in action Aug. 17, 1864.
William E. Smith, enl. Dec. 23, 1863; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.
Edward B. Shaw, enl. Dec. 23, 1863; must. out Aug. 10, 1865.
John G. Stout, enl. Jan. 4, 1864; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.
Thomas Tyler, enl. Jan. 14, 1864; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.
Charles P. Tyler, enl. Aug. 17, 1864; must. out June 6, 1865.
William Wilfolne, enl. Dec. 29, 1863; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.
Joseph Williams, enl. Dec. 23, 1863; must. out Aug. 24, 1865.
Lemuel G. Welch, corp., enl. Dec. 23, 1863; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.

Company H.

Captain, Ethan T. Harris; First Lieutenant, Barnet Birdsell; Second Lieutenant, John Bamford.
Henry Allison, enl. Jan. 3, 1864; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.
William E. Brooks, enl. Dec. 15, 1863; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.
Enoch Brooks, enl. Jan. 1, 1864; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.
Robert Bell, enl. Dec. 15, 1863; disch. April 7, 1864.
Henry C. Beebe, enl. Dec. 9, 1863; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.
Benjamin F. Barracliff, enl. Dec. 11, 1863; must. out May 31, 1865.
Franklin W. Buzby, enl. Dec. 24, 1863; corp. Dec. 31, 1864; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.
George S. Buck, enl. Dec. 31, 1863; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.
Charles B. Buck, enl. Dec. 31, 1863; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.
Jacob H. Brown, farrier, enl. Dec. 31, 1863; must. out Aug. 21, 1865.
James Bradford, enl. Dec. 31, 1863; killed in action Sept. 19, 1864.
Charles Clark, enl. Dec. 31, 1863; corp. May 19, 1864; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.
William Clark, enl. Dec. 31, 1863; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.
James M. Clark, enl. Jan. 1, 1864; disch. disability Oct. 20, 1864.

Robert G. Clymer, enl. Dec. 22, 1863; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.
Elam Crozier, enl. Dec. 31, 1863; corp. July 1, 1865; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.
Benjamin Couzzans, enl. Feb. 1, 1864; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.
Samuel V. Davis, enl. Dec. 31, 1863; died Feb. 10, 1864.
James Drummond, enl. Jan. 2, 1864; must. out Aug. 3, 1865.
Theodore A. Dare, 1st sergt., enl. Dec. 12, 1863; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.
George M. Dodd, enl. Sept. 3, 1864.
Theodore W. Elmer, enl. Dec. 7, 1863; corp. May 19, 1864; died Jan. 13, 1865.
Charles G. Edwards, enl. Dec. 31, 1863; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.
Joseph H. Fithian, corp., enl. Dec. 11, 1863; sergt. Oct. 25, 1864; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.
Lewis R. Finley, corp., enl. Dec. 31, 1863; must. out June 19, 1865.
Enoch B. Garrison, enl. Dec. 31, 1863; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.
John Garretson, enl. Dec. 22, 1863.
James Garrison, enl. Dec. 31, 1863; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.
John E. Gorton, farrier, enl. Dec. 21, 1863; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.
Samuel Harris, enl. Dec. 31, 1863; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.
Helms Heritage, enl. Jan. 2, 1864; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.
Daniel Heaton, enl. Jan. 2, 1865; died April 30, 1865.
Levi J. Harker, enl. Oct. 5, 1864; must. out Aug. 3, 1865.
Samuel H. Jones, enl. Dec. 7, 1863; missing in action Sept. 22, 1864.
Elwood Jones, enl. Dec. 31, 1863; died Jan. 10, 1865.
William C. Lore, sergt., enl. Dec. 31, 1863; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.
William G. Loder, enl. Jan. 1, 1864; disch. disability June 9, 1864.
Franklin McCandless, enl. Dec. 31, 1863; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.
Bartholomew Meder, enl. Dec. 22, 1863; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.
George Master, enl. Dec. 22, 1863; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.
Howard Minot, enl. Dec. 31, 1863; corp. Oct. 25, 1864; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.
Harrison McNeely, enl. Dec. 31, 1863; must. out August, 1865.
Mathias Murphy, enl. Dec. 31, 1863; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.
Jonathan McCowan, enl. Dec. 16, 1863; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.
Samuel A. McClintock, enl. Dec. 31, 1863; must. out May 18, 1865.
Edward McQuillian, enl Jan. 2, 1864; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.
Daniel Newcombe, enl. Dec. 31, 1863; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.
Henry Peterson, enl. Dec. 7, 1863; died Sept. 10, 1864.
Isaiah Palmer, enl. Dec. 31, 1863; died Aug. 1, 1865.
Robert Potts, enl. Jan. 1, 1864; corp. Sept. 21, 1864; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.
Burris Plummer, corp., enl. Jan. 2, 1864; sergt.-maj. May 19, 1864; must. out June 9, 1865.
Daniel Robinson, enl. Dec. 31, 1863; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.
George W. Robinson, enl. Dec. 31, 1863; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.
Leonard L. Rorey, enl. Jan. 2, 1864; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.
Samuel T. Strang, enl. Dec. 31, 1863; disch. disability March 9, 1865.
Theodore F. Strang, bugler, enl. Dec. 13, 1863; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.
Daniel R. Seeds, enl. Dec. 31, 1863; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.
William E. Schuyler, corp., enl. Dec. 5, 1863; sergt. July 1, 1865; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.
John Sharp, enl. Jan. 2, 1864; must. out June 9, 1865.
Jacob Spahr, sergt., enl. Dec. 31, 1863; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.
Aaron Schellenger, enl. Dec. 18, 1863; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.
Isaac Swing, enl. Dec. 16, 1863; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.
James Synrar, enl. Dec. 9, 1863; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.
Sheppard F. Stewart, sergt., enl. Dec. 14, 1863; must. out June 6, 1865.
Azor E. Swinney, sergt., enl. Dec. 15, 1863; killed in action Sept. 19, 1864.
Theodore F. Sheppard, enl. Dec. 22, 1863; corp. June 25, 1865; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.
Lewis Schaible, sergt., enl. Dec. 22, 1863; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.
John L. Smith, enl. Dec. 24, 1863; corp. June 25, 1865; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.
Michael Sligar, enl. Dec. 31, 1863; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.
John Trimble, enl. Dec. 22, 1863; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.
Francis Treickle, enl. Dec. 31, 1863.
Frederick Thresh, enl. Dec. 31, 1863; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps April 24, 1865; disch. Aug. 24, 1865.
William Tullis, enl. Jan. 1, 1864; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.
William Wescott, enl. Dec. 23, 1863.
Isaiah Weeks, corp., enl. Jan. 1, 1864; killed in action Sept. 19, 1864.
Walker G. West, enl. Dec. 14, 1863; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.
William A. Wright, enl. Dec. 31, 1863; must. out June 15, 1865.
Charles S. Wallen, corp., enl. Feb. 5, 1864; 1st sergt. Oct. 25, 1864; 2d lieut. Aug. 4, 1865; must. out Aug. —, 1865.

CHAPTER XIX.

CIVIL WAR.—(*Continued.*)

THIRTY-SEVENTH AND THIRTY-EIGHTH REGIMENTS AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS.

Thirty-seventh Regiment.—The Thirty-seventh, which was a hundred days' regiment, was recruited in May and June of 1864. It was mustered into the service of the United States on the 23d of the latter month, with the following field and staff officers:

Colonel, E. Burd Grubb; Lieutenant-Colonel, John S. Barlow; Major, John Danforth; Quartermaster, J. W. Kinsey; Surgeon, Henry C. Clark; Assistant Surgeons, M. Robinson and E. P. Hancock; Adjutant, Parker Grubb.

On the 28th of June the regiment left Trenton, and on its arrival at Washington it was ordered to Bermuda Hundred. Thence it went to Spring Hill, near the Appomattox River, and on the 28th of August to the extreme front at Petersburg. On the 25th of September it left for Trenton, where it was mustered out on the 1st of October, 1864.

During most of its term of service the regiment was scattered in detachments, and engaged in fatigue duty. While working in trenches and rifle-pits five of its members were killed, and twenty-nine wounded. The *personnel* of the regiment was not up to the ordinary standard. Many of the men had passed the usual age of military service, and many others had not reached that age. They did their duty, however, like veterans, and on retiring from the service they were complimented in a general order for their efficiency. The regiment was never in battle.

THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

Company D.

Augustus Stewart.

Company F.

John Harker.
George M. Morris.
Lemuel G. Peterson.
Harry D. Cramer.
George W. Davis.
John H. Edwards.
Gilbert G. Fowler.
Alvin Gaunt.
Alfred Green.
George W. Hutchinson.
Thomas Ivins.
Thomas J. Lacy.
Charles Morris.
Harry Robertson.
Clement E. Shaw.
Richard Simpkins.
Moses Tallman.
William Wilson.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Company F.

Joseph T. Brown (sergt.).
Theodore F. Buck (sergt.).
Israel L. Fish (sergt.).
Isaac H. Brown (sergt.).
George Moore.
J. Calvin McMahan (corp.).
George W. McPherson (corp.).
William C. Westcott (corp.).
Henry S. Lee (corp.).
James Bright (wagoner).
Elbert Bradford.
Amos B. Blackwood.
Robert J. Buck.
Wm. F. Drament (corp., died).
Samuel Gallagher.
Lewis G. Mitchell.
John C. Nixon.
William M. Ogden.
Ephraim Parvin.
William Pogue.
John Randolph.
William E. Roberts.
Hosea R. Robinson (died).
Charles Strang.
Elmer C. Ware.

Thirty-eighth Regiment.—This regiment was raised in the summer and autumn of 1864; its organ-

ization being completed by the 15th of October. The field and staff officers of the regiment were:

Colonel, William H. Sewell; Lieutenant-Colonel, Ashbel W. Angel; Major, William H. Tantum; Adjutant, Edwin G. Smith; Quartermaster, Israel Wells; Surgeon, Richard Thomas, Jr.; Assistant Surgeons, Israel Hart, William S. Combs; Chaplain, Charles R. Hartranft.

On leaving the State the regiment was sent, successively, to City Point, Bermuda Hundred, and Fort Powhattan, on the James River, about fifteen miles below City Point. Here it remained till the surrender of Lee, engaged in protecting a line of telegraph some forty miles in length, and keeping open the river. Although it participated in no general engagement, it frequently had skirmishes with parties of guerrillas. The duties of the regiment were faithfully performed, and had it been called into actual combat it would doubtless have acquitted itself with honor.

THIRTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Gloucester County.

Company C.

John S. Turner (corp.).
Joseph Andrews.
David Boice.
Cyrus W. Buller.
David Bunning.
James Craig.
Elisha Clark.
Thomas Grealy.
Benjamin Harris.
Joseph E. Headley.
Benjamin B. Hughes.
David Lewallen.
John Morgan.
William Robertson.
John J. Stewart (corp.).
Joseph Surran.
Joseph T. Turner.
Samuel Wolbert.

Company D.

Captain, Jacob D. Wilson; First Lieutenant, John N. Cottrell; Second Lieutenants, Joseph T. Harnes, Edmund H. Mendenhall.

Privates.

Edward H. Black.
John Bond.
Asa Bond.
Robert W. Burkett.
John R. Batten (corp.).
Charles Brown.
Robert Burt.
John H. Brown.
Charles L. Barnes.
Samuel P. Barnes.
John Carr.
Maskill Duboice.
Benjamin C. Davis, Jr.
John A. Ewing.
Ezekiel English.
John Ennis.
William Givens.
Benjamin Gill.
Hugh Hines.
Charles Huplet.
Samuel D. Lock.
Seth H. Leap.
William B. Lloyd.
Phineas F. Ledden.
Joseph M. Mattson.
Terence McNulty.
Josiah Pedrick.
Samuel B. Platt.
Charles Pierson.
William Ruchers.
Samuel Richardson.
Charles W. Rice.
Amos Sack.
Charles Storms.
John Swift.
Martin H. Schueder.
Leonard Sparks.
Patrick Toole.
Charles E. Thompson.
John Toole.
George Uron.
George Walker.
Samuel B. Ward.
Foster S. Zanes.

Company E.

James Skill.
Frederick J. Smith.

Salem County.

Company A.

Charles E. Hetzell.

Company C.

William M. White.

Company D.

Alfred Jenkins.

Cumberland County.

Company C.

Captain, Henry J. Spaulding; First Lieutenant, L. Clinton McMahon; Second Lieutenant, William D. Jackson.

John W. Wade (sergt.).
Francis G. Hawkins (sergt.).
John W. Simmons (sergt.).
Nicholas Griner (sergt.).
John W. S. Cawman (sergt.).
Jabez Scholes (corp.).
Albert Randolph (corp.).
Jonathan B. Rose (corp.).
John N. Loper (corp.).
Josiah Garrison (corp.).
Robert P. Nixon (corp.).
Stephen C. Abbot.
Jonathan Brown.
Joseph F. Biggs.
Levi Baily.
Byron L. Conway.
Charles P. Cobb.
Robert Carson.
Jesse E. Cassaboom.
Philip W. Carter.
Nathan S. Champion.
Rudolph Edwards.
William J. Frain.
Alexander Fowler.
Eli Garrison.
Dayton L. V. Hess.
Richmond Henry.
George V. Hawkins.
John W. Hover.
Job Hiles.
Alphonso A. Jones.
George M. Keen.
Franklin Murphine.
John Murphine.
William G. Madden.
George Y. Mason.
Wesley S. Matticks.
John Matticks.
Andrew L. Maines.
Henry V. Madden.
Frank L. Mather.
George W. Nabb.
Hiram L. Pettit.
Jacob L. Platt
Amos Penn.
Gilbert G. Richmond.
George Runkle.
Thomas Reed.
John Richards.
Joseph G. Souder.
Abraham Sawyer.
John Scholes.
Lewis S. Sockwell.
John Simpkins.
Charles E. Shaw.
Israel Styles.
Abden A. Shaw.
Seely F. Sheppard.
Gustave Shear.
Godfrey Schear.
Felix F. Turner.
Zingles Van Hook.
David C. Vanneman.
Luke W. Vanneman.
Richard Walker.
Edward Walker.
William Welden.
John Wolford.

Company H.

James Chambers.

Company K.

William Hoffman.

Volunteers in other organizations were as follows:

GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

Eighth Regiment.

Company F.

William S. Bradford, enl. Aug. 9, 1861; trans. from Co. I, 6th Regt.; corp. Sept. 17, 1864; died Oct. 24, 1864.
Charles Earley.

Company G.

Daniel T. Bendalow, enl. Aug. 9, 1861; trans. from Co. D, 6th Regt. must. out July 17, 1865.
Henry Deats, enl. Aug. 9, 1861; trans. from Co. D, 6th Regt.; disch. Aug. 17, 1865, for wounds received in action before Petersburg.
Albert G. Clark, corp.

Company H.

Charles Wilkins.

Fortieth Regiment.

Company A.

Charles Augustine, musician.
William Dopson.

Company B.

William McFarland.
Joseph S. Duffield.
Michael Mulvaine.

Company D.

James Davis, Jr., wagoner.

Company H.

Josiah S. Farney.
Henry Smith.

Battery A.

Coleman Curren, enl. Jan. 1, 1864; trans. to Batt. D Jan. 26, 1864.

Battery B.

John Gibson, enl. Dec. 29, 1863; trans. to Batt. E Feb. 2, 1864.
Robert Hannover, enl. Dec. 29, 1863; trans. to Batt. E Feb. 2, 1864.

Battery D.

John Douglass, enl. Dec. 29, 1863; trans. from Batt. B; must. out June 17, 1865.
Isaac Terpine, enl. Dec. 21, 1863; died March 30, 1864.

SALEM COUNTY.

FORTIETH REGIMENT.

Company C.

William Seyers.

Company E.

Charles S. Tice.

Company I.

Edward S. Davis. Adam S. Rudolph.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Company F.

George W. Hall, enl. Aug. 9, 1861; trans. from Co. K, 6th Regt.; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.

Company G.

Isaac T. Garton, sergt., enl. Aug. 9, 1861; trans. as sergt. from Co. K, 6th Regt.; must. out July 17, 1865.
Joseph W. Henderson, sergt., enl. Aug. 9, 1861; trans. from Co. K, 6th Regt.; must. out July 17, 1865.
William H. Randolph, sergt., enl. Aug. 9, 1861; trans. from Co. K, 6th Regt.; must. out July 17, 1865.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT.

Company A.

Thomas Law, enl. March 25, 1864; trans. to Co. B.

Company D.

Francis Sweeny, enl. June 14, 1864; trans. to Co. I, 12th Regt.

Company E.

Armstrong Powell, drafted Aug. 15, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 12th Regt.

Company K.

William F. Hogbin, drafted Aug. 12, 1864; trans. to Co. E.

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT (GLOUCESTER).

Company C.

Andrew McFarland, enl. Sept. 16, 1864; must. out June 18, 1865.

FIFTEENTH REGIMENT.

Company H.

Henry L. Seymoure, enl. May 28, 1861; died Nov. 2, 1864, of wounds received at Opequan, Va.

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.

Company F.

William Taylor.

Battery B.

John Blizzard, enl. Jan. 2, 1864; trans. to Batt. E Feb. 2, 1864.
James G. W. Craig, enl. Jan. 1, 1864; trans. to Batt. E Feb. 2, 1864.
Ephraim B. Harris, enl. Jan. 1, 1864; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps March 20, 1865; disch. July 21, 1865.
Joseph M. Henry, enl. Jan. 1, 1864; trans. to Batt. E Feb. 2, 1864.
Robert Levick, enl. Jan. 1, 1864; trans. to Batt. E Feb. 2, 1864.
Lemuel Loder, enl. Jan. 1, 1864; trans. to Batt. D Jan. 26, 1864.

Battery C.

Samuel Wood, enl. Feb. 8, 1864; must. out June 19, 1865.

The following are the names of men from Gloucester County who served during the war in organizations of New Jersey, of other States, and of the United States:

John Q. Adams.
William Anderson.
Naphy Accoo.
David Brown.
Jacob Bowman.
William Bunning.
Adam Black.
Theodore Burkett.
Nicholas Beach.
John Coy.
Joseph C. Conover.
George R. Cousins.
Joseph J. Clement.
Joseph L. Coles.
Josiah Duffield.
William Deal.
Hiram Duffield.
Frank J. Faucett.
Miles Foley.
Nathan Fisler.
Leonard Fisler.
Aaron S. Finnaman.
Richard Finnaman.
Alfred French.
Benjamin W. Fowler.
Miles Foley.
William Gibson.
David Grows.
Henry Gilbert.
John Green.
John C. Griffin.
Henry S. Gorman.
David Givens.
Samuel O. Holdcraft.
David Hunt.
Thomas Hunter.
Alfred Hushback.
Thomas J. Hardin.
Samuel Hewett.
Samuel Haywood.
Stacy W. Hazleton.
Martin P. Hornett.
Frank H. Hughes.
David Hutchinson.
William James.
Ezekiel F. Jones.
Aaron W. Knight.
Charles H. Kain (2d lieut.).
John Keeler.
James Lee.
John R. Lewis.
James C. Leap.
Alfred Litus.
Joseph W. Ling.
Thomas Locke.
Charles A. Lloyd.
William H. Mathews.
George Mohring.
William H. McCullough.
John E. Matts.
Peter S. Morris.
John A. Mather.
Henry Montcrief.
Charles Mounce.
James Murphy.
John Murphy.
John Madara.
Charles Pinnaman.
John H. Norris (2d lieut.).
James R. Russell.
John H. Redfield.
Robert Ramsey.
David Ricco.
Charles D. Roy.
Gustave Schaffer.
John S. Smith.
Alfred B. Shute.
Samuel Saunders.
Edward S. Stratton.
Charles T. Stratton.
Abram L. Sharp.
William H. Sturgis.
John S. Simmerman.
Jonathan C. Stiles.
John W. Sparks.
Charles B. Scott.
William C. Stokes (2d lieut.).
Isaac V. Simpson.
Alfred C. Titus.
William Thompson.
Isaac Tracy.
Andrew M. Williams.
Joseph C. Weatherby, Jr.
Thomas Watson.
Joseph C. Wallace.
William H. Wallace.
John C. Wallace.
Patrick Welsh.
William J. Wiley.
William White.
Robert White.
Moses N. White.
Andrew Williams.
Stephen Wilson.
Benjamin F. Wilson.

SALEM COUNTY.

Isaac S. Fry.
Thomas Godfrey.
Miller Jenkins.
John Peacock.
John H. Williams.
Isaac Becket.
William H. Brown.
William Coy.
Elisha Huff.
William Deal.
Edward Frisbey.
George W. Green.
John H. Green.
Israel George.
John R. Green.
Joshua Gibbs.
Thomas Green.
Benjamin B. Grooms.
Nathan Green.
Richard Harry.
John Hall.
William Johnson.
Gibson Johnson.
Draper Jackson.
William H. Johnson.
Thomas Lewis.
Samuel I. Moore.
James Munson.
Samuel Moore.
Samuel Price.
Elias Price.
George Ringold.
Moses Reason.
Jacob Rigby.
William Robinson.
David Shockley.
Moses L. Selvy.
John W. Shockley.
James G. Sullivan.
John A. Sullivan.
William Steward.
George H. Silas.
Harrison Skinner.
Benjamin Sullivan.

Emery Thomas.
Edward G. Thompson.
John Wilson.
Isaac Wringle.
Charles Wrayman.
William H. Warner.
Franklin W. Warick.
John B. Young.
James Young.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Wilson B. Colvin.
Thomas F. Campbell.
George W. Shute.
Lewis M. Tucker.
George W. Taylor.
John Q. Adams.
William Berry.
Joseph Bond.
Thomas Crawford.
Wesley Downs.
James Denman.
Robert Gould.
Joseph H. Graves.
William Goldsborough.
Jacob B. Johnson.
Charles H. Lloyd.
George Lloyd.
John W. Miller.
William Morrison.
George H. Miller.
Samuel Murray.
Jedediah Pierce.
Harmica Pierce.
Hosea Pierce.
Mark Pierce.
Daniel G. Rose.
Samuel Riley.
John S. Willis.
John W. Winchester.

CHAPTER XX.

SIXTH REGIMENT, NATIONAL GUARD N. J.

THERE were in West New Jersey, in 1869, but two military companies connected with the State militia, one in the city of Burlington, and one in Camden.

By an act of the Legislature approved in March, 1869, the old militia system of the State was abolished and a new law was passed, organizing the national guard.

By an order from headquarters the two companies mentioned were constituted the Fifth Battalion of the Third Brigade of the National Guard of the State of New Jersey, and E. J. Jackson was commissioned as major, and assumed command of the battalion. Three additional companies were immediately formed and added to the organization, thus constituting it a full battalion, and the following staff officers were appointed: Adjutant, Solon R. Hankinson; Paymaster, William Sexton; Quartermaster, Jacob Hill; Surgeon, H. Genet Taylor; Assistant Surgeon, J. Orlando White; and Chaplain, Rev. William H. Jefferys. Adjt. Hankinson resigned, and in January, 1820, D. B. Murphy was commissioned first lieutenant and adjutant of the battalion.

In August, 1870, another company was organized at Atlantic City and added to the battalion, thus creating a necessity for a regimental organization, and accordingly the Sixth Regiment was organized, and Col. James M. Scovel, Lieut.-Col. William H. Hemsing, and Maj. Richard H. Lee were elected field officers.

The commandants of the regiment since have been, Col. William J. Sewell, elected 1873, and Col. E. Burd Grubb, 1877. The present field officers, elected in 1882, are, Colonel, William H. Cooper; Lieutenant-Colonel, J. C. Lee; and Major, G. W. Smith.

The regiment was called out in August, 1877, to suppress the labor riots at Phillipsburg, N. J., and continued on duty during seventeen days. Company K, of Vineland, became a part of this regiment March 14, 1876, and Company E, of Woodbury, March 22, 1880.

CHAPTER XXI.

RAILROADS IN SOUTHERN NEW JERSEY.

THE system of railroads that ramify through Southern New Jersey was not commenced till some years after railroads were in operation in many other parts of the country. This part of the State is not situated where the needs of travel or commerce require the establishment of a great thoroughfare, and until experience had demonstrated the practicability of these roads for local business they were not likely to come into existence in a region like this. Of their effect in the development of the resources of this part of the State it is hardly necessary to speak.

About the year 1840 a railroad was built between Camden and Woodbury. The route was the same as that of the present railroad from Camden to North Woodbury crossing, thence in a direct line to the present brick grist-mill near the bridge in Woodbury, which mill was erected for the depot of that road. The road was at first operated by steam, but after a time it became embarrassed financially, and came into the possession of Amos Campbell, who operated it by horse-power, till finally it ceased to be used. It was constructed in the primitive style of building railroads, with flat iron on stringers for rails.

The West Jersey Railroad Company was incorporated by an act of the Legislature approved Feb. 3, 1853. This act authorized the construction of a railroad from Camden, through the counties of Gloucester, Salem, Cumberland, and Cape May, to a point at or near the city of Cape Island, in the latter county. In 1857 this road was put in operation between Camden and Woodbury. It had then been built two or three years, but not operated. It was built mainly by the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company.

The Millville and Glassboro Railroad Company was incorporated by an act approved March 9, 1857. The route prescribed was "from the village of Millville, in Cumberland County, to such a point at or near to the village of Glassboro, in the county of Gloucester, as may be deemed convenient." This road was at once constructed and put in operation between its termini, a distance of twenty-two miles. From Glassboro to Woodbury passengers were taken in coaches. To obviate this inconvenience the West Jersey road was extended to Glassboro.

The principal stockholder in the Millville and Glassboro road was Richard D. Wood, and it was said that connection was established between the two roads sooner than would otherwise have been

because of the well-grounded apprehension that he would extend his road to Red Bank, and thus establish communication with Philadelphia by that route. The extension of the West Jersey road was at the same time continued to Bridgeton.

The Salem Railroad was constructed from Elmer to Salem, a distance of sixteen miles, soon after the extension of the West Jersey road to Bridgeton. The route prescribed in the charter, which was passed in 1856, was "from a point in the town of Salem, or within one mile thereof, to any point on the West Jersey Railroad, at Woodbury or south thereof, which the directors may deem most eligible." The limit of time for the completion of the road was seven years from the 4th of July, 1856; but by a supplement, approved Feb. 17, 1865, this time was extended to June 4, 1870.

The Cape May and Millville Railroad Company was incorporated by an act approved March 9, 1863. This act superseded the supplement to the charter of the Millville and Glassboro Railroad Company, which authorized that company to extend their road to any point on or near Cape Island. The separate charter was requested by the Millville and Glassboro Company. The termini named were Millville and Cape Island, and all the lands, rights of way, and privileges acquired by the Millville and Glassboro Company were conveyed and assigned to the new corporation. In all these charters the power was reserved to the State of having an appraisement made of the property belonging to the companies, after periods varying from thirty to fifty years from the date of the charter, and becoming the owner of such roads and property by the payment to the companies of the amount of the appraisement in each case.

An act was passed in 1868, the preamble of which set forth that

"WHEREAS, the West Jersey Railroad connects directly with the Millville and Glassboro Railroad, and, by means of the latter, with the Cape May and Millville Railroad, and also connects directly with the Salem Railroad, forming altogether one entire system of railroads, which can be operated with greater economy under one management, and whereas the West Jersey Railroad Company and the Millville and Glassboro Railroad Company have entered into an agreement, bearing date the twelfth day of October, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, providing, among other things, for a consolidation of the two companies, so that all their corporate powers and franchises shall be merged into, and all their corporate property shall be owned by, the West Jersey Railroad Company."

It was enacted that the agreement should be validated and confirmed, and the company was authorized to lease and operate the Cape May and Millville Railroad, and the Salem Railroad, or either of them.

The "Act to authorize the formation of railroad corporations and regulate the same" was approved April 12, 1873, and railroads in Southern New Jersey have since been built under the provisions of that act.

The Swedesboro Railroad, between Woodbury and Swedesboro, was built (1869) at a cost of two hundred and seventy thousand dollars, and was at once leased by the West Jersey Railroad Company. An extension of this road to Woodstown and Salem was completed in 1883.

The Delaware River Railroad, between Woodbury and Penn's Grove, went into operation about 1874. It was first called the Delaware Shore Railroad. It became embarrassed financially, and passed into the hands of a receiver, and was finally purchased by Thomas L. Ogden. After his death, in 1880, it became the property of the Dupont Powder Company, by which it is operated.

The New Jersey Southern Railroad was chartered in 1867, and completed to Vineland in 1872. It extends from Bay Side, on the Delaware River, across Cumberland County, through Bridgeton and Vineland, and northward to New York City. It has recently passed under the control of the Reading Railroad Company.

The Cumberland and Maurice River Railroad was first the Bridgeton and Port Norris Railroad, and was chartered by an act of the Legislature, in 1866. Its termini were indicated in its original title. It was completed about 1875, and was afterward sold under foreclosure of a mortgage, and was reorganized under its present name. The transportation of oysters over this road constitutes the largest item in its business. From eight to fifteen car-loads are carried over it daily.

The West Jersey and Atlantic City Railroad, from Newfield, on the Millville and Glassboro Road, to Atlantic City, was put in operation in 1881. All these, except the Delaware River, the Southern New Jersey, and the Cumberland and Maurice River Railroads, have come to be controlled and operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and under the excellent management of this, as well as of the Reading company, the wants of the public are consulted and supplied.

CHAPTER XXII.

GEOLOGY OF SOUTHERN NEW JERSEY.[1]

IN the study of the geology of Southern New Jersey it is thought best to lay down some of the principles of the science that the general reader may understand the statements made, and also to satisfy him that the assertions are made from what is believed to be the latest scientific explanation of the formation of our planet.

The weight of evidence is in favor of the theory that there was a time in the early history of our globe when its constituents were in a gaseous state in space, and were kept so by being at a high temperature,—supposed to be 2000° Cent. That at this time the cooling process began. "Professor Helmholtz has calculated, from the rate of cooling of lavas, that the

[1] By J. Down Heritage, M.D.

earth, in passing from 2000° (760° Fahr.) to 200° Cent. (76°), must have taken *three hundred and fifty millions* of years." (Dana's Manual of Geology, p. 147.) "But the temperature when the Archæan, or first period of the world's history, ended was probably not over 38° Cent. (100° F.), to reach which many scores of millions of years must have been passed."

This cooling process was carried on until the various elements of the globe, through chemical agency, crystallized into a crust on the surface and the various rocks were formed, while the internal molten condition of the globe was kept up, and through the agency of the internal heat from gaseous expansion the various elevations of the earth's surface were brought about, and volcanoes were formed as outlets or vents for the pent-up fires in the centre of the earth.

In the cretaceous period the region of a large part of the Rocky Mountains, and of the Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific borders of the continent, were beneath the sea, but mostly near its surface; the marine life of the sea contributed to the forming of cretaceous beds. Now, the marine beds, filled with cretaceous fossils, are at a height of ten to eleven thousand feet in the Rocky Mountain region, at a maximum height on the Pacific border of only five thousand feet, in Alabama of seven to eight hundred feet, and in New Jersey not over four hundred feet. (Dana's Manual of Geology, p. 783.)

Through a succession of ages, the length of which it is impossible to conjecture, the surface of the globe was cooled, until, from the inclination of the axis of the globe to the sun or other causes, there became what is denominated a glacial period, or one of intense cold.

These successive ages are the periods of geological time. They are given by Dana as follows:

I. ARCHÆAN TIME:
   1. The Azoic age.
   2. Eozoic,—a long period without life, except in the last of the period there appears algæ, or sea-weed.

II. PALEOZOIC TIME:
   1. Age of invertebrates.
   2. Age of fishes.
   3. Age of coal plants.

III. MESOZOIC TIME:
   Age of reptiles.

IV. CENOZOIC TIME:
   1. Age of mammals, tertiary.
   2. Age of man, quaternary.

The geological formation of Southern New Jersey is of the cretaceous and tertiary formation of the Cenozoic age, or most recent in the world's history.

We will now return to the glacial period, at which time, in the history of Southern New Jersey, the mouth of the Delaware River was at Trenton; at that time the weight of evidence goes to prove that the upper portion of the State, or Northern New Jersey, also New York, and the New England States, were in a condition of eternal frost, and glaciers occupied much of the territory. It is conjectured by scientists to have been elevated since that age. The coast-line of New Jersey was then from Raritan Bay, near New York City, across the State to Trenton, and thence down the east shore of the Delaware River to Penn's Grove on the Jersey shore. The line of coast from Trenton across the State to Raritan Bay is marked by a line of hills composed of what is known as "drift," being the gravel, boulders, and other indestructible débris of the glaciers at that time occupying the northern part of the State.

The evidences of glacial action are found to a limited extent in our State, but are very marked in the more indestructible rocks in the New England States and New York, where are found smooth grooves cut and polished in the granite walls of the mountains; all these scratches having one general direction, being southward to southeastward in New England; southwestward in Western New York (see Dana's Manual of Geology, page 531), as follows:

"TABLE OF DILUVIAL SCRATCHES ON THE TRAP-ROCKS.

Localities.	Direction.
Palisade Mt., near summit, east of Inglewood	S. 40° E.
" " S. E. of Englewood, on Palisade Avenue	S. 35° E.
" " S. E. of English Neighborhood	S. 20° E.
" " road between Fort Lee and Fort Lee Station	S. 30° E.
" " near Guttunburg Brewery	S. 20° E.
" " top of bluff north of Fort Lee	S. 20° E.
" " Rock over Bergen Tunnel	S. 20° E.
Bergen Neck, shore of Newark Bay	S. W.
" " " " "	S. E.
Southwest of Paterson, south bank of Morris Canal	S. 70° W.
First Mountain, west slope, south of Paterson	S. 75° E.
" " " " near the Notch	S. 75° E.
" " near Llewellen Park	S. 50° W.?
West of Paterson, on the road to Little Falls, south bank of Passaic	S. 60° W.
Second Mt, west slope, near the line between Passaic and Essex Counties	S. 40° E.
Second Mt., west slope, north of Mt. Pleasant turnpike	S. W.
" " Mt. Pleasant turnpike	S. W.
Half-mile east of Pompton Furnace, north of the Paterson road	S. 15° W.
Near the site of old furnace, Pompton Furnace	S. 10° W.
Hook Mountain, road crossing to Beavertown	S. 25° W.
" " near Beavertown	S 40° W.
" " south of the peat-works	S. 60° W.
" " west slope	S 65° W.
" " " " near south end of the mountain	S. 55° W."

—(Cook's Geology of New Jersey, page 228.)

Other evidence is that of immense boulders along this coast-line, weighing hundreds of tons of rock, which has no representation in our State. In some instances it is possible to conjecture fairly, accurately, the mountain from which this boulder was torn farther to the north, and masses of native copper occur in the drift of Connecticut and New Jersey that were taken from veins nearly north of the places where they occur. (Dana's Manual, page 529.)

The whole of Southern New Jersey was at that time undoubtedly under water, and from this coast-line—from Trenton to Raritan Bay—the descent into the Atlantic was probably much more abrupt than at present, as "off the coast of New Jersey for a distance of eighty miles there is a depth of only six hundred feet at the present time, and from this line the ocean basin dips off at a steep angle" (Dana's Manual, page 11); whereas the dip—inclination or descent—of the various strata of clay, marls, etc., underlying the

southern part of the State, is about thirty feet to the mile, southeasterly direction. (Professor Cook's Geology of New Jersey, page 245.) From this statement the ocean-floor at the time of the commencement of the deposit of clay upon it at Egg Harbor Bay (which lies at nearly right angles to Trenton to the drift across the State) would be one thousand six hundred and eighty feet. Therefore the dip or descent was nearly three times as great then as in the present descent of the ocean-floor off the Jersey coast for eighty miles. Upon this ocean-floor was spread through the ages a deposit or stratum (like a huge blanket) of plastic clay varying in thickness or depth at different places, but estimated by Professor Cook to be two hundred and ten feet in thickness (Geology of New Jersey, page 246), and is believed to have been formed from disintegration of gneiss rock.

The outcrop of this clay-bed, two hundred and ten feet thick, is found on the shore of Raritan Bay, a little south of Cheesequakes Creek (of Congressional fame), crossing the State and outcropping at various places until it nearly reaches the Delaware River at Bordentown. It follows about a mile east of the river, and reaches its bank at Gloucester City, coming to the surface at various places,—Woodbury Creek, a mile from its mouth, Mantua Creek, near Paulsboro, Raccoon Creek, a mile above Bridgeport, thence in the same direction to the Delaware, near Penn's Grove. (Cook.)

These clays are known as fire-clay, potter's-clay, and lignite, and are a source of much commercial value for purposes of manufacture where such crude materials are to be used for any purpose. This stratum of clay undoubtedly underlies the whole of Southern New Jersey, though it is probable its greatest thickness was along the original coast-line.

The organic remains found in this clay are those of the fresh-water mussel and some other fresh-water shells, trunks and branches of trees, in one place twenty-five feet in thickness, and a stratum of "four feet of clayey sand containing leaf impressions; and from the leaves found, from the bark, and from the rings of annual growth, the evidence is conclusive that the age of broad-leaved plants was then begun." (Cook.)

We have now laid the foundation, or shown how nature has done it, of the southern part of the State, and before proceeding to explain the deposit of the remaining strata will state that undoubtedly through the ages, at uncertain periods of time, there has been a gradual elevation of the surface of the globe in this particular locality, and during the Champlain period there was unquestionably an elevation from some cause—probably those mentioned as usually causing such phenomena,—the internal heat of the globe and gaseous expansion resulting therefrom—of Southern New Jersey.

This hypothesis being correct, then commenced the deposit of clay, nearly two hundred and seventy-seven feet in thickness. Our theory of upheaval of the earth's surface being correct (and we have shown from the highest authority that there are evidences of marine life in mountains fifteen thousand feet high), it is safe to conjecture that at this period of the world's history a more rapid process of elevation began in Southern New Jersey; besides, other climatic and disintegrating changes took place,—changes of direction of the Gulf Stream,—which deposited on the ocean-floor this deposit of clay marl two hundred and seventy-seven feet in thickness, the outcrop of which is shown between Raritan and Sandy Hook Bays on the northeast, following the southeast line of the outcrop of the plastic clays to Bordentown, on the Delaware, and thence in a nearly direct line down the east shore of the Delaware River to a point near and below Penn's Grove.

When these clay marls are exposed they show crusts of a reddish material; below the surface it is dark-colored clay mixed with grains of green sand.

This formation is dug for fertilizing purposes at various points, but is not of sufficiently rich material to make it a valuable acquisition to the farmer except it is of very convenient access.

Shells are found in this formation, but not in such quantities as are seen in the marl-beds.

The gradual upheaval of the State continuing, there was another deposit, known as the *lower marl-bed*, thirty feet in thickness; *red sand*, one hundred feet; *middle marl-bed*, forty-five feet; *yellow sand*, forty-three; *upper marl-bed*, thirty-seven feet. The total thickness of the foregoing deposit since the glacial period being seven hundred and forty-two feet. (Cook.)

The plan followed by Professor Cook, the State geologist, has been to give a chapter (v.) on "Marl-Beds," which we will quote:

"The series of strata comprised under this name include those beds of green sand which have obtained so high a reputation, under the name of marl. The district in which they have their outcrop is widely known as the marl region, and occupies a strip of country from six to fifteen miles wide, and stretches from the ocean below Sandy Hook to Salem, on the Delaware. The soil over this district is more or less sandy, remarkably free from stones and boulders" (though there are scattered through the district quarries of a conglomerate stone, which is evidently of recent formation, and is used for building purposes), "and in most parts in a high state of cultivation and very productive. When exposed in natural or artificial sections several well-marked beds and layers can be characterized.

"These several beds having a strike of south 55° west and a dip to the southeast of twenty to thirty-three per mile, having their outcroppings in the order of their occurrence; that which is lowest appearing farther to the northwest, and that which is higher in the series farther to the southeast. A line marked 'Register line,' known as the 'strike,' is drawn across

the State, which shows all parts of the lower marl-bed, which outcrop at the level of tide-water. This line touches the lower marl-bed at tide-water on Sandy Hook Bay, opposite Red Bank, near the mouth of Hop Creek, at Mount Holly, Clement's Bridge, Mantua, and above Sculltown, at Marshallville, Salem County, and St. George's, Delaware. The distance from St. George's to Sandy Hook Bay is one hundred and six miles, and finding the marl at intermediate points on the same level, and in the same line, proves that there is no important change of direction in the strike for the whole distance. The true bearing of this line is south 55° west. It is evident from an inspection of the map that the belt of country in which this formation lies narrows towards the southwest, and the strike of the white clay as taken at tide-water between Bordentown and Cheesequakes is south 52° west, and that of the middle marl-bed, between Parker's Creek, near Eatontown, and Salem, is south 55° west. Many verifications of these bearings have been made upon shorter lines, and they have been uniformly found to agree. Those parts of the various outcroppings which are thirty feet above tide appear a mile northwest of this 'Register line.' Those which are sixty feet above, two miles northwest, and so on."

In an article of this length it is impossible to go minutely into the chemical composition of these various strata, which through the ages have at each upheaval of South Jersey been spread upon the ocean-floor, but I think the following table, as compiled by Professor Cook, will be sufficient for the purpose of the general reader:

"Divisions.	Subdivisions.
Plastic clay	Fire-clays.
	Potter's clay.
	Lignite.
Clay marls	Clayey green sand.
	Laminated sands.
Lower marl-bed	Sand marl.
	Blue shell marl.
	Marl and clay.
Red sand	Dark micaceous clay.
	Red sand.
	Indurated green earth.
Middle marl-bed	Chocolate marl.
	Green marl.
	Shell layers.
	Yellow limestone and limesand.
Yellow sand	Yellow sand.
Upper marl-bed	Green marl.
	Ash marl.
	Blue marl.

"The above is a table of the divisions of the cretaceous formation in the order of their occurrence, beginning with the lowest."

We have now gone over the geological formation of Southern New Jersey in a very brief manner in consequence of being limited in amount of space. It only remains to say that wherever these outcroppings of clay occur it may be used in the manufacture of brick, pottery, etc., and therefore has a commercial value. In the outcrop of the marl it is very extensively used as a fertilizer, and along the line through the State extensive operations are carried on in digging and furnishing it for local use and sending it to distant States. There are many localities which owe their prosperity and fertility almost entirely to marl.

The surface formation of this part of the State is such as would naturally occur as the water of the ocean was draining away, there being a water-shed which drains towards the Atlantic Ocean and another in which the streams run into the Delaware River, and there being no rocky formation, the beds of streams in both instances having undoubtedly been formed where least resistance was found to the passage of water. The southern banks of streams usually presenting bluffs of larger or smaller magnitude, while the northern banks usually slope much more gently down to the water's edge.

CHAPTER XXIII.

METEOROLOGY OF SOUTHERN NEW JERSEY.[1]

THIS is a subject which, directly or indirectly, interests all classes. Commerce, agriculture, and sanitary science especially are largely benefited by every advance in the science of meteorology.

In considering the elements of New Jersey weather it is not atmospheric phenomena alone that require attention, but the ocean and bay, on the east and south, furnish important data.

While prosecuting the coast survey investigations, Lieut. Bache discovered that the great Gulf Stream, in performing its sinuous journey northward and eastward, often makes a deflection of thirty to one hundred miles to the westward, and thus our Jersey shores, with our extensive hummocks and vast inland plateaus, receive the warmth which the southern breezes carry from this immense reservoir of the sun's treasured-up forces.

By reason of the proximity of South Jersey to the bay and ocean, with its favoring winds, the warmth of the ocean current, the wonderful sanitary conditions of its climate, this whole region is much more favorably situated for agriculture and fruit growing than any similar amount of territory in the interior of the country in same latitude.

The water, by virtue of its inherent properties, modifies both extremes of temperature, making the summer less fervid and the winter less rigorous than continental regions in the same latitude, as may be seen from the following illustration which physical science affords: Different substances, subjected to the same degree of heat, do not attain the same temperature. Their differing capacities for becoming heated are called their *specific heat.*

[1] By J. Ingram, M.D., Vineland.

Comparing equal weights of water and air together, the specific heat of water is four times as great as air, and hence an ounce of water losing one degree of heat would raise four ounces of air one degree; but as water is about 814 times heavier than air, an ounce of water losing one degree of heat would raise $814 \times 4 = 3256$ ounces of air one degree. Consider, then, the influence that the constantly recurring thousands and millions of tons of water must exert on the atmosphere of our climate, as it wends its way north and east or west, laden with the untold millions of degrees of heat that the sun is and has for centuries unnumbered been pouring into the tropical ocean.

This shows the immense advantage that this locality possesses over interior districts remote from the genial and equalizing influences of ocean and bay.

J. S. Lippincott, of Haddonfield, N. J., has pointed out in a masterly manner the great benefits to fruit culture arising from proximity to lakes and other bodies of water, as Kelly's Island in Lake Erie in the growth and perfection of the grape, the advantages of Seneca, Cayuga, Champlain, and other lakes on grapes and crops in general, by their storing up great quantities of the sun's heat in summer, and slowly parting with the same in winter, thus modifying the rigors of winter, and preserving vegetation that would otherwise yield to chilling blasts and frosts.

The conditions thus specified tend largely to compensate for any protracted drought to which the region may be subjected, and also to explain why the soil responds so promptly and satisfactorily to the hoe and cultivator of the farmer. The loose, calcareous soil absorbs with wonderful avidity the moisture which the atmosphere brings from the ocean, and thus acquires what other regions only obtain from frequent and heavy rains. The experienced farmer well knows that the untilled field is very unproductive, because the surface soil becomes baked by the sun, and is thus made incapable of absorbing the moisture that is so bountifully supplied from the adjacent ocean and bay.

The elements of the climatic conditions will next demand attention. Under this head we will consider the subjects of wind, rain, frost, snow, etc. And while we cannot minutely specify the exact details of each section of the area under consideration, yet we can give the outlines of such commanding points as will satisfy all inquiring minds of the general drift of the weather phenomena of South Jersey.

A line from Philadelphia to Cape May is the eastern boundary, while the Delaware Bay and River constitute the limits of the territory on the south, west, and north. Geographically the northern and southern points are one degree of latitude apart, while the extreme width is about half a degree of longitude, or from Cedar Lake Station, on the New Jersey Southern Railroad, to Penn's Neck, on the Delaware River.

Philadelphia being a well-known point, and its weather observations recognized everywhere, and because of its close proximity to the territory under consideration, it is deemed advisable to use its records. Care has been taken to take averages of long series of years where possible.

The first topic we shall consider is that of wind. The observations were recorded three times daily, and are unquestionably reliable.

	N.	N. E.	E.	S. E.	S.	S. W.	W.	N. W.
Philadelphia	46	100	50	52	61	247	271	268
Vineland	21	156	22	186	49	323	63	270
Cape May	116	86	89	147	239	72	111	235

These records show the variability of the air currents in the territory named. Philadelphia is marked by southwest, west, and northwest winds, and hence the drying nature of the air as well as the general healthfulness of the city and vicinity. Vineland presents the remarkable feature of a large percentage of northeast, southeast, and south winds, or what may be termed sea breezes, as they all come from quarters partaking of that element, and hence they bring a hygrometric atmosphere that largely compensates for any lack of rain in the growing season.

One marked feature of the Cape May winds is that the aggregate of northeast, east, southeast, and south winds blowing off the ocean constitute more than all the other winds, and thus carry inland the warm vapors of the Gulf Stream, which modify the climatic conditions of all South Jersey, Delaware, and the adjacent territory.

That it is a fact that easterly and southerly winds do add largely to the hygrometric conditions of this region, is shown from the circumstance of the large proportion of rain coming from those directions.

The citation of one year may be taken as a type of all others on this point. During 1870, at Vineland, the amount of rain was 49.343 inches, and of this amount the northeast brought 14.271 inches, east 2.862 inches, southeast 16.81 inches, south 1.975 inches, southwest 11.025 inches, northwest 2.4 inches. This shows that northeast, east, southeast, and south winds brought eleven-sixteenths of the whole, leaving only five-sixteenths for all other points. This shows which are the moist and which are the dry winds, and the reasons for this distinction are so obvious as not to require stating.

The next topic requiring attention is that of the temperature of South Jersey. A general view of this matter may be obtained from the following table, which takes in the northern, middle, and southern regions of the area named:

	Spring	Summer	Autumn	Winter	Year	Max.	Min.
Philadelphia	49.76	74.10	54.20	32.67	52.68	97	3
Newfield	48.49	74.57	54.41	33.09	52.64	.....	.....
Vineland	48.73	74.92	53.81	32.44	52.42	100	10
Greenwich	51.10	73.70	55.50	33.30	53.80	.....	.....
Cape May	50.16	72.90	59.23	32.76	53.76	90	1

By the above tables it appears that during the spring and autumn months at Greenwich, on the

Delaware, and Cape May, on the ocean, the temperature is higher than it is at either Philadelphia, Newfield, or Vineland, and the reason for this is to be found by the relative location of the several places, the two former being on or nearer the water than the latter.

Also, that the temperature during the summer months at Philadelphia, Newfield, and Vineland is higher than at Greenwich or Cape May, and the reason for this is to be sought for in the relative position of the several places as to nearness or remoteness from water as before stated. The water takes in and holds the heat in summer and gives off the same slowly but continuously in winter, hence water is the great climatic equalizer.

I have no data for *late* and *early* frosts outside of Vineland, but give the following for it, and this may approximate the interior of the area named in a like way as showing the cycle of vegetation for South Jersey:

Year.	Frost.			Number of frosty days.	Snow, inches.	Snowy days.	Rainy days.	Amount of rain in inches.
	Latest.	Earliest.	Intervals.					
1866	April 10	October 24	178	92	23½	4	67	40.52
1867	" 20	" 1	164	91	49¾	15	118	48.17
1868	" 24	" 18	177	113	40	13	117	56.33
1869	March 24	" 21	210	101	13¼	7	111	52.70
1870	April 20	" 19	182	76	15	7	99	49.43
1871	" 24	" 21	180	78	36¾	11	113	53.03
1872	" 17	" 12	178	113	49½	11	107	45.03
1873	" 27	" 29	185	92	15½	5	105	54.94
1874	" 30	" 15	169	92	17	3	90	42.38
1875	" 18	" 13	178	101	50	9	104	45.90
1876	" 19	" 12	176	91	25¼	5	103	51.87
1877	" 3	" 29	208	79	36¼	5	100	50 89
1878	March 26	" 29	218	75	7¼	3	100	47.99
1879	April 3	" 26	217	92	11	4	94	45 72
1880	" 9	" 19	181	100	30	7	101	52.02
1881	" 6	" 6	183	97	.....	.....	.....	.....
Averages			187	93	26	8	95	46.06

This table enables any farmer to form a judgment as to when he may sow or plant certain crops with safety in this whole region so as to escape frost. It likewise shows the cycle of vegetable life from frost to frost. Also the number of frosty and rainy days, the amount of snow and rain in the year, or an approximation thereto.

The average indications by the psychrometer is 77 per cent. of moisture. The barometer is an instrument of importance in this region as showing the fluctuations preceding, accompanying, and following storms, but to tabulate its indications to any great extent would occupy too much space with figures that most readers would regard as more dry than edifying. A few special maxima and minima may be given to show the range to which it sometimes reaches in this region. In February, 1876, it reached an elevation of 30.932, and in December, 1874, it was 30.784. A few of the lowest points reached by it are as follows: 28.656 and 28.820; thus showing a range of over two inches, as follows: 30.932 — 28.656 = 2.276. The average of this instrument for seventeen years is 29.940, at an elevation of one hundred and five feet above tide level. The barometer is an element of untold value to the weather observer, and without its indications the Signal Service would be like the mariner without the chronometer in finding his longitude. To make it of practical value, however, it must be observed and studied for years, and that *not alone*, but in connection with winds, with seasons of the year, with the hour of the day, etc., and all its fluctuations must be carefully noted, and the broadest generalizations known to science will reward the conscientious and painstaking student.

Much has been said about the protracted dry weather to which this region of country is liable, but the observations made heretofore on the atmospheric supply of moisture here show that drouths can be as well borne here as in any equal area in the United States without serious injury to crops.

The following table will give an idea of the frequency and duration of these dry periods during the time from 1866 to 1881. These are only the longest periods happening within these months, and no notice is taken of shorter ones, as this would require too much space. This fractional form of expression is for economy of space, and may be relied upon as strictly accurate. Only the growing months are used.

APRIL.

Year	1871	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881
Number of dry days	11	21	13	10	13	11	12

MAY.

Year	1866	1868	1872	1877	1879	1880
Number of dry days	15	11	16	11	14	24

JUNE.

Year	1868	1870	1873	1874	1878	1879	1880	1882
Number of dry days	13	13	14	14	16	13	13	11

JULY.

Year	1866	1868	1869	1873	1874	1877	1878	1879	1881
No. of dry days	12	11	10	10	12	11	15	13	11

AUGUST.

Year	1869	1870	1871	1874	1876	1877	1880	1881
Number of dry days	13	15	12	13	14	11	12	18

From this table we see that May, 1880, had twenty-four consecutive dry days (this embraced two days of April), this being the longest period without rain during the growing season in seventeen years; and of course the grass, clover, and strawberry crops suffered to a considerable extent that year, and this was aggravated by a preponderance of northwest winds that month.

A longer dry period than the above has been met with in other than the growing months, as in November, 1874, a period of thirty days passed without rain or snow; twenty-four dry days also in December, 1877.

As respects the matter of clouds in this region, a single year may be taken as a type of all the rest. In 1879, thirty-one days were entirely clear; in ten hundred and ninety-five observations three hundred

and forty-nine were clear, seven hundred and forty-six were cloudy, and on a scale of ten the degree of cloudiness for the year was six hundred and twenty-four.

A few general considerations on the climatology of South Jersey, and we will close.

If the wind comes from the south, southwest, southeast, east, or northeast, the hygrometer indicates a large degree of moisture, if not complete saturation; but if the wind changes suddenly to west, northwest, or north, the hygrometer shows at once the dry state of the atmosphere. These varying states of the air are quite as obvious in rainy weather as any other, so that the number of rainy days in a given time, or the vertical depth of water, would not be a safe criterion of the hygrometric state of the locality. The course of the wind and the hygrometer itself tell more clearly than aught else the state of the atmosphere as to moisture.

A southeast, east, south, or northeast wind bring to us the same climatic conditions that a west, southwest, or northwest wind carries to Spain or England, viz., a breeze charged with the contents of the Gulf Stream.

The annual quantity of rain falling in England is 32 inches; at San Antonio, 32.7 inches; in France, 25 inches; in Vicksburg, 48.4; Hamburg, 17; Mobile, 61; and yet Mobile has a *dryer* atmosphere than Hamburg,—no contradiction here. A northwest wind bearing down on San Antonio and Mobile passes over a wide scope of dry inland country, which *must* render the atmosphere dry; but the same wind sweeping over France or Hamburg will be charged with abundance of watery vapor. The prevailing winds in both continents are *westerly*, but the results must be diverse on animal and vegetable life,—*vide* the giant pines of California, oaks in Michigan, and as compared with the same genera and species in England, Spain, and Germany.

Our climate invites the invalid from all parts of the country, as here is to be found the golden mean between the enervating miasms of the South and the fierce cold and snow of a five- or six-months' winter.

Here we have no tornadoes, but the healthful breezes that cheer and invigorate both mind and body, and a climate that invites to our midst every nationality under the sun.

HISTORY OF GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

CHAPTER XXIV.

ORGANIZATION AND SUBSEQUENT DIVISIONS OF THE COUNTY.

THE Province of West New Jersey had, in 1682, become quite populous, and for convenience in the administration of justice, it was in May of that year, divided into two jurisdictions or counties, with a Court of Quarter Sessions, a sheriff, and a clerk in each. They were named from the two towns which they included, Burlington and Salem. It was still found inconvenient for the people of the third and fourth tenths, or precincts, to transact their business at distant places, and they availed themselves of the first opportunity which disturbances in the provincial government afforded to remedy this inconvenience for themselves.

Nov. 25, 1685, the Assembly met, but on the same day adjourned, ostensibly on account of the sharpness of the weather, "to some fit and seasonable time." No record appears of the proceedings of this Assembly at any session afterwards till the latter part of 1692, though there is reason to believe that regular sessions were held.

Perhaps no better account can be given of the organization of this county, and the early action of the courts and authorities therein than that of Mickle,[1] which is here substantially copied.

Organization of the County.—On the 26th day of May, 1686, the proprietors, freeholders, and inhabitants generally of the third and fourth tenths, or the territory between the Pensaukin and Oldman's Creeks, met at Arwames, and organized a jurisdiction or county by the adoption of what may be termed a county constitution. This curious instrument, which had ten brief paragraphs, erected the two precincts into a county, ordained a regular court, provided officers, and prescribed the minutiæ of legal practice, and also provided regulations for the marking of hogs and *other cattle.* The following is a literal copy of this constitution:

"CONSTITUTION OF GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

"GLOUCESTER ye 28th May 1686.

"By the Propryetors, Freeholders and Inhabitants of the Third and Fourth Tenths (alias county of Gloucester,) then agreed as followeth:

"Imprimis—That a Court be held for the Jurisdiction and Limits of the aforesaid Tenths or County, one tyme at Axwamus alias Gloucester and another tyme at Red Bank.

"Item—That there be fower courtes for the Jurisdiction aforesaid held in one year at ye dayes and tymes hereinafter mentioned viz: uppon the first day of the first Month, upon ye first day of ye fourth month, on the first day of the seventh month and upon ye first day of the tenth month.

"Item—That the first Court shall be held at Gloucester aforesaid upon the first day of September next.

"Item—That all warrants and summons shall be drawne by the clarke of the Courte and signed by a Justice and soe delivered to the sherriff or his Deputy to Execute.

"Item—That the bodye of each warrant etc. shall contayne or Intimate the nature of the action.

"Item—That a coppy of the Declaration be given along with ye warrant by the Clerke of the Court, that soe the Defendant may have the longer tyme to Consider the same and prepare his answer.

"Item—That all summons, warrants, etc. shall be served and Declarations given at least ten days before the Court.

"Item—That the Sherriffe shall give the Jury summons six dayes before the court be held on which they are to appear.

"Item—That all persons within ye Jurisdiction aforesaid bring into the next courte ye mark of their Hoggs and other Cattell, in order to be approved and recorded."

This was the origin of OLD GLOUCESTER, the only county in New Jersey that derived its existence from the direct action of its own people.

Early Administration of Affairs.—"It would seem," says Gordon, "that the inhabitants of the county deemed themselves a body politic, a *democratic commonwealth* with full powers of legislation."

It will appear by the extracts from the county records, to be hereafter given, that such was their opinion. The courts and grand juries which sat at Red Bank and Arwames would have been formidable tribunals but for the stern integrity with which they exercised extraordinary authority. It must be admitted, however, that the justices chosen by the people under the concessions appear to have been too complaisant to the juries under their direction. Whether it was a verdict changing a freeman to a slave, or a presentment laying the most inconsiderable tax, the entry by the clerk was the same. "To all which ye Bench assents."

"By the joyntt consent of the proprietors," who, during the interregnum in the provincial government, fixed everything, the county-seat was fixed at Arwames.

Recognition of the County.—One statute erecting the county of Cape May in 1692, by reciting that the province had "been formally divided into three counties," gave an indirect sanction to the irregular proceedings of the inhabitants of Gloucester County in forming themselves into a county without the action of the provincial Legislature. An act passed the same year partially defined the boundaries

[1] Reminiscences of Old Gloucester, 1844.

of the county, by making the Pensaukin the division line between it and Burlington, but this was repealed at the next session of the Legislature because of "a great inconveniency seen in that act." In 1694 two laws relating to Gloucester were passed. The first enacted

"that the two distinctions or divisions, heretofore called the Third and Fourth Tenths, be and is hereby laid into one county named, and from henceforth to be called, THE COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER, the limits whereof, bounded with the aforesaid river, called Crapwell (formerly called Penisawkin), on the north, and the river Berkley (formerly called Oldman's Creek) on the south."

It was probably intended that the eastern boundary of the county should be a right line drawn from the head-waters of the Pensaukin to the head-waters of Oldman's Creek. It is certain that Gloucester did not originally reach to the ocean, for the second law, enacted the same year, set forth:

EGG HARBOR ANNEXED TO GLOUCESTER.

"Forasmuch as there are some families settled upon Egg Harbour, and of right ought to be under some jurisdiction, be it enacted by the authority aforesaid that the inhabitants of the said Egg Harbour shall be and belong to the jurisdiction of Gloucester, to all intents and purposes, till such time as they shall be capable, by a competent number of inhabitants, to be erected into a county, any former act to the contrary notwithstanding."

In this dependent condition the Egg Harbor region continued till 1710, when, by a legislative act, it was incorporated with and made a part of Gloucester.

Atlantic County erected.—A hundred and twenty years later the people on the seaboard had acquired, as they thought, "a competent number of inhabitants" to be made a separate county, and accordingly Atlantic County was erected in 1837. A board of commissioners, consisting of three from each of the new counties, was appointed to appraise the public property of the old county and apportion the net value thereof to the new counties according to the population of each. The commissioners for Gloucester County were John Clement, Elijah Bowers, and James Saunders. They found the net value of the public property of the old county of Gloucester (after deducting liabilities) to be $24,195.45, of which $17,247.69½ was the amount apportioned to the new county of Gloucester, and $6947.75½ to the new county of Atlantic.

Attempted Removal of County-Seat.—From time to time during the early part of the present century the question of removing the county-seat to Camden was agitated, and on the 25th of November, 1824, an act was passed by the Legislature of the State authorizing an election in the county of Gloucester to determine whether or not the county-seat should be removed to or within one mile of Camden. The election was held on the 8th day of February, 1825, and the contest was a spirited one. The result was 2516 votes for Woodbury and 1640 for Camden, a majority of 876 in favor of continuing the public buildings at the former place.

Erection of Camden County.—As time went on the convenience of the rapidly-increasing population in the northern part of Gloucester seemed to call for the erection there of a new county, and the measure was favored by some in order to secure to West New Jersey its just share of influence in the State government.

Accordingly, on the 13th of March, 1844, an act was passed by the Legislature erecting the townships of Camden, Waterford, Newton, Union, Delaware, Gloucester, and Washington, then constituting a part of the county of Gloucester, into a separate county by the name of Camden. So violent, however, was the opposition to the measure that the act passed the Assembly by a majority of only one.

By the terms of this act the court-house, jail, and other public property at Woodbury continued to be the property of Gloucester County, but the almshouse and the farm, and the personal property pertaining to them, as well as the other real estate which constituted the almshouse property, was to be owned and occupied jointly by the two counties.

By a supplement to the act erecting the county of Camden, which supplement was approved April 1, 1846, Joseph Saunders, J. B. Harrison, J. K. Cowperthwaite, Edward Turner, and J. J. Spencer were appointed commissioners to divide the public property which belonged to the county of Gloucester at the time of the passage of the act erecting Camden County, between the counties of Gloucester and Camden, excepting real estate and the movable property, which the act reserved for the county of Gloucester. These commissioners met and made an appraisement of all the personal property, moneys, and effects, except as excepted, and after deducting therefrom the amount of the debts against the county at the time of the passage of the act dividing the county of Gloucester, apportioned the balance to the two counties in the ratio of the county tax paid by the several townships which composed the counties in 1843. The surplus revenue of the United States which had been deposited with the county, and the interest thereon, was apportioned in the ratio of the State tax paid by the same townships in the year 1836, the year previous to that in which this deposit was accepted.

By this apportionment the county of Gloucester received of personal property, moneys, and effects a balance of $872.10.

Of the bonds and mortgages for surplus revenue loaned, and interest thereon, there was apportioned to the county of Gloucester the sum of $23,367.30.

The personal property connected with the almshouse was not taken into account in making this division, as it was not believed to come within the intent and meaning of the act by which the commissioners were appointed.

Washington and Monroe restored to Gloucester.—The township of Washington, which was included in the county of Camden when that county was erected, was subsequently divided into the townships

of Washington and Monroe. By a law approved Feb. 28, 1871, it was enacted,—

"That all that part of the county of Camden comprising the townships of Washington and Monroe (except that part of the township of Washington included within the boundaries of the Camden almshouse farm, which is to remain a part of said county of Camden, and be annexed to and made a part of, the township of Gloucester in said county) shall be, and the same is, hereby annexed to and made a part of the county of Gloucester."

Geography and Topography. — The county as now constituted is bounded on the northeast by Camden County, from which it is separated by Timber Creek, Four-Mile Creek, and Great Egg Harbor River; on the southeast by Atlantic County; on the southwest by Cumberland and Salem Counties, Oldman's Creek from its source to its mouth separating it from Salem; and on the northwest by Delaware River.

It has the same general form that it had previous to the separation from it of Atlantic and Camden Counties,—that of a parallelogram extending from northwest to southeast. The water-shed which separates the streams running toward the east and west—a portion of what is sometimes called the "Backbone of New Jersey"—extends in a northeast and southwest direction across the county, near the line between Washington and Monroe, and through Clayton.

It is drained towards the east by Great Egg Harbor River and several smaller streams, and towards the west by Timber, Woodbury, Mantua, Raccoon, and Oldman's Creeks and their affluents, all of which are navigable for some distance inward. Its greatest length between northwest and southeast is about thirty-nine miles, and its greatest width between northeast and southwest about nineteen. It has an area of about four hundred and thirty square miles. The surface is generally level and the soil is sandy.

Divisions of Townships.—As the population of the county has increased the few original townships that were included within the limits of the present county have been divided and subdivided till now there are twelve, viz.: Clayton, Deptford, Franklin, Glassboro, Greenwich, Harrison, Logan, Mantua, Monroe, Washington, West Deptford, and Woolwich.

Population.—The population of the county was in 1790, 3368; 1800, 16,115; 1810, 19,744; 1820, 23,071; 1830, 28,431; 1840, 26,438; 1850, 14,655; 1860, 18,444; 1870, 21,662; 1880, 25,886.

Land Titles.—The acquisition of the title to the land here by the original proprietors, the extinguishment of the Indian title, and the changes which occurred in the early proprietorship have been spoken of elsewhere. It is now exceedingly difficult, and in many cases quite impossible, for individuals to follow the chain of title to their lands back to these early proprietors; for the reason that titles were not recorded here prior to 1785. In a few cases deeds recite this chain of title back, but in most of these few the recital stops short of the original proprietors.

CHAPTER XXV.

EARLY DOINGS OF THE COUNTY AUTHORITIES.

Extracts from Court Records.—The following extracts not only show that the inhabitants of old Gloucester considered themselves, for a time after the constitution was adopted at Arwames, an independent government, with power to prescribe penalties, levy taxes, determine boundaries, and exercise other governmental functions, but they illustrate to some extent the moral and social condition of the early English settlers.

At the court at Red Bank, on the 10th of December, 1686,

"Andrew Wilkie was brought to ye Bar, and the indictment against him for ffelony being read, he pleaded guilty in manner and form." A jury, however, "was empannelled and attested upon his Triall and true deliverance to make between our Lord the King and the prisoner at the bar, etc. *Verdict*—The jury brought in Andrew Wilke, the prisoner, Guilty in the manner and form; and that ye said prisoner ought to make pay to the prosecutor the sum of sixteen pounds. *Sentence*—The Bench appoints that ye said Wilkie shall pay ye aforesaid sixteen pounds by way of servitude viz: if he will be bound by Indenture to ye prosecutor, then to serve him ye terme of four years; but if he condiscended not thereto, then ye court awarded that he should be a servant, and soe abide the terme of five years, and to be accommodated in the tyme of his servitude by his master with meat, drink, cloaths, and washing *according to ye custome of ye county* and fitt for such a servant."

The felony for which this double conviction was had was the theft of goods from Denis Sins, and the sentence was in accordance with the provincial law of 1681, which required thieves to make fourfold restitution, "or be made to work for so long a time as the nature of the offence shall require." Neither law nor custom, however, furnished authority for the following proceedings, which were had at a court held in Gloucester on the 1st of December, 1693:

"The grand jury present William Lovejoy for that, contrary to the order and advice of the Bench, he doth frequent the house of Ann Penstone, and lodge there, none being in ye house but he and ye said Ann with the bastard child. William Lovejoy solemnly promises to appear at the next court, to be held at Gloucester, and to be of very good behaviour during the same time."

First Court.—The first court held under the county organization was in September, 1686. The justices present on the bench were Francis Collins, Thomas Thackera, and John Wood. The jury-list returned by the sheriff included the names of

William Hunt, William Bate, William Alvertson, William Lovejoy, Henry Wood, Jonathan Wood, John Hugge, James Atkinson, Thomas Sharp, Thomas Channders, George Goldsmith, John Ladde, Daniel Reading, John Ithel, John Bethell, Thomas Matthews, William Dalboe, Anthony Neilson, John Matson, Thomas Bull, John Taylor, William Salisbury, Matthew Medcalfe, and William Cooper. At this term, "Upon ye complaynt of Rebecca Hammond against her late master, Robert Zane, for want of necessary apparell as alsoe his failure in some covenants that he was obliged by his indenture to perform—it was ordered yt ye said Rob. Zane, before ye first day of ninth month next, should finde and give to ye said Rebecka Hammond apparell to the vallue of three pounds seven shillings and sixpence, and *alsoe fifty acres of land to her and her heirs forever;* and in case ye sd Rob. *shall dislike* this order *then to stand to and abide by ye Act of Assembly* in the like case provided; whereupon ye sd Rob. Zane did at last declare that he would comply with ye aforesaid order and answer ye same."

The clause of the county constitution relating to the marks on "hoggs" was not obeyed by all the inhabitants, and at this court the clerk was ordered "to warne in those who had made default, to his own house, and there take account and register their markes." The records of these marks are not the least curious parts of the archives of the county. To kill a marked hog, even though its owner was unknown, was a misdemeanor, punishable by fine, and at the December term, 1686, three of the most respectable citizens in the county were fined respectively twelve, ten, and seven shillings for so offending.

On the 1st of March, 1691, John Richards was convicted of perjury, and was sentenced *by the jury*

"to pay twenty pounds fine, or stand in ye pillory one hour. To which ye bench assents, and ye prisoner chusing to stand in ye pillory they award and order the same to be in Gloucester on ye twelfth day of April next between ye hours of ten in ye morning and four in ye afternoon, and condescend to take his owne bond for his appearance at that tyme, under ye penalty and *fortification* of fifty pounds."

Two burglars were convicted at the September term, 1690, and were sentenced to be "burnt to the bone" in the hand with the letter T, or be sold for five years in the West Indies. They chose the latter.

Question of Jurisdiction.—The independence claimed by the county during the disturbances in the provincial government is illustrated by the subjoined extract from the minutes of the court. Gloucester and Burlington seem to have regarded the question of county boundaries as a proper subject for county legislation:

"At a court held at Gloucester on ye first day of 4th mo., 1689, the grand jury having information that the persons formerly appoynted by ye propryetors for fixing ye line of division between ye counties of Burlington and Gloucester have agreed upon a course that shall determine ye same, Doe, in pursuance thereof, order that upon ye seventeenth of this instant ye said lines shall be run, and that Thomas Sharp shall be surveyor for ye doing thereof. That John Walker and John Heritage shall mark ye trees, and that Francis Collins, Richard Heritage, John Key, and John Wills be appointed to see yt the same be duly performed and done. And also that it's judged that ye people in Burlington County may have advice hereof, that they may appear to see the thing completed, if they please. To all which ye Bench assents, and order the procedure thereof in manner above said."

Two years previous to the above proceedings the Burlington people had given offense to Gloucester by holding pleas of crimes belonging to the jurisdiction of Arwames. The Burlington officers who had thus offended the dignity of Gloucester were promptly brought to account. At a court held at Gloucester on the 1st of December, 1687,

"The grand jury present John Wood and Will Warner for conveying forth of this county two prisoners thereof, namely Henry Treadway and Mary Driner, for their tryall at Burlington Court, contrary to the right and privileges of this county, and to the perverting of justice &c. The Bench orders this presentment to be referred to the next court, at which tyme ye sd. John Wood is ordered to appear." At the next court "The presentment of the grand jury of the last court against John Wood, for the conveying of Henry Treadway and Mary Driner, two notorious delinquents, forth of this county &c. to the destroying of ye county's privileges &c. being read, the said John Wood speaketh as followeth: Since I understand that this county hath taken offence at and with my proceedings concerning Henry Treadway and Mary Driner I am heartily sorry that I ever gave them that cause of offence. ffforasmuch as I designed noe prejudice against the county, nor any therein, but that it was my ignorance that occasioned the same, I doe desire the sd county would be pleased to remit and pass by ye same."

First Tax.—The first tax act passed by the Legislature of the county (the grand jury) was as follows:

"Gloucester, first of second mo., 1687: The Courte dissolved, but the Grande Jury, having something under consideration that required a longer tyme to deliberate thereof, they now adjourned till the fourteenth day of the same month, at which time appearing they agreed and ordered as followeth:—

"That for the public use and concerne of the County of Gloucester there should be a tax levyed and raised upon the inhabitants thereof, in the manner following:

"That every owner or possessor of lande shall pay, for every hundred of lande that shall be possessed, taken up, or surveyed, the sum of one shilling. And that every person keeping cattell within the sd County of Gloucester, whether oxen, horses, or cowes, being two years of age, shall pay for every head of such cattel the sum of two pence. And alsoe that all free men, having neither lande nor cattell, shall pay the sum of two pence. And alsoe that all men, having neither lande or cattell, being sixteen years of age, shall pay for their owne heads one shilling a piece.

"The assessors appointed for the taxing of every man's estate as aforesaid are Richard Heritage, John Key, Thomas Sharpe, Andrew Robeson Jun., and Anthony Neilson; whoe are to meet together, on or before the twentieth day of the third month next, in order to assess and levy the said tax.

"The treasurers appointed are Henry Wood and Anthony Neilson, to whom every person concerned shall bringe in their several taxations by or before the twenty-ninth day of September next, either in silver money, or in corne at the prices following viz:

	s. d.		s. d.
Wheat, at	4 0;	Oates, at	2 0;
Rye,	3 0;	Indian Peas,	5 0;
Barley,	3 0;	Buckwheat,	2 6;
Indian Corn,	2 6.		

"And in case any person shall refuse or neglect to bring in their tax, as aforesaid, it shall be lawfull to distreine upon them for double the value, with all such charges as shall accrue for or by reason of distress soe made; and any one that findes himself wronged shall repair to the next justice, who hath power to redress their aggrievances. And the Treasurers are hereby ordered to have for their receiveing and disposall of the pay two shillings in the pound;

"And that this tax, when received, shall not be disposed on but by the consent, knowledge, and appointment or approbation of the Grand Jury for the tyme being.

"This was seen and approved on the fourteenth day of April by the Justices aforesaid, and the Jury was discharged."

Taxes continued to be levied by the grand jury, of its own accord, till 1694, when the power was vested by the Assembly in a quorum of the county justices, "with the advice, concurrence and assistance of the Grand Jury." In 1713 the prerogative was by statute vested in the justices and chosen freeholders, where it remained until the organization of the board of freeholders, as at present constituted, on the 13th of February, 1798. On the minutes of the county legislative board under the date of Dec. 11, 1733, appears the subjoined act for repairing Timber Creek bridge:

"The justices and freeholders have appointed George Ward, and Constantine Wood to be managers to repair Timber Crick Bridge; and also that fifty pounds shall be raised to defray the charge of the said repair, and for and towards other county charges, in the manner following, viz: Single men, one shilling and six pence each; servants, four pence each; *Merchants* as followeth, viz: John Brown of Gloucester, ten shillings; Sarah Norris, five; Timothy Matlack, ten; Michael Fisher, five; C. Taylor, ten. *Mills* as followeth, viz: Bennet's Mill,'four shillings;

Cole's Mill, four; Child's Mill, four; Key's Mill, four; Andrew Ware's Mill, two; Richard Cheeseman's Mill, three; George Ward's Mill, five; Griffith's Mill, one and six pence; I. Cousen's Mill, two; Israel Ward's Mill, two; S. Shiver's Mill, four; Somers' Mill, three; Stileman's Mill, one and six pence; Fisher's Mill, four; Breache's Mill, two. *Taverns* as followeth, viz: T. Perrywebb's, ten shillings; Medcalf's, ten; Wheelden's, ten; Griffith's, one; Sarah Bull's, two; E. Ellison's, five; Tatem's Ferry, seven and six pence; Gerrard's, seven; Taylor's, ten; Medcalf's Ferry, twelve." From a similar act passed in 1750 it appears that there were then in the county fourteen stores and shops, twenty-seven mills, five ferries, and more than twenty-five taverns, and that single men were taxed "Eight Shillings Each, Male Sarvents & Negroes above Sixteen Yeares of Age two Shillings Each, flats & wood Boats two Shillings per Cord, Shalops and Sloops two Shillings per Tunn, Marchents Tunnage. The Remainder to be levied on Ye Pound Value."

Early Ferries.—In 1688 the first ferry between Gloucester and Philadelphia was licensed by the court. Under the date of January 1st in that year Clerk Sharp recorded:

"It is proposed to ye bench yt a ferry is very needfull and much wanted from Jarsey to Philadelphia, yt William Roydon's house is looked upon as a place convenient for, and the said William Roydon a person suitable for that employment, and therefore an order desired from ye Bench that a ferry may be fixed &c. To which ye Bench assents, and refers to ye Grand Jury to methodize ye same, and fix ye rates thereof."

A ferry over Timber Creek was proposed in 1693, but that and the one established in 1688 across the Delaware probably became extinct before 1693, for under the date June 1st in that year appears the following:

"The Grand Jury consenteth to and presenteth the proposals of Daniel Cooper for keeping a ferry over the river to Philadelphia, at the prices following; that is to say: for a man and horse, one shilling and six pence; for a single horse or cow, one shilling and three pence; for a single man, ten pence, and when ten or more, six pence per head, and six pence per head for sheep, calfs, or hoggs. To which ye bench assents.

"The Grand Jury consenteth to and presenteth the proposals of John Reading for keeping a ferry over Glocester River, and from Glocester to Wickaco, at ye prices following. That is to say for a single man and horse, two shillings and six pence; and four shillings per head for more than one horse or cow, &c., and one shilling and six pence for a single man, and one shilling per head when more than one, from Glocester to Wickacoe. And five pence per head for horses, cows &c, and two pence per head for man without horses or cattell over Glocester River. To all which ye Bench consents."

The first regular ferry over Cooper's Creek was established Dec. 1, 1702. The record of that date says,—

"John Champion makes great complaint of his great charge in setting people over Cooper's Creek at his house; whereupon ye Grand Jury propose that in case ye sd John Champion will find sufficient conveniences to putt people over at all seasons the said Champion may take for ferriage as follows viz: for two persons together, two pence per head; for one single person, three pence; and for a man and a horse five pence. To which ye Bench assents."

No mention is made in any of these schedules of carriages. These were not in general use, even in Philadelphia, previous to the Revolution. In West New Jersey journeys were usually made on horseback, and the daughters of the wealthiest men usually received for a marriage portion a cow and a side-saddle. Wheeled carriages would have been but little useful in a region where the roads were full of trees, and where the streams were seldom bridged.

More than a century later, or in 1821, the following rates of ferriage across the Delaware from the township of Newton and Gloucester Town were established by the board of freeholders:

"For each passenger without baggage or marketing, from the 1st of May to 1st of September	$0.6¼
"Single passenger in a wherry	12½
"From 1st September to 20th December	6¼
"From 20th December to 5th March	25
"From 5th March to 1st May	6¼
"Market people to have the privilege of carrying with them as many as six bushel-baskets, or what is equivalent thereto of any kind of marketing not hereinafter rated	12½
"A barrel to be rated equal to 2 baskets. Tubs, chests, and scow-baskets to be rated according to the number of bushels they hold, and for every bushel-basket, or what is equivalent to one, over six, to pay one cent each. All articles having contained marketing to return free, if empty, otherwise to pay the usual rates.	
"For a two-horse load, with or without the carriage, not otherwise rated	37½
"Barrel of salt, flour, plaster, sugar, liquor, meat, etc	12½
"Empty " " "	2
"Half " " " empty	1
"Hogsheads of liquor, molasses, sugar, lime, etc	37½
"Empty " " "	12½
"Stove of cast iron, 6 or more plates	18¾
" " " less than 6 plates	6¼
"Salt, plaster, grain, clover, and other grass-seeds, per bushel	2
"Flour, beef, pork, iron, etc., per cwt	3
"Coffee, per bag, large trunk, etc	6¼
"Soap, candles, chocolate, glass, etc., per box	3
"Windsor chairs, per dozen	9¼
"Bureau, bedstead, clock-case	12½
"Lumber, per 100 feet	10
"Live calves, fat hogs, per head	6¼
"Sheep, and store hogs, per head	3
"Fat cattle, per head	37½
"Cow and calf	25
"Store cattle, horses, mules, etc	18¾
"Sideboard	25
"Desk, secretary, etc	18¾
"Large table	10
"Small table, stand, feather bed, matrass, large chest for tea	6¼
"Crate or tierce of earthenware, hamper of bottles	18¾
"Fresh shad, per 100, or herring, per 1000	25
"Carriages of pleasure, and drivers:	
Every 4-wheel carriage drawn by 4 horses	1.00
" 4 " " " 2 "	62½
" 2 " " " 2 "	56¼
" 4 " " " 1 "	44
" 2 " " " 1 "	37½
Stage wagon " 4 "	75
" " 2 "	37½
"Market carriages with their drivers, including fish wagons, going to or returning from market:	
With 4 wheels drawn by 2 horses	37½
" " " 1 "	25
"Market wagons taking in merchandise on their return, to be charged as carriages of burden	50
"All passengers in carriages, except the driver, to pay the same as other passengers.	
"Carriages of burden to include charcoal, tin wagons, pedlars, etc., with their drivers:	
2 horses, loaded	50
" unloaded	25
1 horse, loaded	31¼
" unloaded	25
"For carrying hay, straw, hemp, flax, and other bulky articles:	
2-horse load	62½
Unloaded	37½
1 horse loaded	44
1 " unloaded	25
"Each additional horse, ox, or mule	18¾
"Every load of lumber exceeding 16 feet in length to pay 3 cents per foot for such excess. Bricks on carriages $1.25 per thousand, empty carriages to return free. Not more than 500 brick on two wheels. A load for each horse not to exceed half a ton. Carriages carrying cordwood or manure to cross free, when empty, by returning at the same ferry.	
"The above rates to be taken Spring, Summer, and Fall."	

Another schedule prescribed the rates on certain articles between December 20th and March 5th of each year.

Weights and Measures Regulated.—At the session of the court held Sept. 2, 1695, the following decree was recorded:

"Whereas, There hath bin of late very great abuses and Irregularities Committed by ye vse and vndue practice of Selling by small and unlawful measures, for ye preventing of wch mischiefs for ye future The Bench Orders that a person be appointed to be ye Sealer and Rectifier of weights and Measures for ye County of Gloucester, who shall take Care that all weights and measure, within ye County aforesaid be made according to ye standard of England," etc. The decree prescribed

the fees of the officer, and provided that persons selling by short weights or measures should "be severely fined for their so doing."

March 1, 1700,—

"The Grand Jury present Thomas Kendall and Daniel Cooper for selling Liquors by small measures without Lycence, and ye bench Order that they do forthwith Cease selling, or take to do ye same under penalty of being prosecuted according to Law."

Foreigners, Vagrants, Servants, etc.—June 2, 1701,—

"The Grand Jury present Amos Nicholson as being a man of ill fame, and under all circumstances as Reputed guilty of Roberys, ffelonys &c. Is lately come to Inhabitt in ye township of Greenwich, wch is like to be of a Dangerous Consequence to ye Inhabitants, and a troublesome neighbour. That he shall give satisfaction that he hath satisfyed ye Law Concerning those things that have been laid to his charge from ye places of his last residence, and allso to give security that he will not become Burthensome to ye County, as being no ffreeholder.

"The Bench assents hereto, and order that a Justice of peace do send his warrant to apprehend ye sd. Amos, and that he shall give sufficient security to Indemnify ye township, or else to be sent back to ye place of his last Residence."

Sept. 1, 1701. "The Grand Jury present that Thomas Gardiner may be paid ye sume of ffive pounds one shilling and nine pence half penny ffor wolves and Panthers heads."

Sept. 1, 1701. "The Sher. brings into Court a vagrant Negroe, taken up at Michael Buffins house at little Egg harbour, not giving an account of his masters name or place." The sheriff's charges amounted to nine pounds eight shillings and two pence.

"The Bench orders that to any person who shall Disburse ye sd Expence and Charge The Negro shall serve ye term and time of two years, to Commence from ye time that such person so disbursing ye Charge shall take him into their Custody, and to be made to work for his menteynence, and if in ye mean time his master shall Come and claim, making proof his Right to him, he shall then be Delivered to his said master, he Defraying of ye said Charge."

March 2, 1701. "Griffith Morgan makes Complainst agst. a servant woman of his Deserting of her service ye 1st of Instant. The servant appearing and alledging That her passage was paid in Scotland she came ffrom, and that she was not any servant, upon which ye said Griffith produces an order of Chester Court, in pensilvania, for her serving of five years to one E. Evan &c, and his assignment to ye said Griffith; whereupon ye Bench order that ye sd Servant perform her time of servitude according to ye said assignment."

First Capital Crime in Gloucester County.—The first murder in Gloucester County occurred in 1701. It was a case of infanticide, but the record does not show what penalty, if any, was inflicted on the guilty mother. The case was tried by Governor Lord Cornbury in person,[1] and on the 19th of December the following record was made:

"We the Grand Jury of the County of Gloucester doe order eighteen pence to by twelve bushels of charcoal for the prisoner, and two pounds two shillings to by three match coats, for the prisoner's use so long as she hath occasion for it, and then to be reserved for the county's use. We allow seven shillings and six pence to the clerk for five warrants to the collector to gather the above tax. We further allow Matthew Medcalfe twelve shillings and six pence for defraying the Lord Cornbury's retinue's expenses when he was lately at Gloucester, and six shillings to John Siddon for a coffin for the murthered child, and six shillings more we allow him by discount of his old tax in 1694 for bringing the Justices and Coroner to Gloster. We also allow eight pounds twelve shillings and four pence for defraying the Lord Cornbury's and his attendance's expenses when he was lately at Gloucester."

Records of Marriages and Births.—One of the duties of the clerk was to keep a registry of the marriages and births. The following are copies of some of these records:

"*The thirteenth of ye first month Anno* 1687. Samuel Taylor and Elizabith Ward now then married together, according to the good and laudable rules and laws of the province of West Jarsey in that case made, before Francis Collins, one of ye King's magistrates for ye county of Gloucester, and in the presence of John Richards, Phillis Richards, James Ward, Thomas Thackara, John Hugge, George Goldsmith, Jonathan Wood &c.

"JOHN READING *Recorder*"

"*Province of West Jersey.*

"John Burroughs, the son of John Burroughs and Jane his wife of Glocester River, in ye County of Glocester, was born ye fourteenth day of March, Anno 1687. Entr. pr. me

"JOHN READING, *Re.*

"Testis

"*John Ashbrook*"

"*The sixteenth of November, Anno* 1697. This may certify whom it may concern, that I, George Ward, of ye town of Upton and county of Gloucester, and Hannah Waynwright, of Woodbury Creek, have been published according to Law, and nothing appearing contrary in any wise to hinder them they have proceeded at a public place appointed for that purpose as followeth: ye sd George standing up and taking ye sd Hannah by ye hand saith as followeth: I George Ward, in ye presence of God and this assembly, take Hannah Waynwright to be my wife; promising to be a loueing Husband untill Death sepperate; and She, ye sd Hannah, in like manner saith, I Hannah Waynwright, in ye presence of God and this Assembly, take George Ward to be my husband, promising to be a loueing ffaithfull wife till Death sepperate.

his
"GEORGE × WARD,
mark

her
"HANNAH × WAYNWRIGHT."
mark

"Persons present were

"John Brown, Israel Ward, William Ward, John Tatum, Thomas Gibson, Isaac Wood, Charles Crossthwait, John Ashbrook, Thomas Bull, James Whitall, Samuell Taylor, John Euno, Elizabeth Tatum, and Surannah Waynwright.

"*December ye first, Anno* 1697, the within certificate was ordered to be recorded

"*By* THO. GARDINER,
"*Justice.*"

"*December 8th*, 1697 Entr. Exam. and Recorded pr. me

"JOHN READING *Rec.*

"Testis *John Reading*"

Miscellaneous Extracts from Court Records.—The subjoined miscellaneous extracts will be read with interest:

"At a Court held at Red Bank on the tenth of ye Tenth month, 1686, the Grand Jury present the neglect of magistrates for theire not making a full Bench on ye first day of this instant, for which cause ye Court was yn adjourned till this present tenth day.

"At ye court held at Gloucester (for ye jurisdiction thereof), on ye first day of ye fourth month, Anno 1686, Divers Complaints being made to ye Grand Jury of ye great loss and damage which the County suffers by reason of wolves, they, with ye concurrence of ye Bench, to encourage ye destroying of them doe order ye severall Treasurers within this county to pay ten shillings for every wolfe's head, to them brought forth, of ye effects of ye county tax; and ye clerk is ordered to write papers to publish ye same."

December, 1701, the grand jury at the court in Gloucester presented

"Thomas Wills, of Gloucester, for selling beer by wine measure, and allso that John Roe and George Lawrence be paid for two wolfe's heads, by them killed. To which ye Bench assents."

June 1, 1702,—

"The Bench ffine Nathaniel Zane for his affront, Abuse, and under-

[1] Governor Hunloke held the Gloucester court in March and December terms, 1692, and September, 1694. Governor Jeremiah Basse presided at September term, 1698, and Governor Andrew Hamilton in March, 1700.

vallueing of ye foreman of ye grand Jury ye sume of Tenn Shillings, and ye same is ordered to be Levyed by warrt of Distress."

Dec. 1, 1702,—

"Jeremiah Bate, for Severall Contemptuose and Reflecting abusive Expressions used towards ye Bench, he is fined for ye same ye sume of thirty shillings, and that a warrt be given forth to levy ye same Dystress in case he shall not make payment. But upon his humble submission to ye Bench, and desire of fforgefulness, ye same is remitted and forgotten."

After the record for the term of June 1, 1703, the following entry appears: "Here ends the Proprietary Government of ye Province of West New Jarsie in America."

Justices and Freeholders.—The first recorded meeting of justices and freeholders was held on the "ffifth day of the Second month, called Aprill, Anno Domini 1715." The justices present at this meeting were Richard Bull, John Inskeep, George Lawrence, and John Rambo. The freeholders were John Kaighin, Peter Long, John Ladd, Jacob Clement, Joseph Cooper, Jacobus Collin, and John Shivers. The business transacted at this meeting consisted in providing for the building of a new prison and court-house by a tax of eighty pounds, as elsewhere stated, to which was added fifteen pounds "ffor Wolves, Panthers, and Red ffoxes." The sum of thirty pounds was ordered to be "Raysed," in 1716, for the same purposes, and in 1717 the board ordered a tax of ten pounds for completing the prison, twenty for wolves, panthers, and red foxes, and seventy for Timber Creek bridge. Assessors, collectors, and commissioners were appointed to carry into effect the action of the board.

Sheriff's Fees.—At the meeting on the 21st of November, 1721, the following demands, among others, were audited and allowed:

"ffirst allowed unto ye sheriff ffor Executing James More, his hors saddle, & Brass Pistoll."

"Item to Josiah Kay, Sheriff, ffor the Execution of Christian Boff, alias Logon, & other ffees, the sum of £9 8s."

What was the crime for which the first suffered the extreme penalty of the law does not appear; the last had been presented by the grand jury for "murthering her child."

In the minutes of the proceedings of the board May 3, 1750, the following appears:

"At sd Board Samuel Harrison, Sheriff for ye County of Gloucester, brought in a Bill wherein he Charges ye County:

	Dr.		
	£	s.	d.
To whipping James McBride	00	10	0
For his time in getting a whiper, & whipers ferriages	00	7	6
To Executing John Johnson, John Steward, & Ebenezer Caral	15	00	0
For Ropes to Execute them	00	8	8
To the Executioners Expenses	1	00	0
To Digging Graves for sd Men	00	6	0
	17	12	2

"The Board, taking sd. Bill into Consideration, allow for ye Ropes & Diging ye Graves, 14s—8; & for ye rest are of Opinion yt its ye Sheriffs Office to see ye Law Executed upon Convicts, & as they know no Law yt Intitles him to any Pay for ye Execution of his Office in Such Case, think therefore it would be a ill Presedent, & not warrentable in them to allow sd Bill, or any of ye like kind."

Parliamentary Rules.—From the following entry in 1722 it appears that questions concerning parliamentary rules arose at the meeting of the freeholders and justices:

"Whereas, a Debate hath a Risen what Should make a Certain Decision in any matter or thing yt might arise in debate before the meeting off Justices & ffreeholders. The Conclusion off this meeting is that two off the three Justices, one being of ye Quorum, Together with ye majority of ye ffreeholders, shall be sufficient to Confirm any matter yt may be thought necessary to be Don."

IMPORTATION OF PAUPERS.

March, 1734. "Whereas, it appears to this court that William Herril hath lately brought and imported into this County of Gloucester a certain Margaret Jane, as a Servant to him, and it also appearing to ye Court that ye sd Margaret is a weakly and Impotent person, and likely to become chargeable to this County, or to some Township within ye same, it is thereupon ordered by ye Court that ye same Wm. Herril do forthwith give Security by way of Recognizance to carry and transport ye sd Margaret to ye place from whence he Imported her," etc. Mr. Herril gave bonds "that to morrow morning he will convey ye sd Margaret Jane to ye place from whence he Imported her."

Jan. 15, 1736, the justices and freeholders ordered

"Abraham Chatten to receive ten shillings for *treating* the workmen at building the work or watch house, and that John Kaighn receive forty shillings for treating the said workmen."

Tavern-keepers' Prices Prescribed.—The following ordinance will be read with interest, for it shows not only the watchful care that was exercised to prevent extortion, but the manner in which people were entertained in olden time:

"AN ORDINANCE

"*Of the rates of Liquors and of Eatables for Man, and Provender and Pasture for Horses, to be open'd and kept by all the Public House Keepers, Inn Keepers, or Tavern Keepers in the county of Gloucester, for the following year—as followeth viz:*

	s.	d.
"Every Pint of Madeira Wine	1	0
Every Quart Bowl of Punch, made of Loaf Sugar, and Good Rum, and ffresh Limes	1	6
Every like Bowl of Punch made with Lime Juice	1	4
Every Quart of Mirabo, made of Muscovado Sugar	0	8
Every Quart of Metheglin	1	0
Every Quart of Cyder Royal	0	8
Every Quart of Egg Punch	2	0
Every Quart of Milk Punch	0	8
Every Quart of Cyder, from 1st of September to 1st of Jan'y	0	3
From the 1st of Jan'y to 1st of Sept'r	0	4
Every Quart of Strong Beer	0	4
Every Jill of Brandy	0	6
Every Jill of other Cordial Drams	0	5
Every Jill of Rum	0	3
(And so in proportion for greater or smaller quantities of each sort.)		
Every Breakfast of Tea, Coffee, or Chocolate	0	8
Every Breakfast of other victuals	0	6
Every Hot Dinner or Supper, provided for a single person, with a pint of strong Beer or Cyder	1	0
Every Hot Dinner or Supper for a company, with a quart of Strong Beer or Cyder each	1	0
Every Cold Dinner or Supper, with a pint of Strong Beer or Cyder each	0	8
Every Night's Lodging, each person	0	3

HORSES, ETC.

Stabling every horse each night, and *clover hay enough*	0	3
Stabling each Night, and other Hay enough	0	6
Every night's Pasture for a Horse	0	6
Every two quarts of oats or Other Grain	0	3

"Adopted at the Court of General Sessions and County Court &c., held at Gloucester the eighth June Ann. Dom. 1742."

Township and County Boundaries Regulated.—On the 13th of May, 1761, Richard Mattock, Henry Wood, John Hinchman, William Davis, James Whiteall, Joshua Lord, Francis Batten, and Jacob Spicer were appointed to determine and fix the boundaries

of the several townships in the county, according to an act of Assembly, and were authorized to employ Samuel Clement, a deputy surveyor, to run the lines.

At the meeting in September of the same year they reported to the board that they had done this work, and presented to the board a map of the same, certified by Samuel Clement. This map was ordered to be placed in the office of the county clerk, and in that of the secretary of Western New Jersey.

A committee, consisting of Francis Battin, George Flannigan, and Thomas Denny, Esq., was appointed, in 1764, to join a like committee appointed by the board of justices and freeholders in Salem County, to run and mark the line between the two counties, pursuant to an act of Assembly. Thomas Denny was appointed surveyor for this purpose. This committee, in June, 1765, reported that they had accomplished this work as directed.

In 1765 the justices and freeholders ordered that the arms belonging to the county be divided into four equal lots and delivered, one lot to John Hinchman and John Mickle, one to Samuel Harrison and John Rider, one to Alexander Randall and George Flannigan, and the fourth to Michael Fisher and John Sparks. These commissioners were directed to sell the arms delivered to them, and account for their doings to the board. This was done, and the proceeds were paid over to the county collector.

CHAPTER XXVI.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

It is not practicable, within reasonable limits, to give a full history of the highways and bridges in this county which changing circumstances have necessitated within the last two centuries. Here, as in other regions, roads were constructed to supply the immediate apparent wants of the people at the time, rather than to meet possible or even probable future exigencies, and when once these highways were established, their influence in directing the subsequent development of the region was potent. A few only of the earliest highways and bridges can be noticed here, and knowledge of these is limited to the meagre statements concerning them which are to be found in old records.

It must be remembered that early immigrants came here by way of the Delaware River, and that the first settlements were made on that river or on its navigable affluents. The first paths and roads, of course, were made from these into the surrounding country in those directions in which the tide of settlement happened to flow. These roads, in a short time, met each other and became thoroughfares between the settlements, with lateral branches running from them, to be abandoned or changed, as circumstances required, when the country became more thickly inhabited. Thoroughfares were, however, in some instances established between distant and important points, or those which appeared likely to become important.

The Old King's Highway.—One of these, the old King's Highway, leading from Perth Amboy, or Perth Town, as it was called two hundred years ago, to Salem, was first "surveyed, set forth, and laid out" in two separate and distinct sections or parts. The first, from Burlington to Salem, was directed to be laid out in the year 1681 by the General Assembly of the province of Jersey, at Burlington, while in a state of separation from East Jersey. The following is a copy of the act by which it was authorized:

"*Be it also further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, that there shall be a highway surveyed and set forth between Burlington and Salem, the same to be begun at or before the first day of the second month next, and that twenty men in the whole shall be appointed for said work, ten thereof from Burlington and ten from Salem."[1]

Between Burlington and Perth Amboy it was directed to be laid out in 1683. The width of this great highway, as they called it at that time, was not mentioned in the act, but that it was laid out and opened of the width of *six rods* there can be no doubt. The general law of the province of New Jersey, and afterward of the State, recognized public roads of that width, that is, from *four* to *six* rods, but in 1799 an act was passed "that every public road or highway which should hereafter be laid out, should not be more than four nor less than two rods wide," and the former regulation was repealed. This is the present law, though it was enacted in 1871 that a greater width, if the applicants desired it, should be specified in the application for the road. In 1879 this was repealed, and public roads may not now be more than four nor less than two rods in width.

Again, in May, 1799, an act to alter part of the public road in the township of Greenwich, in the county of Gloucester, leading from Woodbury to Salem, was passed as follows:

"*Be it enacted, &c.*, that so much of the road called Salem Road as runs through the tract of land belonging to Thomas Clark be, and the same is, hereby vacated and made void, provided nevertheless, and it is further enacted, that a road, *six rods* in width, beginning in the middle of said Salem road, between the said Thomas Clark's house and Samuel Mickle's house, and thence running along the line between said Samuel Mickle's land and said Thomas Clark's land south fifty-three degrees and thirty minutes west, forty-four chains and twenty links to the middle of said Salem road at Samuel Tomkins' line, shall be and the same is hereby established as a public highway in the place and stead of the road hereby vacated and made void."

The Legislature at that time would not have passed the foregoing law to replace the forty-four chains and twenty links of king's highway vacated by a six-rod road, unless the whole of it had been laid out of that width.

An act was passed, in 1790, appointing commissioners

[1] Laws passed in West Jersey in 1681, page 435.

to alter, relay, and vacate a part of a *six-rod* road in Woodbridge township, Middlesex County. The Legislature would not have passed this act except for the reason above given.

The actual width of this old road in the city of Woodbury, and in the towns of Clarksboro and Swedesboro, when the houses were erected on or near the boundary of the street, was six rods; and in Swedesboro it is six rods by actual measurement. This road, having been laid by authority of the Council and General Assembly of the State, could not be vacated or altered by any inferior power, until a law was passed authorizing such roads to be vacated and altered by surveyors of highways appointed by the court. What the State had done or ordered to be done by the supreme power thereof could not be undone except by the same power.

Although this road was, in 1799, declared unalterable, it was, in 1821, made subject to the same laws that govern other roads.

This road was subsequently altered and straightened, but it continued as a public highway till 1851, when it was vacated, and became the Salem and Gloucester turnpike.

Action of Court concerning Roads and Bridges.—The following extracts from the minutes of the court, which was at first the legislative as well as the judicial department of the county government, show at the same time what were some of the earliest roads that were established by authority, and how they were established. These extracts also show some of the earliest acts of the county authorities concerning bridges, the erection, rebuilding, and repair of which have ever since engaged a large share of the attention of the county legislative board.

The following entry appears in the court record for "the 14th day of April," 1687:

"Whereas, there were severall persons sumoned to make the Roade betwixt Salem and Burlington, by Wooly Dalbo, one of the surveyors within the lower Division of ye County of Gloucester, and these persons following Refusing or neglecting to appear, or doe their proportion of that work, viz.: Martin Holt, Edward Eglington, Thomas Matthews, Thomas Gardiner, James Thomas, John Post, and the occupyers of James Sanderlin's plantation, the Grand Jury did present, and with the Consent and Concurence of the Court, ffined each and every of the foresaid persons six shillings a piece, and the clark was ordered to give a warrant to leavy ye same by way of Distress," etc.

In the record for the December term, 1687, it appears that Francis Collins was engaged to build a bridge "over ye upper Branch of Gloucester River;" and at the same term

"Complavnt being made to ye Grand Jury for ye want of sufficient Bridges in five severall places in ye pt of ye Road leading to Salem, wch ought to be made good by Andrew Robeson Jr., and Wooley Dalbo, overseers of ye Highways, wch Said persons ye Grand Jury doe present for their neglect and default. Therein the Court orders that if ye Bridges be not good, and ye way passable without danger, on or before ye 10th day of ye 2nd month next, the overseers shall be severely fyned at ye discretion of ye court."

From time to time the grand jury, "ye Bench assenting," appointed persons to construct or repair bridges or roads as appeared necessary.

At the June session of the court, in 1696,

"the Grand Jury Present ye necessity of making Bridges marking and mending ye way leading towards great Egg harbour, Propose John Hugg, Jr., Thomas Sharp, and Tho Gardiner, or any two of them, with all Convenient Speed to view ye sd Road for about Ten miles from Glocester, In order to have ye same mended, marked &c as above, and the persons doeing ye sd work to be paid out of ye County Tax. To all which ye Bench assents."

"James Steelman, Elected Overseer of ye Highways, to mark and make the Road from Egg harbour towards Glocester, and that he have power to summon together ye Inhabitants of Egg harbour to ye purpose."

"John Hopman, elected overseer of ye high ways for ye Township of Greenwich."

June 1, 1697,

"the Grand Jury present ye necessity of a new Road to be laid out and made from ye ffals of oldman's creek to ye mouth of Glocester River, and so from Elias Hugg's up to ye old Road, in ye most Convenient place, and order Andrew Robeson and Wm. Dalboe to lay forth ye same on ye lower side of Gloster River, and Thomas Sharp to se ye same Effected from Elias Hugg's up ye old Roade. To wch ye Bench assents, and order ye performance of ye same with all convenient expedition."

At the next court, in September of the same year,

"the Grand Jury present ye northerly Branch of Glocester River, and ye logg bridge in ye fork thereof. The Bench order a speedy repair of ye same."

The road between Gloucester and Great Egg Harbor was presented by the Grand Jury in September, 1698, and the Bench ordered that it be repaired.

The first record of a road established after the termination of the proprietary government is as follows:

"Wee, whose names are heare Subscribed, Commissioners for the Highways for this County of Glocester, at the Request of John Wood & divers Others of the Neighbours, have laid out a way for the use of the People in & about Dedford Township, and also others that may have Occasion for ye same, beginning at a marked Pine Sapling Standing by the Path which Comes down from the Widow Laicons to John Woods howse, which sd marked Pine Saplin Stands about half amile from John Woods howse; from thence Eastwardly through the woods in a direct line as neare as Conveniently will allow, avoiding the Swamps and low wet grounds, to ye out Side of Henry Threadways Cleared Ground, and so to a fast landing upon the branch of Woodbury Creek, called Matthews his branch, where was formerly and now must be made a bridge Over the Said branch, and Caseway through ye Swamp to the fast land on ye Other Side ye branch; from thence in a direct line to ye outward Corner of Thomas Nixons field, and So Along ye Outside of ye said field straight into ye Queens Roade, neare Debtford Bridge, which said Way is to be Sixteen ffoot wide.

"Dated this 8th day of august, 1708. "Signed: WILLM WARNER, MAT. MEDCALFE."

At the first recorded meeting of the justices and freeholders, April 5, 1715,

"the Managers Chose for the Rebuilding of Timber Creek Bridge are Constantine Wood and William Harrison, and to make itt in Breadth, from outside to outside, Eleven ffoot, the Sleepers & Campsells to be made of Good white oake, Got in a proppre Seate, and to Jutt over as is necessary to Rayle ye bridge in of Each Syde."

After this date the care of highways and bridges was exercised by the board of justices and freeholders till 1798, when the freeholders became the legislature of the county.

Jan. 6, 1724. "Ordered by the Said Court, upon application made by the upper part of ye Township of Greenwich, that ye order for rebuilding of their part of Manto Creek Bridge be Sett aside; and that the Inhabitants aforesaid be allowed to do it by day Labour as formerly, Provided they do it with what speed may be, and according to ye Dementions

agreed upon By ye overseers, Justices, Ffreeholders, and Surveyors, mett together for that purpose at The House of Robert Gerrards, a copy of wch Steven Jones and John Young are to be Served with, and that ye Tax Levyed for ye doing said work be dropped, and they that have paid the same be Reimbursed."

Managers were at many different times appointed for the repair of bridges, especially Timber Creek bridge, and finally, at the meeting Jan. 15, 1739,

"Saml. Harrison & Geo. Ward, who were at ye Last meeting appointed managers to repair Great Timber Creek Bridge, on viewing ye sd Bridge find it not to be in a Condition to be repaired, but that it must be Rebuilt; and therefore the Board order that the Sum of one hundred & sixty Pounds be Raised for ye Building ye sd Bridge, & for the Country's use, and that ye sd Sum be Levied as follows," etc.

Great Timber Creek bridge was often repaired by order of the freeholders, and in 1773 it was rebuilt at a cost of £202 1*s.* 7*d.* The commissioners or managers for rebuilding it were John Hinchman, Isaac Mickle, Joshua Lord, and Joseph Hugg.

In 1794 the sum of one hundred and fifty pounds, in addition to fifty pounds directed by law, was appropriated for "laying out and clearing the publick road directed by law to be laid out from Woodbury to Bridgetown;" also thirty-five pounds for similar work on the Mount Holly road. In 1795 five hundred pounds were ordered to be collected in the townships of Waterford, Newtown, Gloucestertown, Deptford, Greenwich, and Woolwich for expenditure on the same roads.

Seven hundred pounds were ordered to be raised, in 1798, to be expended on the road from Woodbury to Bridgeton and Roadston in Cumberland County. The commissioners for opening this road were Aaron Pancoast, Thomas Carpenter, and Joshua L. Howell.

In 1799 the proprietors of the lower bridge over Raccoon Creek relinquished their claim to the same, and the bridge, by the action of the freeholders, was accepted as public property.

These few extracts from the proceedings of the court, and afterwards of the board of freeholders, are sufficient to show what was the system of management of roads and bridges in early times. It is not practicable to make further mention here of particular roads or bridges. No striking change or improvement in highways was made during many years. The character of the soil was such that if roads were much used it was difficult to transport heavy loads over them, by reason of the depth to which the sand became loosened.

Turnpikes.—About the year 1850 what has been termed the "turnpike mania" began to prevail, and within a decade many toll-roads were built in the county. These roads soon came to be regarded with great favor by the people, because of the greatly improved facilities for travel and transportation which they afforded, and in many cases the public highways were vacated, and the right of way was freely given to turnpike companies.

In 1849 the board of freeholders adopted a resolution

"to give to the Mullica Hill and Woodbury Turnpike Co. all the County bridges, and the material therein contained, which may be upon the road now about to be constructed by said Company between Mullica Hill and Woodbury without any charge and expense."

In 1850 the board of freeholders adopted the following preamble and resolution:

"WHEREAS, The Legislature of this State has recently passed several laws incorporating Turnpike companies in the County of Gloucester, authorizing said companies to construct turnpike or plank roads on public highways in said county, upon their being vacated according to law and whereas, this board are of the opinion that the interests of the County will thereby be relieved from the expense of maintaining the bridges upon said roads:

"*Therefore, Resolved*, That this board do hereby agree to give to the Woodbury and Gloucester Plank road and turnpike company all the County Bridges, and material therein contained, which may be upon said road, as shall be turnpiked or planked, without any charge therefor. Provided, however, that if the said company (from any cause) shall not continue in operation, that then the county bridges on said road shall revert to and become the property of the county, the above grant being made upon this condition; and also provided, that the said company pay the expense lately incurred repairing the Truss Bridge over Great Timber Creek, or that part belonging to the County of Gloucester."

In 1851 the same with reference to the bridges on the Salem and Gloucester Turnpike Company's road.

The Red Bank and Woodbury Turnpike Company was chartered, and the road built, in 1848, four miles in length; the Mullica Hill and Woodbury turnpike, eight miles in length, in 1849; and in 1853 a supplement to the charter of the first authorized the extension of it through Woodbury, so as to connect the two. The effect of the construction of these roads was to enable farmers to carry seventy to one hundred baskets of produce at a load, where before they were limited to about thirty.

The Gloucester and Salem turnpike was soon built from Woodbury to Woodstown, through Berkeley, Clarksboro, and Swedesboro, as was also the Gloucester City turnpike, which was first a plank road, and afterwards was converted into a graveled road. The evident utility and success of these roads induced the construction of many others, some of which continue to be operated as toll-roads, while others have become public highways. Of these last it may truly be said that what was a loss to the companies was a gain to the public.

CHAPTER XXVII.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

THE first action for the erection of any public buildings taken by the county authorities, which then consisted of the grand jury and "ye bench," was at a court held on the 2d day of December, 1689, between three and four years subsequent to the organization of the county.

First County Prison.—The grand jury did at that time, in due form,

"present ye County of Gloucester for their not erecting a common goale for the securing of prisoners," whereupon "Daniel Reading undertakes to build a goale or logghouse of fifteen or sixteen foot square, provided he may have one Lott of Land conveyed to him and his heirs forever; and ye sd house to serve for a prison till ye county makes a common geole, or until ye sd logge house shall with age be destroyed or made insufficient for that purpose. And Wm. Royden undertakes to convey ye lott, he being paid three pounds for the same at or before ye next courte."

Second Prison and First Court-House.—The "logge house" thus provided was used as a jail till December, 1695, when it was

"Ordered that a prison be with all convenient expedition built sixteen feet long, twelve feet wide in the clear, and eight foot high, to be made of loggs, with a floor of loggs, above and below, covered with cedar shingles, and a partition in the middle."

Till that time the courts had been held at taverns or private houses; but on the 1st of June, 1696, the preceding order was changed so as to require

"a prison of twenty foot long and sixteen wide, of a sufficient height and strength, made of loggs, to be erected and builded in Gloucester, with a Court House over the same, of a convenient height and largeness, covered of and with cedar shingles, well and workmanlike to be made, and with all convenient expedition finished. Matthew Medcalfe and John Reading to be overseers or agents to lett the same or see the said buildings done and performed in manner aforesaid, they to have money for carrying on of the said work of the last county tax."

The following entry on the record appears under date of the 5th of October, 1708:

"We, the Grand Jury for the county of Gloucester, being mett together at Gloucester to consider of the present imergancies of the same, doe consider itt necessary that an addition be made to the Prison and Courtt House in the manner following, viz.: That it joyne to the south end of the ould one, to be made of stone and brick, twelve foot in the cleare, and two story high, with a stack of chimneys joyning to the ould house, and that itt be uniform from ye foundation to the Court House."

To defray the expenses of this improvement the grand jury levied a tax of one shilling upon every hundred acres of land, for every horse and mare more than three years old sixpence per head, for neat cattle two pence for each, three shillings for each freeman in service, and three shillings for each negro over twelve years old,

"to be paid in current silver money, or corn, or any other country produce, at money price, to be delivered and brought in to the county treasurer at his dwelling house."

Second Court-House and Jail.—Pride crept in among the people, and they were not long satisfied with their public buildings, even after they had been improved. On "the fifth of the second month, called April," 1715, it was resolved by the justices and freeholders to build

"a goal twenty four foot long in the cleare, and the wall in the full height from the foundation nine foot high and two foot thick, well done with good mortar of lime and sand. And to lay the upper and under floors with the planks of the old prison, to make a good roof to it, and necessary doors and windows. And to remove the court house where the new prison is to stand, and to repayve the same as shall be needful."

This new county capitol was finished in 1719, but for some reason it was not satisfactory to the justices and freeholders, who, in December of that year, contracted with Abraham Porter and William Harrison as follows:

"Allso it is agreed by this meeting yt the Prisson as it is now built, being defective, shall be pulled Down to ye Lower ffloor, & Rebuilt upon the same foundation, with good fresh Lime & Sand, ye Same hight it now is, with corner Chimneys at Each End, cros barred with Iron in Each ffunnell, to prevent Escapes, A ptition in ye Middle of three inch Plank, as allso a house of office, each Prisson made in ye manner of a well with brick six ffoot Deep & boarded for yt. purpose. Together with a Port at ye entrance, with a second Door into ye prison, for the better Security.

"A Court house built upon it of well burnt Brick, and half thick wall, Laide in Good Lime & Sand, nine foot in the hight, A Payre of Substantiall Stone Stayers at ye East inside, of Hewn Stone of ffour foot Long with a peddiment over them, two transom windows, on ye South Side a casement. In Each window the Lights agreeable to ye building, one of the Same Kinde on ye North Side, & a casement, a Large ffolding Doorcase, & Doors with Lights over it at the head of the stayers for an Entrance, the walls of the Court house well plaistered & whitewasht, the Lower ffiors of the Court house well joyced planked upon them, & a ffloor of inch boards, well Plained & Nailed down upon them the ffloor above ye joyces of Pine, Plained on boath sides, with inch boards, a Payer of Stayers up in to the garret, and a window in Each Gable End well Rooft & Shingled & to Jutt over a foot on Each Side & to be Considable Sett of under the Eves A Gallery at the Westt End from Side to Side well Pailed with Stayers at Eacb End, A table & Bar Pailed yt it may Sufficiently accomodate the Justices, Clerk, Atturneys, & Jurys, allso to finde Glass, nailes Iron Work, Locks, hinges, & to finish the whole Building as is Convenient & Suitable to such a work, and yt all the timber Except boards & ye upper Joyce of the Court house be Good white oak. It is allso Concluded yt this meeting is adjourned until the first day of the Sixth Month next, to meet at Gloucester, then & there to Inspect the work Don, & to allow or disallow ye same according as it is acted."

If this house was not satisfactory it was certainly not for lack of "plans and specifications."

First Stocks and Whipping-Post.—A desire for the maintenance of good order was manifested by the county Legislature, as appears by the following entry in the clerk's book, about this time, of a further provision for the punishment of malefactors:

"It is agreed by this meeting that a payer of substantial stocks be erected near the prison, with a post at each end, well fixed and fastened, with a hand cuff iron att one end of them for a whipping-post."

In 1736 the board ordered the addition of a yard, a watch-house, a work-house, and a pump to the public property. No further material improvements appear to have been made to the *logg house*. That the court-house was never very comfortable appears by the following minute, made Dec. 19, 1721: "Proclamation being made, the Court of Common Pleas is adjourned to the house of Mary Spey, *by reason of the cold.*"

At the meeting held on the 27th day of the first month, 1722, the following resolution was adopted:

"Whereas, by a minute off this Board, dated ye thirteenth day of ye Second month, Anno Domini, 1719, Abraham Porter and William Harrison was appoynted managers ffor Building ye Prison & Court house, under ye Pennalty off ffifty Pounds Each in ye non Performance off the same, which they att ytt time Consented and agreed to, being ytt members off the Same Boddy, and the Work as yett Lying & not Compleated; Ordered yt Thomas Sharp, if they neglect ye Perfecting off itt by ye twenty-Eighth of ye third month next, shall Prosecute them the sd. Mannigers ffor their Deffect uppon yt account, or otherwise a Prosecution shall be Proceeded in against ye sd. Thomas Sharp for Paying ye third and last Payment before itt became due."

At the meeting on the fifth day of the fourth month, 1722:

"The order against Abraham Porter and William Harrison & Thomas Sharp, by ye Last Meeting, aboutt ffinishing ye Court-house & Stone

Stayers, Respited untill ye next courtt, but when ffinished wholely to be Sett a Side."

It appears from the minutes of the board of justices and freeholders that repairs of the prison and court-house were frequently ordered, and commissioners or managers were appointed to carry into effect these orders.

The following entry appears under the date June 15, 1736:

"At which meeting ye Board orders that a yard and a Watchhouse, and also a Workhouse be built and erected before the front of the Prison at Gloucester, that is on the south side of sd. Prison, and also a cellar the whole bigness of the watchhouse, and also a well to be sunk within the said yard, and a Pump to set therein. The yard, watchhouse, and work house to be erected and built according to ye Dementions of a Draft that is lodged with the clerk of this Board."

"And that the sum of two hundred pounds be raised for defraying the charge thereof in the manner following," etc.

At the meeting, July 10, 1750, it was

"agreed yt ye Prison be enlarged 10 foot in ye Cleare into ye Road, ye Walls to be sunk three foot into ye Ground, to be 2½ foot thick, & a Partition carried up ye first story, ye floar to be Pitched with long stone, two foot deep, filled up with morter, & floared over yt with two inch Plank."

Samuel Cole was manager to see the addition built "as soon as conveniently may be." At the next meeting it was ordered that the whole prison be "floared over in ye same manner as ye new."

In January, 1852, the same managers were ordered "to Erect & Build a pair of Stocks and a Whipping Post."

In March, 1853, the managers were ordered to purchase for the court-house a new bell of one hundred pounds weight, and "dispose of ye old one to help pay for ye same."

The erection of new stocks and whipping-post was ordered in 1774, and Joseph Ellis was appointed manager to erect them.

In 1782 certain repairs to the court-house and jail were ordered, and such repairs to the county-house as to make it tenable.

County-House.—The first mention of a county-house in the minutes of the justices and freeholders was June 10, 1765, when William Hugg and Samuel Harrison were allowed £62 16*s.* 2*d.* for materials, workmen, wages, and commissions in repairing the same. Again, in 1770, repairs were ordered. Where this county-house was located, or what were the regulations, if any, concerning it, does not appear.

Court-House Injured by Fire.—In the justices' and freeholders' minutes for Feb. 8, 1778, appears the following:

"Whereas, by the axedent of fire, the Roof of the Courthouse is Burnt of, and other Damag is Done to ye sd house, it is Ordered By the Bord that all Nesery Utentials Be Purchesed, and all Nesery Repairs be made to the Court house and Jail in or near the manner it was Before the Consumtion by the sd fire, with all Convenient Speed; and accordingly Isaac Mickle and James Hinchman is apinted Managars to Purches Metearals and Hier Workmen, and See the work is Done," etc.

Court-House and Jail Burned.—From time to time, after that date, repairs were ordered, till, in March, 1786, the following entry appears:

"The Question was weather the Courthouse & goal Lately Consumed by fire should be Repaired, or weather a Petition be sent to the Legislature for a law to be Passed to enable the Inhabitants to build a new Courthouse & Goal. The votes being called there was a majority for having them Built new. It was then agreed by the Board That a petition should be sent from sd Board praying the Legislature To pass a law for the Building of a Courthouse & Goal In such place in sd county as a majority of the Inhabitants thereof shall Determine by a free and impartial Election—that sd Petition be Drawn immediately, and signed by the Clerk on behalf of the board—which was done accordingly."

When the fire alluded to occurred is not known, but it is believed to have taken place early in March, 1786. Aug. 3, 1786, James Brown, John Jesop, and Samuel Hugg were appointed managers "to agree with workmen and purchase materials for the building of the Goal and Court house at Woodbury;" a tax of £108 6*s.* 8*d.* was ordered to defray the expense.

Location and Erection of the Present Court-House.—It is presumed that an election had been held, and that Woodbury had been selected as the county-seat, though no record of such action exists.

At a meeting held for the purpose, Sept. 29, 1786, the board

"proceeded to the Choice of a lot for the use of a Courthouse & Goal, when John Bispham offered a lot four Rods front and fifteen Rods Back for the purpose afs^{d}; the votes where then called whether the board Except of s^{d} Offer yea or nay—which was Called accordingly & unanimously Excepted.

"Ordered that James Wilkins, John Wilkins Esq, & Joseph Reeves be a committee to see the lot laid out and take a Deed therefor.

"Ordered that the Goal be Built the same size of Salem Goal, and the Courthouse be 35 feet by 40 feet, and the yard 100 feet in length."

At a special meeting held Dec. 6, 1786, the managers were instructed to pay fifty pounds for the lot, and it was ordered that fifteen hundred pounds be raised "for the purpose of building the Court house and Goal." This sum was increased May 9, 1787, to seventeen hundred pounds. An additional sum of five hundred pounds was ordered at a special meeting, April 2, 1788, to complete the court-house. The jail had been reported nearly finished. May 14, 1788, the managers were ordered to procure, and hang on the court-house, a suitable bell. Additional sums were ordered from time to time as the work progressed. When a final settlement was made with the managers, John Jessup, Samuel Hugg, and James Brown, on the 19th of June, 1790, it was found that the cost of the court-house and jail had been more than twelve thousand dollars.

May 9, 1792, furniture was ordered for the court-house, including among other articles "two sets andirons, shovels & Tongs." At the same time provision was made for the erection of "Stocks, whipping post, and pillory, to be placed at the discretion of the manager," John Jessup.

The andirons, shovels, and tongs, included in the furniture of the court-house, were articles that are now seldom seen, except in museums of antiquities, and to those who have reached the age of threescore and ten years they are suggestive of the "blazing hearth" of their youthful days. The mention of the stocks, whipping-post, and pillory calls up reflections on

the times when "the rod for the fool's back" was the accepted doctrine, and when idiocy was believed to be more widely prevalent than now. Public stocks were again ordered to be erected on the county lot in 1822.

In 1858 an alteration was made in the court-house by removing a portion of the rear or west wall, and erecting a semicircular recess for the better accommodation of the bench, and for the enlargement of the court-room. Some changes were at the same time made in the interior of the court-room. The cost of these improvements was seven hundred dollars.

Except these improvements, and some unimportant changes in the rooms in the second story, the interior of the house remains as when it was built. The stone steps, columns, etc. in front, were added many years since, and the belfry and steeple have been more than once rebuilt. In 1850 a committee was appointed "to get a plan for and superintend the erection of a new steeple or belfry upon the court-house," and they were directed to "have it so constructed as to accommodate a town clock, should the inhabitants of Woodbury and vicinity feel disposed to place one in it at their own expense."

The question of a new and more commodious and tasteful court-house is under consideration, and not many years will elapse before this venerable structure, which has survived several generations, will pass away, as did the jail that stood just in the rear of it till the completion of the new jail.

County Prison.—On the 18th of February, 1875, a committee of the board of freeholders, consisting of Charles S. Knisell, Edmund Jones, John Pierson, Benjamin F. Sickler, and John M. Saunders, was appointed to visit prisons "for the purpose of ascertaining a proper plan for a prison for this county, with power to employ an architect to draught a plan," etc., and to make an estimate of the cost of a new jail. At a meeting in May this committee reported plans as instructed. No further action in the matter was then taken.

At the annual meeting of the freeholders, May 9, 1877, the following preamble and resolution were adopted:

"Whereas, The judges of the Court, at the April term, brought before the grand jury the condition of our county jail, and censured the board of freeholders of the county for keeping such a nuisance, and requested the grand jury to take cognizance of the same, and that, after a careful examination of the same, said grand jury recommended that this board take the matter under consideration; therefore,

"*Resolved*, That we build on the county lot, in Woodbury, a new jail, with a dwelling-house attached for the use of the sheriff or jailer, with a sheriff's office attached, not to cost more than fifteen thousand dollars."

John Pierson, Jonathan H. Smith, and Charles S. Knisell were appointed a committee to procure plans and specifications for the building.

On the 24th of the same month this committee reported plans, etc., furnished by Stephen D. Button, for the building, which is of stone; and by Royer Brothers, of Philadelphia, for the iron cells, the probable cost of the whole to be sixteen thousand five hundred dollars. The plans were accepted and adopted, and an additional appropriation of three thousand dollars for the purpose was made. These appropriations were from time to time supplemented by others, making the total aggregate of twenty-two thousand dollars, including the cost of the iron cells, doors, windows, gratings, etc. John Pierson, Charles S. Knisell, Jonathan H. Smith, Abijah S. Hewitt, and Martin Madden were appointed a committee to superintend the erection of the jail. Except the iron cells it was built by day labor, under the immediate supervision and direction of this committee. It was completed and occupied in the winter of 1877–78.

It is built of stone from quarries in Chester, Pa., laid in rubble-work (irregular), with dressed face, pointed with cement, and brownstone trimmings. The dwelling has a front of forty-two feet and a depth of forty-seven. In the rear of, and joined to this, is the prison, thirty-eight by fifty feet, with walls two feet in thickness and twenty-five feet in height. The floor of the prison is of broken stone and cement, three feet thick, and solid as a rock. On this floor stands a block of cells, twenty-eight in number, built of cast iron, each plate being three-fourths of an inch in thickness, and all joined together as butt-hinges, and securely bolted from top to bottom. Each cell has a length of seven feet, a width of four feet six inches, and a height of eight feet; and in each are iron ventilating columns, which connect with the smoke-stack or large chimney, and afford perfect ventilation.

The ceiling of the prison is of solid cast-iron plates, three-fourths of an inch thick, rendering the prison absolutely fire-proof. Over the block of cells are four boiler-iron tanks, having an aggregate capacity of ten thousand gallons. Water is conducted into these from the roofs of the prison and dwelling, and an ample supply is thus afforded for bathing, closet drainage, etc., all of which is carried six hundred and fifty yards through an eight-inch terra-cotta pipe and discharged into Woodbury Creek. The aggregate weight of the iron used in the construction of the cells is more than ninety-five gross tons, and the prison is considered a model of workmanship. The county has no debt.

Clerk's and Surrogate's Offices.—Nov. 24, 1797, Joshua Howell, Phineas Lord, John Blackwood, John Brick, John E. Hopkins, and John Thorn were made commissioners, and authorized to

"purchase a lott of ground (within the Town of Woodbury) on behalf of the County, and to erect thereon, or cause to be erected, a suitable Building for the keeping safe the records of the County, and such other records as now is and may be recorded in the Clerk's office for the county of Gloucester."

May 9, 1798, these commissioners presented to the board a plan, which was adopted, and they were or-

dered to complete the building as soon as convenient. The plan was

"25 ft. 4 in. by 20 feet, an arched Sellar under the whole, Door posts and window frames Stone, Doors and window shutters iron, and the Roof to be covered with copper."

An appropriation of one thousand pounds was made Jan. 8, 1799, for the erection of this building. The commissioners had purchased a lot for that purpose from Isaac and Rachel Wilkins.

The office was erected according to the foregoing specifications, and it still stands, on the east side of Broad Street, between Cooper and Hunter Streets, having undergone no change since its erection. In the transom the words "Clark's Office" were carved. The *a* in Clark's has been partially obliterated and *e* cut in its place by some modern vandal. Since 1820 it has been the surrogate's office.

In January, 1799, "was proposed to this Board for consideration the propriety of an Iron Chest of wrought Iron being purchased for thè County Collector, the more safely to keep the money of sd County"; therefore, "Ordered that the County Collector be authorized to purchase one." The chest procured under this order has long since ceased to be used. It now lies in the attic of the court-house, along with other relics of "ye olden time."

Present Clerk's Office.—At a special meeting of the freeholders held on the 24th of February, 1820, it was

"Ordered that James Matlack, Job Brown, Joseph Kaign, Joseph V. Clark, and Joseph Rogers be a committee to procure materials, employ mechanics, and build a Surrogate's office on the County lot on the west side of Woodbury street, and that the same be built, not to exceed thirty-one feet in Debth, and twenty-four feet in width, and of the best materials that can be procured, one Room of which to be made compleatly fire proof, And that they take Down the Belcony House and apply the Bricks and other materials in the erecting the said office. Also to level the Public lot, and cause to be removed from the same all buildings not belonging to the county, and fence said lot, and the sum of Two Thousand Dollars is appropriated to that service."

In May of the same year this committee reported that the building was completed, at a cost of $3133.95; and that the old house had been removed, and the lot fenced and leveled, at an expense of $314.88. An addition to the county lot of nearly three-fourths of an acre had been purchased, three years previously, from John Keen.

In 1821 the board of freeholders directed that the county clerk and surrogate exchange offices, and transfer their records and papers on or before the first day of October in that year.

Addition to the Clerk's Office.—In 1873, John J. Estell, C. B. Leonard, and C. C. Pancoast, the standing committee of the board of freeholders on public property, and John M. Saunders, director of the board, and James Moore, clerk, were made a committee to build an addition to the clerk's office.

The work was done under the supervision of John M. Saunders; and the addition consists of an extension from the rear of twenty feet. The walls are of brick, eighteen inches in thickness; the beams are of iron, the roof of tin, and the floor of tiles. The window-frames are of stone, and the shutters and doors are of iron, making the structure fire-proof. It was completed and first occupied in 1874, and its cost was two thousand seven hundred dollars.

Almshouse.—In May, 1799, a committee, consisting of Samuel Cooper, James Hopkins, and James Stratton, was appointed to make inquiry concerning a poor-house for the county, and to recommend a site for such house. This committee made no report, and on the 30th of August, 1800, another committee, consisting of Samuel Cooper, James Hurley, John Hider, Samuel W. Harrison, Amos Cooper, William Ford, James Stratton, John Collins, Richard Westcott, and Elias Smith, was appointed and instructed to purchase a site, if a majority agreed thereto.

On the 6th of December, 1800, this committee reported that they had

"purchased of Michael C. Fisher, in the township of Deptford, a Plantation Containing one hundred & twenty five Acres of Land at ten Pounds per acre, amounting to three thousand and thirty three dollars and thirty three cents, which was unanimously agreed to."

A committee, consisting of Samuel Cooper, Jacob Stokes, John Brick, Amos Cooper, Samuel P. Paul, Enoch Allen, Enoch Leeds, Thomas Somers, Elias Smith, Jr., and Isaac Tombleson, was appointed to take charge of this plantation and elaborate a plan for a poor-house, etc. This committee reported on the 28th of February

"a plan of a house to be built, seventy five feet by thirty five, two stories high, and a suller under, the whole to be built with stone, which was agreed to, and Amos Cooper, John Brick, and John Hider were appointed Commissioners to Superintend the Building of sd House."

These commissioners contracted with Edwin Brewer and John C. Morgan for the building of the house for five thousand six hundred dollars. The house was completed and occupied in 1803.

In 1812 two hundred and forty-eight acres of woodland for the county poor-house were purchased, at a cost of nine hundred and eighty-seven dollars.

A "mad-house," or building for the care of the insane poor, was erected in 1816.

The farm of Jedediah Morgan (deceased), adjoining the poor-house farm, was purchased in 1822.

Early during the joint occupancy and use of the almshouse property by the two counties of Gloucester and Camden the question as to the proportion of the expense to be paid by each county arose. It was found that a larger number of the paupers came from Camden than from Gloucester County, and the latter insisted on the assumption by the former of a corresponding proportion of the expense. To this the board of freeholders of Camden County finally assented. Then the question arose as to the proportion of rent to be assumed by each county, and several ineffectual efforts were made to agree on this point. Pending the discussion of this question the Gloucester County board declined to incur further expense in repairs or improvements.

Disposal of the Almshouse Property.—In December, 1859, committees of the boards of chosen freeholders in both counties were appointed to act jointly in effecting a sale of the out-lands and timber and a portion of the almshouse farm. In March, 1860, these committees reported that they had sold the timber for five hundred and forty-nine dollars and fifteen cents, and ten acres of the land at twenty-five dollars per acre.

In March, 1860, a law was enacted by the Legislature, and approved on the 17th of that month, appointing W. P. Robeson, of Warren; Charles Stokes, of Burlington; Joseph Porter, of Camden; Joseph Tatem, of Gloucester; and Josiah M. Reeves, of Salem Counties, commissioners for the sale of the joint property of the two counties, and the division of the proceeds.

On the 8th of June, 1860, a committee, consisting of John R. Sickler, C. P. Stokes, John Pierson, W. Warrick, and Amos J. Peasle, that had been appointed to attend to the interest of the county in the sale of the joint property, reported that they had attended the sale that was held as advertised by the commissioners, and that the result was as follows:

Parcel No. 1, containing 144 acres, was sold to Camden County at $125 per acre	$18,000.00
No. 2, 80 acres, to Randall E. Morgan, $74 per acre	5,920.00
No. 3, 79 acres, to Randall E. Morgan, $55 per acre	4,345.00
No. 4, 19 acres, to David C. Wood, $56 per acre	1,064.00
No. 5, 120 14/100 acres, to Camden County, $15 per acre	1,802.10
No. 6, 108 28/100 acres, to Camden County, $11 per acre	1,190.53
No. 7, 9 85/100 acres, to W. Warrick, $16.50 per acre	162.52
Total	$32,484.15

Purchase of the County Farm and Erection of the Present Almshouse.—On the 17th of March, 1860, a committee, consisting of John R. Sickler, William C. Sparks, Amos J. Peasle, Samuel Fisler, and John Pierson, was appointed to receive proposals for the sale of a site for an almshouse, and to report plans for the building. On the 9th of May this committee reported that they had advertised for such proposals, and that they had received about thirty from different parts of the county.

On the 22d of the same month this committee reported that they had purchased from Restore Lippincott, in Greenwich township, a farm of about one hundred acres, at sixty dollars per acre. The existence on this farm of an excellent spring of water, which could be utilized for the supply of the buildings, influenced the committee and the board largely in their selection of this farm.

At the same meeting a general plan for an almshouse was presented by Mr. Button, of Camden, who estimated the cost of the building at fifteen thousand dollars. This plan was adopted, and specifications were ordered. Proposals were advertised for, and on the 8th of August, 1860, the contract for building this house was awarded to William Beckett and Aaron M. Wilkins at eleven thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars, and Amos J. Peasle, John R. Sickler, and Samuel Fisler were appointed a committee to superintend the erection of the house. Till this almshouse was completed the paupers of Gloucester County were cared for at the house that was sold to the county of Camden.

The contractors for building the almshouse were paid twenty-five dollars for extra work. The total cost of the almshouse property, including all expenditures on it for improvement, was $25,667.01.

Since the erection of this house it has undergone no material change. In 1867 a separate building for insane paupers was erected. This, which is of stone, stands about one hundred feet from the main building, and has a capacity for six patients.

The almshouse is a brick structure, consisting of a central, forty by forty feet, and two wings, each thirty by thirty, the whole having a height of three stories above the basement, which is used for dining, cooking, storage, and heating. The ventilation of the house is excellent, and it is warmed by heaters placed in the basement at each end.

From a spring on the farm issues such a quantity of water that it turns a wheel which forces water at the rate of sixty gallons per hour into a reservoir that is on a height overlooking the house. From this reservoir the house and all the outbuildings are amply supplied with pure water. Each story is supplied with both hot and cold water, and in each are several baths.

The house has accommodations for eighty inmates, but there have been times when it has had more than one hundred. Hiram Jones has been the steward from the time when the house was erected.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

POLITICIANS AND SOLDIERS, AND CIVIL LIST OF OLD GLOUCESTER.[1]

WE have had occasion to mention, in the preceding pages, several incidents which illustrate the sturdy attachment of the first English settlers in West Jersey to those just and liberal principles which caused their exile from the mother-country. The political history of those settlers and their immediate descendants is a subject of which the ablest pen might not be ashamed. The material is abundant and rich, and forms a mine which should long ago have been appropriated by a Griffith or an Ewing. When this neglected field is explored, if impartiality be the lamp-bearer, we are sure that Old Gloucester will be found to have given to the councils of our State, and the armies and navies of our nation, men than whom none better understood the true principles of liberty, or knowing, more bravely defended them. For a long time Gloucester was peopled almost exclusively

[1] Mickle's Reminiscences, chapter xxiv. (1844).

by Friends; by men who had themselves felt the political thraldom of the mother-country, or by those who remembered well their fathers' recitals of the wrongs which drove them into the wilderness. They guarded, therefore, with a jealous eye those admirable concessions upon which the government of West Jersey was based, and after the union of the two provinces, in 1702, watched with unceasing vigilance every attempt made by the East Jersey Calvinists to despoil the laws of the colony of that peaceful and lenient spirit which had pre-eminently distinguished the western code. A consistent hatred of militia bills, and

"All quality,
Pride, pomp, and circumstance of glorious war,"

formed a prominent trait in the character of the early men—and we may add of the early women too—of Gloucester. In 1695 the recorder, John Reading, afterwards president of the Council, having so far forgotten his original Quakerism as to accept a military commission of some kind from the Governor, employed a drummer, who on one occasion had the audacity to visit the tavern kept by Matthew Medcalfe, at Gloucester town. This worthy host, not seeing the use of music, and not feeling disposed to tolerate such vanities about his premises, called his wife Dorothy to his assistance, and incontinently broke the heads both of drum and drummer, for which, being indicted, he made no defense, but promptly paid his penalty, content with having borne some testimony against the practice of war. The defendant in this indictment was for many years one of the most prominent men in the county.[1]

The representatives of Gloucester County in the General Assembly always firmly resisted the attempts of the East Jersey colonels and majors to fasten upon the colony a militia system in time of peace. Prior to the French war this subject became, in New Jersey, one of such warm interest that both parties betook themselves to pamphleteering. In one of the works elicited in this wordy contest it is urged as a potent reason against the establishment of a militia system that "six shillings of every honest man's property in the province, except those above sixty, is subject yearly to the humors or prejudices of any low-lived pragmatical fellow that can get dubbed a sergeant." All the abuse of the East Jersey champions failed to drive the Friends from Gloucester into a support of this step, until the necessities of the war absolutely required the organization of a military force.

[1] On the 2d of September, 1695, the following minute is made by the clerk of the County Court: "The Grand Jury return and find a bill against Matthew Medcalfe and Dorothy, his wife, for a breach of the King's peace, and contemptuously assaulting of a drummer under ye command of John Reading, and breaking of ye drum. The said Matthew confesseth ye matter of ffact, both as to himself and in behalf of his wife, and leaves ye same to ye consideration and mercy of ye Bench. The Bench, after consideration, award the said Matthew to pay as a fine ye sum of twenty shillings, with costs of suite."

But it was not only in questions of conscience that the ancient men of our shire carried a stiff neck. They were imbued with a county pride which brooked no insult and forgave no wrong. In 1742 one John Jones, a deputy of Joseph Warrell, Esq., the attorney-general, prosecuted some criminal to conviction in the Gloucester court, whereupon he demanded his fees of the board of justices and freeholders, who referred him to his employer, telling him the county had not asked for his services. Jones threatened to take out a mandamus to compel them to pay, at which the worthy freeholders took fire, and immediately charged the deputy, before the Assembly, with trying to extort money from them against law. They pressed their plaint with such vigor that Jones was forthwith arrested by the Speaker's warrant, and brought before the House. Here he humbly promised not to do the like again, and was dismissed, but as he had criminated the king's attorney as the instigator of his offense, Mr. Warrell was also arrested. His story was that what he had done was by the importunity of Jones, but "since he was informed that it was the opinion of the House that such demands were not allowable," he asked pardon of the county and colony, and was dismissed from custody. This case, which was really Gloucester *versus* the Crown of England, for the attorney-general was a crown officer, also caused a pamphlet war, which was conducted with considerable ability on both sides. The Assembly was assailed for its action in the premises in a pamphlet entitled "Extracts from the Minutes, etc., to which are added some Notes and Observations." A reply whereto speedily followed, under the caption of "The Note-Maker Noted, and the Observer Observed Upon, by a true lover of English liberty, 1743." The first was probably written by Jones himself, and the other by some of Old Gloucester's indignant freeholders. In this little affair we see a strong tinge of the spirit which, thirty years afterwards, led to the Revolution, and we hazard but little in saying that the same jealousy of the royal power, in all its modifications, always distinguished the people of Gloucester County.

The first Legislature of independent New Jersey, during its session at Haddonfield, in the month of September, 1777, found itself surrounded by true friends of liberty, who gave all its acts a prompt and hearty support. It was here, during the darkest hour of the Revolution, that the two Houses, by unanimously expunging the word "colony" and substituting "state" in public writs and commissions, wiped out the last vestige of our servitude. It was here, too, that that Committee of Safety was established which afterwards proved of such signal service. The member of Council for Gloucester during this season was John Cooper, who attended regularly at Haddonfield, but did not follow to Princeton, whither the Legislature adjourned on the 24th of September. His Excellency William Livingston, and Messrs. Sinnickson,

Cox, Condict, Symmes, Hand, Scudder, and Paterson were regular in their attendance. The joint meetings were held, while the two Houses continued at Haddonfield, at Thomas Smith's, and joint committees generally met at Hugh Creighton's or Samuel Kinnard's.

The most prominent military characters of the county of Gloucester at the commencement of the war of the Revolution were Cols. Joseph Ellis, Josiah Hillman, Joseph Hugg, and Robert Brown, Maj. William Ellis, Capts. Samuel Hugg, John Stokes, and John Davis. Col. Ellis had commanded a company in Canada, in the French war, but on the opening of the issue between the mother-country and her colonies he resigned the commission he held of the king, and was made a colonel in the Gloucester militia. He was in the battle of Monmouth and several other engagements, in all of which he fought bravely. Col. Hillman was esteemed a good officer, and saw much hard service. Col. Hugg was appointed commissary of purchase for West Jersey at an early stage of the war, and in that capacity did much for the cause. He was in the battles of Germantown, Shorthills, and Monmouth, and when the British crossed from Philadelphia to New York he was detailed to drive away the stock along their line of march, in performing which duty he had many narrow escapes from the enemy's light horse. Col. Brown lived at Swedesboro, and his regiment was chiefly employed in preventing the enemy from landing from their ships and restraining the excursions of the refugees from Billingsport. Maj. Ellis was taken prisoner early in the war, and kept for a long time upon Long Island. Capts. Samuel Hugg and Frederick Frelinghuysen were appointed by an act of the Legislature to command the two first companies of artillery raised in New Jersey, Hugg in the western and Frelinghuysen in the eastern division. The former soon raised his company, and in it were a number of young men of fortunes and the first families in the State, the Westcoats, Elmers, Seeleys, and others, men who afterwards occupied distinguished posts in the local and national governments. This company was at the battles of Trenton and Princeton. When the "Roebuck" was engaged in protecting the operations against the *chevaux-de-frise* at Billingsport, Hugg's artillerists threw up a small breastwork upon the Jersey shore, and fought her during a whole day; but, unfortunately, their first sergeant, William Ellis, was killed by a cannon-ball, which took off both his legs above his knees. This Ellis was an Englishman, and had been for several years a recruiting officer for the British service in Philadelphia. He joined the American cause early. Like his namesake, he was a very brave man, and died much regretted by his companions in arms. Capt. Stokes commanded a company of mere boys, made up from some of the best families in Gloucester County. These fellows were at the battle of Monmouth, but Col. Hillman sent them to the rear to guard the baggage. Stokes was often heard to say afterwards that he "never saw so mad a set of youngsters" as these were on being assigned to so safe a post. They cried with rage at being stationed there, after having marched so far to see what fighting was.

In our war with Tripoli, and in the late war with England, some of the best and bravest sailors in our navy were sons of Gloucester County. Who, that is not culpably ignorant of the history of his country, has not heard of the name of Capt. Richard Somers? This chivalric sailor was the son of Col. Richard Somers, an officer of the Revolution. He was born at Somers' Point, about the year 1778, was educated at Burlington, but took to the sea when very young. He joined the American navy in its infancy, where he soon became distinguished by his courage and his seamanship. In 1804 he was in the Mediterranean, captain of the "Nautilus," under Commodore Preble. The operations of the fleet before Tripoli having been prolonged a great while to little purpose, a masterstroke was devised to cripple the enemy's galleys and hasten the bashaw's will to capitulate. With this view the ketch "Intrepid" was prepared as an infernal, to be sent into the harbor among the Tripolitan vessels and there exploded. To navigate a machine, to the crew of which an accidental spark or a shot from the enemy was certain destruction, required no ordinary degree of courage. But though others shrank back Somers volunteered for the adventure, and with a picked crew, on a proper night, embarked in the infernal for the harbor. For a few minutes the breathless Americans peered with intense unsatisfied curiosity into the deep darkness which had swallowed the adventurous vessel. Then shells and shot started from the alarmed battery of the town, and swept in every direction. A fierce light rested for a moment on the wave, and with the tenfold darkness that returned came a terrific concussion that made the ships in the offing quake from their trucks to their keels. It was evident that the ketch had prematurely exploded, and that Somers and his crew had been blown into a thousand atoms. It was understood, upon the departure of the infernal from the fleet, that in no event was her cargo of powder to fall into the hands of the Tripolitans. Somers was known to be a man capable of any sacrifice for the glory of the service and the welfare of his country, and it was, therefore, believed by Preble (and it is still believed upon every foretop and quarter-deck of our navy) that, being discovered and in danger of being taken, he ordered the match to be applied to the magazine, and died with his comrades, to keep from the enemy the means of prolonging the war.

Were we to dwell upon the biographies of all the distinguished sons of Old Gloucester, where would we find—what we fear the reader already anticipates with pleasure—the end of our book? One has risen from a poor Egg Harbor fisher-boy to be the second only

among the millionaires of America. Another, left at an early age an orphan and friendless, became celebrated as the most eloquent man at the most powerful bar of the Union. A third receives, for the first time directly at the hands of the people, the office of Governor of New Jersey, and many in distant States, by the manner in which they discharge high and responsible posts, reflect honor upon the shire that gave them birth.

Civil List.

SHERIFFS.

1686. Daniel Reading.
1691. John Hugg, Jr. (deputy).
1692. Thomas Sharp.
1694. John Wood.
1695. Jos. Tomlinson
1696. Joshua Lord.
1697. William Warner.
1698. Benjamin Bramen.
1699. William Warner.
1700. Matthew Medcalfe.
1711. Josiah Kay.
1713. Samuel Coles.
Samuel Harrison.
1715. William Harrison.
1719. Josiah Kay.
1724. Samuel Coles.
1726. Joseph Hugg.
1728. Samuel Harrison.
1733. Jacob Medcalf.
1742. Samuel Harrison.
1769. Thomas Hugg.[1]
1781. Thomas Denny.
1784. Joseph Blackwood.
1787. John Blackwood.
1790. Benjamin Whitall.
1793. Samuel Flanigan.
1795. Edward Vaughn.
1798. Joseph Hugg.
1801. Edward Vaughn.
1803. Jacob Glover.
1806. Joseph V. Clark.
1809. Isaac Pine.
1812. Joseph V. Clark.
1815. John Baxter.
1818. Benjamin Wilkins.
1821. John Baxter.
1824. Enoch Doughty.
1826. Isaac Hinchman.
1829. Jesse Smith.
1832. James W. Caldwell.
1835. Joshua P. Brewing.
1838. Josiah S. Franklin.
1841. Mark Ware.
1844. Joseph C. Gill.
1847. Joseph Jessup.
1850. John Eyles.
1853. Joseph T. Paulin.
1856. John L. C. Tatem.
1859. Joseph Carter.
1862. David B. Gill.
1865. Charles S. Knisell.
1868. Thomas P. Mathers.
1871. Henry C. Garrison.
1874. Edmund Jones.
1868. Amos Gaunt.
1881. John W. Downs.

COUNTY CLERKS.

1688. John Reading.
1704. Richard Bull.
1705. Edward Kemps.
1706. John Spey.
1714. Thomas Sharp.
1723. Gervas Hall.
1727. John Ladd.[2]
1762. John Ladd.
1770. Samuel Mickle.
1771. James Bowman.
1774. Josiah F. Davenport.
1776. Joseph Hugg.
1781. Elijah Clark.
1785. Elisha Clark.
1805. Charles Ogden.
1815. Thomas Hendry.
1820. Jeremiah J. Foster.
1825. John C. Smallwood.
1835. Joseph Sailer.
1837. Henry Bradshaw.
1847. William D. Scott.
1857. Josiah S. Franklin.
1872. S. Paul Laudenslager.
1883. Henry C. Laudenslager.

SURROGATES.

1823. Jacob Glover.
1834. Jesse Smith.
1839. John C. Smallwood.
1844. Bowman Sailer.
1853. Alexander Wentz.
1864. Samuel A. Groff.
1874. J. Harrison Livermore.

PROSECUTORS OF THE JURY.

1824. Thomas Chapman.
1829. Robert L. Armstrong.
1838. Thomas P. Carpenter.
1843. William N. Jeffers.
1849. Joshua S. Thompson.
1859. John B. Harrison.
1865. Joshua S. Thompson.
1880. Belmont Perry.

COUNTY COLLECTORS.

1715. Jacob Clements.
Peter Long.
1717. John Kay.
1721. Thomas Sharp.
1724. Joseph Cooper.
1750. Ebenezer Hopkins.
1757. David Cooper.
1764. Samuel Clements, Jr.
1777. John Wilkins.
1782. John Wilkins.
1794. Joel Westcott.
1807. William Brick.
1809. Ephraim Miller.
1814. John S. Whitall.
1822. Samuel Webster.
1838. Ephraim Miller.
1863. James V. Caldwell.
1844. Charles F. Clark.
1849. James W. Caldwell.
1854. John M. Saunders.
1861. John L. C. Tatem.
1866. Henry C. Clark.
1871. Joseph Paul.

TRUSTEES OF THE POOR.

1803. Charles French.
Marmaduke Burr.
Samuel W. Harrison.
John Hider.
Amos Cooper.
John Haines.
Thomas Clark.
Schobey Stewart.
Nehemiah Blackmer.
Elias Smith.
1804. Samuel W. Harrison.
John Hider.
Amos Cooper.
John Hains.
Charles French.
1805. Samuel W. Harrison.
John Hider.
Amos Cooper.
Charles French.
Isaac Pine.
1806. Amos Cooper.
Samuel W. Harrison.
Isaac Pine.
Charles French.
Jacob Stokes.
1807. Samuel W. Harrison.
Edmund Brewer.
Samuel Clement.
John Tatum, Jr.
Charles French.
1808. Samuel W. Harrison.
Edmund Brewer.
Samuel Clement.
John Tatum, Jr.
Charles French.
1814. Michael C. Fisher.
Joseph Kaighn.
John Sickler.
Job Brown.
Job Eldridge.
1818. Joseph Kaighn.
John Sickler.
Biddle Reeves.
Isaac Kay.
Joseph C. Swett.
1819. Joseph Kaighn.
John Sickler.
Biddle Reeves.
Isaac Kay.
Joseph C. Swett.
1820. Biddle Reeves.
John Sickler.
Joseph Kaighn.
Charles French.
John Roberts.
1826. Benjamin B. Cooper.
Elijah Bower.
Christopher Sickler.
Isaac Reeves.
Samuel B. Lippincott.
1827. Benjamin B. Cooper.
Elijah Bower.
Christopher Sickler.
Samuel B. Lippincott.
Isaac Reeves.
1828. Benjamin B. Cooper.
Elijah Bower.
1828. Christopher Sickler.
Samuel B. Lippincott.
James Jessup.
1829. Benjamin B. Cooper.
Elijah Bower.
Samuel B. Lippincott.
Joseph Porter.
David B. Morgan.
1830. Benjamin B. Cooper.
Samuel B. Lippincott.
Elijah Bower.
Charles French.
Christopher Sickler.
1831. Joseph Kay.
Elijah Bower.
Samuel B. Lippincott.
Thomas Redman.
Charles French.
1832. Samuel B. Lippincott.
Elijah Bower.
Charles French, Jr.
Robert W. Ogden.
Arthur Brown.
1833. Elijah Bower.
Arthur Brown.
Joshua P. Browning.
Joseph Kay.
Samuel Sailer.
1834. Elijah Bower.
Joseph Porter.
Arthur Brown.
Thomas Redman.
William Haines.
1835. Charles C. Stratton.
William Haines.
Joseph Porter.
Thomas Redman.
Arthur Brown.
1837. Joseph Porter.
Elijah Bowers.
John M. Kaighn.
William Porch.
Gerrard Wood.
1839. Joseph Porter.
John M. Kaighn.
Gerrard Wood.
William Porch.
Stacy Hazleton.
1840. Joseph Porter.
John M. Kaighn.
Gerrard Wood.
William Porch.
Stacy Hazleton.
1841. Joseph Porter.
John D. Glover.
William Brown.
Isaac Wilkins.
Stacy Hazleton.
1844. Charles French.
Samuel Sailer.
John B. Jessup.
1845. Samuel Sailer.
Joseph Jessup.
Lawrence Cake.
1846. Samuel Sailer.
Joseph Jessup.
Lawrence Cake.

[1] From 1769 to 1781 the record is interrupted.
[2] A break in the record from 1727 to 1732.

1847. Charles Elkinton.
B. C. Tatem.
Samuel Sailer.
1848. B. C. Tatem.
Charles Elkinton.
William Haines.
1849. B. C. Tatem.
William Haines.
William W. Dunn.
1850. B. C. Tatem.
William Haines.
William W. Dunn.
1861. William Haines.
Matthias R. Crane.
William R. Tatum.
1852. W. R. Tatum.
Matthias R. Crane.
Martin W. Rulon.
1853. Woodward Warrick.
David B. Gill.
Peter F. Locke.
1854. Woodward Warrick.
David B. Gill.
Peter F. Locke.
1855. Joseph Tatum.
James M. Roe.
Matthias R. Crane.
1856. Joseph Tatum.
Matthias R. Crane.
John H. Bradway.
1857. Joseph Tatum.
John Pierson.
Woodward Warrick.
1858. Woodward Warrick.
John Pierson.
William C. Sparks.
1859. Woodward Warrick.
John Pierson.
Amos J. Peasle.
1860. Woodward Warrick.
John Pierson.
Amos J. Peasle.
1861. Amos J. Peasle.
John R. Sickler.
James Chatten.
John Buck.
Samuel Hopkins.
Joshua Richman.
Samuel J. Fisher.
1862. John K. Sickler.
Samuel Hopkins.
Joseph L. Reeves.
James Chattin.
Joshua Richman.
1863. Joshua L. Reeves.
Samuel Hopkins.
Joshua Richman.
Isaac H. Lippincott.
John K. Clark.
1864. Joseph L. Reeves.
Samuel Hopkins.
Isaac H. Lippincott.
Isaac C. Dilkes.
John K. Clark.
1865. Isaac C. Dilkes.
Joseph R. Paul.
Isaac H. Lippincott.
Jacob J. Hendrickson.
Ezekiel C. Mount.
1866. Isaac C. Dilkes.
Isaac H. Lippincott.
Jacob J. Hendrickson.
Ezekiel C. Mount.
Joseph Warrington.
1867. David S. Adams.
Lewis V. Atkinson.
Isaac H. Lippincott.
1867. Jacob J. Hendrickson.
Ezekiel C. Mount.
1868. Ezekiel C. Mount.
Lewis V. Atkinson.
Isaac H. Lippincott.
David S. Adams.
Isaac N. Hughes.
1869. Leonard F. Harding.
William Knight.
Isaac N. Hughes.
John R. Sickler.
Asa Coles.
1870. William Knight.
John R. Sickler.
Isaac N. Hughes.
Asa Coles.
George F. Ford.
1871. William Knight.
John R. Sickler.
Caleb C. Pancoast.
Asa Coles.
Edmund Jones.
1872. William Knight.
Caleb C. Pancoast.
Edmund Jones.
George C. Allen.
George H. Gaunt.
1873. Caleb C. Pancoast.
Edmund Jones.
George C. Allen.
George H. Gaunt.
Charles B. Leonard.
1874. Caleb C. Pancoast.
Edmund Jones.
George C. Allen.
Charles B. Leonard.
J. Alfred Bodine.
1875. Alfred B. Richman.
Samuel T. Miller.
Henry M. Leap.
Joseph T. Paulin.
J. Alfred Bodine.
1876. Henry M. Leap.
Joseph T. Paulin.
David C. Wood.
John Pierson.
Jonathan H. Smith.
1877. Henry M. Leap.
Joseph T. Paulin.
David C. Wood.
John Pierson.
Jonathan H. Smith.
1878. John Pierson.
Joseph T. Paulin.
Paul S. Richman.
George Craft.
Benjamin Shoemaker.
1879. John Pierson.
Paul L. Richmond.
George Craft.
Samuel Hopkins.
Peter F. Locke.
1880. John Pierson.
Peter F. Locke.
William S. Mattson.
Joseph Higgins.
Elwood J. Davis.
1881. John Pierson.
Peter F. Locke.
Elwood J. Davis.
Joseph Higgins.
William S. Mattson.
1882. Peter F. Locke.
John Pierson.
Elwood J. Davis.
Joseph Higgins.
William S. Mattson.

The Presiding Officers of the Board of Justices and Freeholders, and afterwards of the board of freeholders, were first called moderators, or chairmen, and afterwards directors. They have been as follows since 1791, when the first is recorded:

1791. Elijah Clark.
1794. John Griffith.
1795. John Sparks.
1798. John Wilkins.
1800. Samuel Harrison.
1803. John Wilkins.
1804. Samuel W. Harrison.
1806. Amos Cooper.
1807. Samuel W. Harrison.
1809. William Zane.
1811. Joseph Rogers.
1812. James Saunders.
1813. Michael Fisher.
1815. James Matlack.
1821. Michael C. Fisher.
1822. Ephraim Miller.
1823. Jacob Glover.
1831. Samuel B. Lippincott.
1832. Jacob Glover.
1838. James Matlack.
1840. Michael C. Fisher.
1846. Joseph Saunders.
1851. Joseph Franklin.
1853. William R. Tatum.
1855. Joseph Tatum.
1858. Woodward Warrick.
1861. Amos J. Peasle.
1862. John M. Moore.
1865. Woodward Warrick.
1870. John L. C. Tatem.
1871. John M. Saunders.
1881. Charles S. Knizell.

CLERKS OF THE BOARD OF FREEHOLDERS.

1715. Thomas Sharp.
1723. William Harrison.
1725. John Kay.
1728. John Ladd, Jr.
1740. Samuel Spicer.
1748. Joseph Kaighn.
1749. William Wood.
1751. David Cooper.
1754. William Wood.
1756. Joseph Harrison.
1763. James Whitall.
1764. Samuel Clement, Jr.
1765. Joseph Hugg.
1766. Isaac Mickle.
1767. James Hinchman.
1768. Samuel Harrison.
1773. Samuel Spicer.
1775. Joseph Hugg.
1781. John Griffith.
1782. Jacob Jennings.
1783. Samuel Harrison.
1784. Elijah Cozens.
1787. William White.
1791. John Gruffyth.
1792. John Blackwood.
1794. John Wilkins.
1796. Thomas Wilkins.
1797. James Stratton.
1798. Samuel W. Harrison.
Benjamin Rulon.
1807. Thomas Wilkins.
1808. Richard Snowden.
1809. Benjamin Rulon.
1810. Job Brown.
1812. Samuel Webster, Jr.
1818. Jacob Glover.
1820. Joseph Saunders.
1835. John B. Harrison.
1844. George M. Paul.
1854. Joseph Z. Pierson.
1857. Josiah S. Franklin.
1873. James Moore.
1880. John S. Jessup.

UNITED STATES SENATOR.

1798–99. Franklin Davenport.

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

1776. John Cooper.
1799–1801. Franklin Davenport.
1803–9. James Sloan.
1821–25. James Matlack.
1829–33. Richard M. Cooper.
1837–39, 1841–43. C. C. Stratton.
1839–41. William R. Cooper.
1851–55. Nathan T. Stratton.
1871–73. John W. Hazelton.
1883. Thomas M. Ferrell.

MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

1776. John Cooper.
1777. John Cooper.
1778. John Cooper.
1779. John Cooper.
1780. John Cooper.
1781. Joseph Hugg.
1782. Elijah Clark.
1783. Elijah Clark.
1784. John Cooper.
1785. Elijah Clark.
1786. Elijah Clark.
1787. Joseph Ellis.
1788. Joseph Ellis.
1789. Joseph Ellis.
1790. Joseph Ellis.
1791. Joseph Ellis.
1792. Joseph Ellis.
1793. Joseph Ellis.
1794. Joseph Ellis.
1795. Joseph Cooper.
1796. Joseph Cooper.
1797. Joseph Cooper.
1798. Thomas Clark.
1799. Thomas Clark.
1800. Thomas Clark.
1801. Thomas Clark.
1802. Thomas Clark.
1803. Issac Mickle.
1804. Isaac Mickle.
1805. Isaac Mickle.
1806. Isaac Mickle.
1807. Richard M. Cooper.
1808. Richard M. Cooper.
1809. Richard M. Cooper.
1810. Richard M. Cooper.
1811. Isaac Mickle.

1812. James Hopkins.
1813. James Hopkins.
1814. Samuel W. Harrison.
1815. Samuel W. Harrison.
1816. Samuel W. Harrison.
1817. James Matlack.
1818. James Matlack.
1819. John Baxter.
1820. John Baxter.
1821. Michael C. Fisher.
1822. Michael C. Fisher.
1823. Joseph Kaighn.
1824. Isaac Wilkins.
1825. Isaac Wilkins.
1826. John Moore White.
1827. Christopher Sickler.
1828. Jeremiah J. Foster.
1829. Joseph Kaighn.
1830. John W. Mickle.
1831. Joseph Kaighn.
1832. Joseph Kaighn.
1833. John W. Mickle.
1834. John W. Mickle.
1835. John W. Mickle.
1836. John C. Smallwood.
1837. John C. Smallwood.
1828. John C. Smallwood.
1839. Joseph Porter.
1840. Joseph Porter.
1841. William R. Cooper.
1842. Joseph Saunders.
1843. Joshua P. Browning.

Under Constitution of 1844.—*Senate.*

1845. John C. Smallwood (Pres.).
1846. John C. Smallwood (Pres.).
1847. John C. Smallwood (Pres.).
1848. John C. Smallwood (Pres.).
1849. Charles Reeves.
1850. Charles Reeves.
1851. Charles Reeves.
1852. John Burk.
1853. John Burk.
1854. John Burk.
1855. Joseph Franklin.
1856. Joseph Franklin.
1857. Joseph Franklin.
1858. Jeptha Abbott.
1859. Jeptha Abbott.
1860. Jeptha Abbott.
1861. John Pierson.
1862. John Pierson.
1863. John Pierson.
1864. Joseph L. Reeves.
1865. Joseph L. Reeves.
1866. Joseph L. Reeves.
1867. Woodward Warrick.
1868. Woodward Warrick.
1869. Woodward Warrick.
1870. Samuel Hopkins.
1871. Samuel Hopkins.
1872. Samuel Hopkins.
1873. Samuel Hopkins.
1874. Samuel Hopkins.
1875. Samuel Hopkins.
1876. Thomas B. Mathers.
1877. Thomas P. Mathers.
1878. Thomas P. Mathers.
1879. John F. Bodine.
1880. John F. Bodine.
1881. John F. Bodine.
1882. Thomas M. Ferrell.

MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY

From the Surrender in 1702 *to* 1772. *From the Western Division.*

1703. Peter Fretwell.
Thomas Gardner.
Thomas Lambert.
William Biddle.
William Stevenson.
Restore Lippincott.
John Kay.
Joseph Cooper.
William Hall.
John Mason.
John Smith.
John Hugg, Jr.
1704. Restore Lippincott.
John Hugg.
John Kay.
John Smith.
William Hall.
John Mason.
Thomas Bryan.
Robert Wheeler.
Peter Fretwell.
Thomas Lambert.
Thomas Gardner.
1704. Joshua Wright.
1707. Peter Canson.
William Hall (of Salem).
Richard Johnson.
John Thomson.
Bartholomew Wyat.
John Wills.
Thomas Bryan.
Samuel Jennings.
Thomas Gardner.
John Kay.
Philip Pawle.
1708–9. Thomas Gardner.
Thomas Rapier.
Hugh Sharp.
Nathaniel Cripps.
John Kay.
John Kaighn.
Richard Johnson.
Nathaniel Breading.
Hugh Middleton.
John Lewis.
—— Eldridge.

From Gloucester County.

1709. John Kay.
John Kaighn.
1710. John Kay.
John Kaighn.
1716. Daniel Cox.
Richard Bull.
1721. Samuel Cole.
John Mickle.
1727. John Mickle.
William Harrison.
1730. William Harrison.
Joseph Cooper.
1738. Joseph Cooper.
John Mickle.
1740. Joseph Cooper.
John Mickle.
1743. Joseph Cooper.
John Mickle.
1744. Joseph Cooper.
John Mickle.
1745. Joseph Cooper.
Ebenezer Hopkins.
1746. Joseph Cooper.
Ebenezer Hopkins.
1749. Joseph Cooper.
James Hinchman.
1751. William Mickle.
Joseph Ellis.
1754. John Ladd.
Samuel Clement.
1761. Samuel Clement.
David Cooper.
1769. Robert Friend Price.
John Hinchman.
1772. John Hinchman.
Robert F. Price.

Since 1772.

1776. Richard Somers.
Robert F. Price.
Isaac Mickle.
1777. Elijah Clark.
John Wilkins, Jr.
Isaac Tomlinson.
1778. Elijah Clark.
Joseph Ellis.
Joseph Cooper.
1779. John Sparks.
Joseph Low.
Thomas Rennard.
1780. John Sparks.
Thomas Rennard.
Isaac Kay.
1781. Samuel Hugg.
Joseph Ellis.
Joseph Cooper.
1782. Samuel Hugg.
Joseph Ellis.
Joseph Cooper.
1783. Samuel Hugg.
Joseph Ellis.
Joseph Cooper.
1784. Joseph Ellis.
Joseph Cooper.
Thomas Clark.
1785. Joseph Ellis.
Joseph Cooper.
Thomas Clark.
1786. Thomas Clark.
Franklin Davenport.
John Killé.
1787. Thomas Clark.
Franklin Davenport.
Joseph Cooper.
1788. Thomas Clark.
Franklin Davenport.
Joseph Cooper.
1789. Franklin Davenport.
Joseph Cooper.
Abel Clement.
1790. Joseph Cooper.
Thomas Clark.
Samuel Hugg.
1791. Joseph Cooper.
Thomas Clark.
John Blackwood.
1792. Joseph Cooper.
John Blackwood.
Richard Somers.
1793. Joseph Cooper.
John Blackwood.
Abel Clement.
1794. John Blackwood.
Benjamin Whitall.
Thomas Wilkins.
1795. Abel Clement.
Samuel French.
Thomas Somers.
1796. Abel Clement.
Samuel French.
Thomas Somers.
1797. Abel Clement.
Samuel French.
Daniel Leeds.
1798. Joshua L. Howell.
1798. Samuel W. Harrison.
James Wilkins.
1799. Joshua L. Howell.
Samuel Harrison.
Thomas Wilkins.
1800. Samuel Harrison.
Abel Clement.
Samuel French.
1801. Samuel W. Harrison.
Samuel French.
Isaac Mickle.
1802. Samuel W. Harrison.
Samuel French.
Abel Clement.
1803. Joseph Cooper.
Robert Newell.
Richard Risley.
1804. Joseph Cooper.
Richard Risley.
Robert Newell.
1805. Robert Newell.
Reuben Clark.
Samuel C. Champion.
1806. Robert Newell.
Reuben Clark.
Samuel C. Champion.
1807. Jacob Glover.
Benjamin Rulon.
Michael C. Fisher.
1808. Jacob Glover.
Benjamin Rulon.
Thomas Doughty.
1809. Joseph B. Clark.
John Brick.
Thomas Doughty.
1810. Benjamin Rulon.
Michael C. Fisher.
Matthew Gill, Jr.
1811. Jacob Glover.
Joseph B. Clark.
Matthew Gill, Jr.
1812. Isaac Pine.
Joseph C. Swett.
Daniel Carroll.
1813. Isaac Pine.
Daniel Carroll.
Charles French.
1814. Charles French.
Isaac Pine.
Nicholas Rape.
1815. Isaac Pine.
Edward Sharp.
Richard S. Risley.
1816. Isaac Pine.
Richard S. Risley.
Edward Sharp.
1817. Isaac Pine.
Edward Sharp.
John Estell.
1818. Daniel Lake.
Samuel Killé.
Samuel L. Howell.
1819. Samuel Killé.
Jeremiah J. Foster.
Thomas Garwood.
1820. John Wilson.
William Tatem.

1820. John Moore White.
1821. John R. Scull.
Charles C. Stratton.
Joseph Kaighn.
1822. John R. Scull.
Isaac Mickle.
Joseph Kaighn.
1823. John Moore White.
Charles C. Stratton.
John Estell.
1824. Benjamin B. Cooper.
Thomas Chapman.
Daniel Lake.
1825. Benjamin Cooper.
John R. Scull.
Charles French.
1826. Charles French, Jr.
Daniel Lake.
Thomas Bee.
1827. Thomas Bee.
Joseph Porter.
John W. Mickle.
1828. Joseph Porter.
John Estell.
Charles Stratton.
1829. John W. Mickle.
Isaac Hinchman.
Japhet Ireland.
1830. Japhet Ireland.
Jacob Howey.
Charles Reeves.
Robert L. Armstrong.
1831. Jacob Howey.
Charles Reeves.
Charles F. Wilkins.
Samuel B. Westcott.
1832. John Gill, Jr.
Charles F. Wilkins.
Elijah Bower.
Samuel B. Westcott.
1833. Joseph Rogers.
Jesse Smith.
1833. William R. Cooper.
John R. Scull.
1834. Joseph Rogers.
Samuel B. Lippincott.
John R. Scull.
1835. Joseph Rogers.
Samuel B. Lippincott.
William R. Cooper.
Joseph Endicott.
1836. Joseph W. Cooper.
James W. Caldwell.
David C. Ogden.
John Richards.
1837. James W. Caldwell.
David C. Ogden.
Joseph Porter.
Joseph W. Cooper.
1838. Joseph Porter.
Joseph W. Cooper.
Charles Reeves.
Elijah Bower.
1839. Elijah Bower.
Charles Reeves.
Joseph Franklin.
Richard W. Snowden.
1840. Richard W. Snowden.
Joseph Franklin.
Charles Reeves.
Elijah Bower.
1841. Joseph L. Pierson.
Thomas H. Whitney.
John B. Miller.
Charles Knight.
1842. Thomas H. Whitney.
Samuel C. Allen.
Thomas H. French.
Richard W. Snowden.
1843. Samuel R. Cooper.
Benjamin Harding.
Nathan T. Stratton.
Thomas B. Wood.

Constitution of 1844.

1845. Samuel Cooper.
Benjamin Harding.
1846. Benjamin Harding.
Samuel W. Cooper.
1847. John B. Miller.
John B. Hilyard.
1848. John B. Miller.
John B. Hilyard.
1849. John Duell.
John Burk.
1850. Thomas Gaskell.
John Duell.
1851. Benjamin C. Tatem.
Edmund Wetherby.
1852. Samuel Mayhew.
David Campbell.
1853. Jeptha Abbott.
John V. Porch.
1854. Joseph Franklin.
Benjamin Beckett.
1855. Jacob G. Tomlin.
James B. Albertson.
1856. James B. Albertson.
Jacob G. Tomlin.
1857. John H. Bradway.
Benjamin Smith.
1858. John F. Thomas.
George C. Hewitt.
1859. John F. Thomas.
George C. Hewitt.
1860. John Starr.
Joseph Harker (died).
Joseph Duffield.
1861. John Starr.
Joseph Duffield.
1862. Allen Moore.
Thomas G. Batten.
1863. Allen Moore.
E. C. Heritage.
1864. Nathan S. Abbott.
Elisha C. Heritage.
1865. Nathan S. Abbott.
William D. Wilson.
1866. William Clark.
William D. Wilson.
1867. William W. Clark.
Jacob J. Hendrickson.
1868. Charles T. Moloney.
William B. Rosenbaum.
1869. Nimrod Woolery.
Leonard F. Harding.
1870. Nimrod Woolery.
Leonard F. Harding.
1871. Nimrod Woolery.
John S. Rulon.
1872. John R. Middleton.
John S. Rulon.
1873. Obadiah Eldridge.
DeWitt C. Hemingway.
1874. Obadiah Eldridge.
DeWitt C. Hemingway.
1875. Thomas B. Lodge.
Simeon Warrington.
1876. Thomas B. Lodge.
Samuel Moore.
1877. Caleb C. Pancoast.
1877. Samuel Moore.
1878. Caleb C. Pancoast.
Lawrence Locke.
1879. Caleb C. Pancoast.
Lawrence Locke.
1880. George Craft.
1880. Thomas M. Ferrell.
1881. George Craft.
Thomas M. Ferrell.
1882. Abijah S. Hewitt.
1883. Job S. Haines.

CHAPTER XXIX.

BENCH AND BAR OF GLOUCESTER COUNTY.[1]

THE separation of the present county of Camden from old Gloucester County took away from the latter county its largest and most thriving city, and with Camden a majority of the members of the bar of the old county, leaving it with a small population and no large towns; consequently, in the present county of Gloucester the business of the courts has been limited and the lawyers few in number. The Woodbury bar has always been considered a fairly good one, and has had in its ranks many men of marked ability. Judges Moore and Carpenter, of the Supreme Court, went from this bar, and others of its members in the past have achieved a most enviable reputation in the courts of the State and nation. In 1872 Judge Carter, of Woodbury, a local historian of note, remarked in a public lecture that "within this (Woodbury) court-house, during the last eighty-five years, not a small number of master-minds have combated with each other. Here have practiced some of the most able lawyers, such as the Hon. Richard Stockton, grandfather of the commodore, and signer of the Declaration of Independence, Hon. Samuel L. Southard, Hon. Garret D. Wall, Hon. Charles Ewing, Hon. John Moore White, Hon. Peter A. Brown, Hon. Peter D. Vroom, Hon. David Paul Brown, and others of their time, as well as our own day, eminent for learning and venerable in years, of our town and State, whose noted ability has made their names as familiar to us as household words. It may be safely said, without any attempt at flattery, and as the opinion of those more competent to judge, that, generally speaking, the present younger practitioners of the Gloucester County bar (those who are in the habit of practicing here) stand second to none in point of general legal ability, promptness, integrity, and courtesy, ambitious to make still more honorable a most honorable profession."

For a long period after the Revolution it was customary for the lawyers of the State to "go on circuits;" that is, to go from county to county with the Supreme Court judge and argue cases in which they were already engaged, or pick up any business they could during the continuance of the term, and Gloucester County was visited in this way by many attorneys who became famous; besides those named in Judge Carter's lecture, such eminent legal lights

[1] By Belmont Perry.

as James Kinsey, Lucius Stockton, Joseph W. Scott, L. Q. C. Elmer, William Griffith, Gen. James Giles, Joseph C. Hornblower, Abraham Browning, and Jere Sloan came frequently to practice here; but the home bar, with its T. P. Carpenter, Franklin Davenport, John Moore White, Robert L. Armstrong, and others, was generally able to hold its own with the best of them.

Judges.—The courts of the county have been presided over by some of the most learned of the State's judiciary. Chief Justice Andrew Kirkpatrick, of New Brunswick, presided here one or two terms prior to 1820. He was born in 1756, in Somerset County, and, like many other distinguished New Jersey jurists, was from Scotch-Irish stock. He was a Princeton graduate, and was designed by his parents for the ministry, but after a year's study of divinity he gave it up for the law, and after teaching school for a time studied law under ex-Governor William Patterson, at New Brunswick, receiving his license as an attorney in 1785. He was elected to the Supreme Court in 1797, and in 1803 was made chief justice, holding this position for twenty-one years. He was noted for his profound knowledge of the laws relating to real estate, and his opinions are regarded as models of deep learning and sound judgment. He died in 1831.

Another eminent jurist who frequently presided over the Gloucester courts was Chief Justice Joseph C. Hornblower, of Newark, who held his high office from 1832 to 1846. His decisions during this period were marked by learning of a high order, and are frequently quoted in courts of law. He was a native of New Jersey, having been born at Newark in 1777. His father was a member of the Continental Congress. Judge Hornblower once gave a decision to the effect that Congress had no right to pass a fugitive-slave law. He was chairman of the New Jersey delegation to the convention that nominated Fremont for President, and was president of the New Jersey Electoral College in 1860. He died at Newark, June 11, 1864, in the eighty-eighth year of his age.

Chief Justice Charles Ewing was in all probability New Jersey's ablest jurist. We find that he presided over our county courts on numerous occasions, and we also find his name appearing among the lawyers who came to Woodbury, and also as assisting the prosecutor on two occasions. He was of Scotch-Irish descent, and the son of James Ewing, who at the time Charles was born was living at Bridgeton, N. J. He graduated from Princeton College in 1798, and from the law office of Samuel Leake, of Bridgeton, three years later. The Legislature made him chief justice, in 1824, to succeed Judge Kirkpatrick, and seven years later he was re-elected by a Legislature opposed to him politically; but he only lived a few months after his second election, dying in 1832, one of the first victims of the Asiatic cholera that visited New Jersey that year. Judge Ewing was noted for the great clearness of his decisions, and for the pointedness of his charges to the jury, never hesitating to inform them just exactly what he thought of the case under consideration.

Stacy Gardiner Potts presided over the Gloucester courts for seven years, commencing with 1853. He was a most excellent jurist and a very popular judge. Harrisburg, Pa., was his native city. He was born in November, 1799. His great-great-grandfather, Thomas Potts, came over from England in the famous ship "Shield," in 1678, landing at Burlington, N. J., this being the first vessel to ascend the Delaware above Philadelphia. His grandfather, Stacy Potts, was a tanner at Trenton, and in his family young Stacy was brought up. He attended the Quaker schools, and early in life entered a printing-office as an apprentice. When twenty-one years of age he became editor of the Trenton *Emporium*, and in 1823 entered the law office of L. H. Stockton as a student, still editing his paper. Afterwards he became a law pupil to Governor G. D. Wall, and was admitted to the bar in 1827. In 1828 he was elected to the Legislature, and re-elected in 1829, and two years later was made clerk of the Chancery Court, holding this position for ten years. In 1845 he assisted ex-Governor Vroom, Chancellor Green, and William L. Dayton to revise the laws of New Jersey, and in 1852 Governor Fort placed him on the Supreme Bench, his circuit comprising Camden, Gloucester, Ocean, and Burlington Counties. He was a prominent member of the Presbyterian Church, and connected, as teacher and superintendent, with one Sunday-school for thirty-six years. He died at Trenton, April 9, 1865, a kindly, Christian man, loved and honored for his virtues and his ability.

From 1841 to 1846, Daniel Elmer, of Bridgeton, was the Supreme Court judge assigned to the Gloucester Circuit. He was born in Cumberland County in 1784, and was admitted to the bar in 1805, and made a sergeant-at-law in 1828. He remained in practice at Bridgeton until 1841, when he was, by the joint meeting of the Legislature, elected a member of the Supreme Court. It was during his term that the Mercer case was tried. He resigned in 1846, on account of ill health, and died in 1848.

Then followed Judge Carpenter, whose sketch appears among the lawyers of the county.

In 1852, Lucius Q. C. Elmer was appointed a Supreme Court judge, and presided in the Gloucester circuit for about fifteen years thereafter. An extended sketch of him will be found in the history of Cumberland County embraced in this work. He ranked as a very able and learned jurist.

Chief Justice Edward W. Whelpley presided here for one term, and his strict rulings and dignified manner, as well as his ability, made the same impression here as elsewhere where he presided,—that he was, in fact, one of the ablest jurists in the United States, having a wonderfully retentive memory, to-

gether with a sound and discriminating mind, and his whole bearing being that of a model judge.

Hon. George Spofford Woodhull presided over the Gloucester courts for about fourteen years, commencing with 1867. He was born near Freehold, N. J., and graduated from Princeton College in 1833. He studied law under Judge Richard S. Field, of Princeton, and was admitted as an attorney in 1839, and began practice at Freehold, where he remained until 1850, when he removed to May's Landing, Atlantic Co. He was prosecutor of the pleas for this county for fifteen years, and for two terms held the same position in Cape May County. His first appointment to the Supreme bench came from Governor Marcus L. Ward, in 1866, and in 1873 he was reappointed by Democratic Governor Parker, although himself a Republican. He retired from the bench in 1880, and died in 1881. He was a careful and accurate judge, and although slow in his manner, he generally rendered decisions that were acceptable and sound.

Hon. Joel Parker is the Supreme Court judge who at present presides over the Gloucester County courts, and it may safely be said that the circuit never had a more careful, accurate, or painstaking presiding officer, or one whose rulings have given more general satisfaction. Judge Parker was born Nov. 24, 1816, in Monmouth County, N. J., very near the old "Monmouth battle-ground," and is a son of Charles Parker, a leading citizen in his day. His grandfather was a Revolutionary soldier, serving throughout the war. His father was sheriff, member of the Legislature, and State treasurer. Joel Parker attended the schools of Trenton during his younger days, and afterwards managed his father's Monmouth farm for three years. He graduated from Princeton College in 1839. His law studies were prosecuted under the tutorship of Chancellor Henry W. Green, and he was admitted to the bar in 1842, and commenced practice at Freehold, where he has resided ever since. In 1844 he entered political life as a public speaker on behalf of the Democratic party, and in 1847 was elected to the Legislature. While in the Legislature he offered a bill to equalize taxation by taxing personal as well as real property. In 1851 he was made prosecutor of the pleas for Monmouth County, and served five years. In 1860 he was chosen a United States elector, casting his ballot for Stephen A. Douglas for the Presidency. For several years prior to the late war he was brigadier-general of the Monmouth militia, and took great interest in military matters. In 1861, Governor Olden made him major-general of the five counties of Monmouth, Middlesex, Ocean, Mercer, and Union, with a view to promote volunteering, and in this position he was highly successful. In 1862 he was nominated for Governor, and was elected over Hon. Marcus L. Ward by fourteen thousand six hundred majority, and his efficiency in this position during the trying war times is well known,—he is New Jersey's honored "war Governor." He has frequently been mentioned for the Presidency, and his name always well received. In 1871 he was again elected Governor, and served another term of three years. In 1880 he was made a member of the New Jersey Supreme Court, and assigned to preside over the counties of Camden, Burlington, and Gloucester, and his administration of this position has earned for him the reputation of a careful, wise, and prudent judge. He was married in 1843 to Maria M. Gummen, of Burlington, N. J.

The Common Pleas courts of the county have been presided over most of the time by laymen, and a greater part of the County Court business has been conducted by them. The prominence and length of service of some of these deserve more than a passing notice. Thomas Thackara, Francis Collins, John Wood, and Andrew Robinson were the first of these judges of whom we have any record. They were on the bench in 1686, when the courts were held at Gloucester and Red Bank, and it appears from the records of that year that Andrew Wilke was the first person indicted by the Gloucester courts. He had stolen overalls from Thomas Sins, of Philadelphia. But one term of the court was held at Red Bank, and it is supposed that this was held in a tavern that once stood near the mouth of Woodbury Creek.

Among other early judges we find such names as Watkins, Hugg, Rambo, Cooper, Howell, Kaign, Whitall, Paul, Sharp, Mickle, Clement, Tatum, Sparks, Stratton, Hopkins, Pancoast, Gill, French, and others familiar throughout the county. Judges were plenty in early days, and we find that from 1686 to 1883 Gloucester County has had about four hundred Common Pleas judges. In one year (1812) seventeen were appointed, and in 1813 sixteen more were appointed. Thomas Thackara, Gloucester County's first judge, was evidently a distinguished man in his day, for we find him a member of the first Legislature that sat in Burlington to frame laws for the province of West New Jersey. It was a responsible position, for these new-comers found themselves the inhabitants of a land without a law, except so far as generally promulgated through the original concessions, which did not enter into detail or the practical application of the principles therein embodied. Thomas Thackara was a native of Yorkshire, England, where the family suffered much religious persecution by reason of their adherence to the opinions and practices of George Fox, the Quaker. In 1656, Thomas Thackara was taken from a religious meeting at Leeds, and confined for several weeks in York Castle. He is probably the same Thomas Thackara who arrived at Salem, N. J., in the pinke "Ye Owner's Adventure," Nov. 18, 1681, and about the 1st of January, 1682, purchased a tract of land in the present Newton township, extending from Newton to Cooper's Creek. Together with Mark Newbie and William Cooper, he was appointed one of the judges of the court for the third tenth in the year 1682, and

continued in office until 1685. The authority, in all probability, only extended to that of Orphans' Court, Quarter Sessions, and Common Pleas, and was held for the judicial division, as named in the law, until the year 1686, when the third and fourth tenth were made one bailiwick by the inhabitants, and thereafter so recognized by the Legislature of the province. No records seem to have been kept until 1686, when they began to be preserved in the Gloucester County clerk's office. He was also one of the land commissioners, a responsible duty in those days, having to examine titles, direct the deputy-surveyors in locating land, etc. He gave the land for the first Friends' meeting-house built at Newton, and William Cooper and he were selected by the Friends to sign the address of the Newton Meeting to the Yearly Meeting of London, protesting against the conduct of George Keith in his differences with the Society of Friends. His first wife probably died after his settlement here, as in 1689 he married Hepsibah Eastlack, a resident of these parts. His death occurred in 1702.

Richard Matlack Cooper, of Camden, presided over the Common Pleas courts for many years, and ranked very high in that position. He was born in this county in 1768, and was a direct descendant of William Cooper, one of the first English occupants of South Jersey, it being at his house at Pyne Point (now Cooper's Point) where some famous Indian treaties were made, and in his house that the first Friends' meetings were held. R. M. Cooper was a member of the Legislative Council, and in 1829 was sent to Congress, and re-elected in 1831. His judgeship covered very many years, and his official duties were carried out in a straightforward, plain manner, that won for him the respect and confidence of all. He died March 10, 1844.

Another distinguished presiding judge of Common Pleas courts of the county was Benjamin F. Carter, who was a judge of this court for twenty years, and most of this time acting as its presiding officer. He was born in Philadelphia, Nov. 2, 1823, and is a son of the late Joseph Carter, a native of Gloucester County, but for many years a hardware merchant in Philadelphia, where his son Benjamin was at school up to his eleventh year, after which he attended the private schools of Woodbury. Judge Carter has held many positions of honor and trust, and always with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of all with whom his duties brought him in contact. He was Woodbury's postmaster during the terms of Presidents Pierce and Buchanan, and one year under President Lincoln. He was a member of the first Borough Council of Woodbury, and one of its first mayors. He was elected mayor by the Council after the place became a city, but declined. In 1863 he was appointed by Governor Parker post quartermaster, with the rank of captain, and stationed at Beverly as a disbursing officer for the State troops engaged in putting down the Rebellion, and on his retirement was highly recommended by the State officers for his efficient management. In 1873, Governor Parker appointed him a member of the State Constitutional Commission, and he served therein on the committees on the judiciary, the executive, and the appointing power. In 1875 he ran for State senator, but was defeated by a small majority. Twice he had the honor of serving as a member of the Electoral College of New Jersey, once in 1876, when he voted for Samuel J. Tilden, and again in 1880 (to fill a vacancy), when he cast his ballot for Gen. Hancock for President. His career as a judge began in 1858, when he was appointed by the joint meeting of the Legislature, and he was reappointed in the same way in 1863, and again in 1868. In 1877, Governor Bedle appointed him judge for a term of five years. He ranked as one of the ablest Common Pleas judges in the State, and had he desired it he could, in 1881, have received the appointment as a member of the Court of Errors and Appeals for the State. He is at present a member of the board of managers of the State Lunatic Asylum. Judge Carter has always been very active in church work, and was one of the original trustees of Christ Episcopal Church of Woodbury, superintendent of its Sunday-school for a quarter of a century, and at the present time its senior warden and treasurer, and frequently has represented this church in diocesan conventions. He is also president of the Gloucester County Bible Society, and is the author of the "Historical Lectures on Woodbury," published in 1873 by the citizens of the town. A leading citizen and an affable neighbor, Judge Carter stands among Gloucester County's most respected citizens.

John M. Watson was appointed Common Pleas judge in 1843, again in 1851, and again in 1856. He was born in Salem County, in March, 1796, and died at Woodbury on the 3d day of July, 1878. He was at one time Woodbury's postmaster, and for many years a director in the Woodbury Bank.

John R. Sickler, M.D., of Mantua, was first appointed a judge in 1844, and reappointed in 1852–1857, and 1862, serving altogether about twenty-three years. He was born at Chew's Landing, Camden Co.; was for many years a member of the board of freeholders, and a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1840. He is still living at Mantua.

Simeon Warrington was on the bench for ten years from 1864, and in 1874 represented the county in the Legislature. He was born in Burlington County in 1808.

The present Common Pleas judges are Samuel T. Miller, M.D., of Paulsboro; John M. Moore, of Clayton; and ex-Sheriff Edmund Jones, of Franklinville, all of whom have proved themselves efficient and capable to discharge the duties of the office.

The office of prosecutor of the pleas of the county has been held but by a few men, the list comprising Elias D. Woodruff (during his term the office was

called deputy attorney-general), Thomas Chapman, Samuel L. Southard (as attorney-general of the State), Morris Croxall (one term, in 1830, by appointment of the court), Jeremiah H. Sloan (one term, in 1832, by appointment of the court), John Moore White, Robert L. Armstrong, Thomas P. Carpenter, John B. Harrison, Joshua S. Thompson, and Belmont Perry.

During their incumbency there were very few murder cases tried; indeed, we think that the Gooby case, the Mercer trial, the Stewart case, and the trial of Michael Lighe comprise the list.

The first case was the trial of John Gooby, a colored man, aged about fifty years, who lived at old Dilk's Mill, near the present town of Wenonah. He shot another colored man, named George Tiller, during a quarrel. This occurred near Gooby's house in the spring of 1820, and at the June term of that year he was indicted. Chief Justice Andrew Kirkpatrick presided at the trial, and the case was prosecuted by Deputy Attorney-General Elias D. Woodruff, of the Woodbury bar.

Gooby was convicted and sentenced to be hung in June, 1821, but after the gallows had been built by Amos Campbell and erected on the lot in the rear of where Daniel Packer's wheelwright-shop now stands, Gooby was reprieved until the following December, when the gallows was re-erected on the Salem turnpike, just below the forks of the road, in the south end of Woodbury, and on the lot now occupied by the house of Edward Haur, and Gooby duly hung by Sheriff John Baxter. Gooby was buried alongside of the wall of the old jail.

The Mercer case was prosecuted by Attorney-General Molleson and Prosecutor Thomas P. Carpenter, and Mercer was defended by the famous criminal lawyer, Peter A. Brown, of Philadelphia, assisted by Abraham Browning, Esq. Judge Daniel Elmer presided. Singleton Mercer shot Hutchinson Heberton, the alleged betrayer of his sister, while they were on a ferry-boat crossing the Delaware from Philadelphia to Camden, the latter city being at that time in old Gloucester County. Both of the parties were members of prominent families, and the case created widespread interest, the old court-house being constantly crowded almost to suffocation during the trial, which took place in April, 1843. Although a clear case of murder was made out, Mercer was acquitted through the eloquence of his counsel and the strong popular feeling in his favor.

The next murder case was that of Joseph Stewart, a colored boy, who killed a colored companion named Prague, by holding his head under the water while the two were together in Woodbury Creek. This was in 1861. Chief Justice Whelpley presided at the trial, and Attorney-General F. T. Frelinghuysen and Prosecutor Thompson conducted the case for the State. Stewart was ably defended by Abraham Browning and Samuel H. Grey, of Camden, but the jury brought him in guilty, and he was sentenced to be hung. This sentence, however, was afterwards changed by the court of last resort, and Stewart was sent to the State's prison, where he still is, undergoing a life-sentence.

The Tighe murder case was tried in May, 1879. Michal Tighe and John Burke were both Irishmen and both near neighbors, living at Centre Square, in the lower end of the county. On the day of the murder they were engaged with others in filling up a gulley in the highway near their homes. Burke had a cart which he had just driven on a piece of land owned by Tighe, and which he was about to load with rubbish therefrom. He had a fork in his hand, and Tighe stood by with a shovel. After Burke had thrown a few forkfuls into his cart, Tighe objected to his taking any more, and sharp words followed, when Tighe started up Burke's horse. Burke stopped the horse, and started for the rear of the cart again, when Tighe raised his shovel and brought it down upon Burke's head, breaking the skull, and from this wound Burke died a few days thereafter. Judge Woodhull presided at the trial, and the prosecution was conducted by Prosecutor Belmont Perry, assisted by his brother, Samuel E. Perry, Esq. The defense was ably handled by James Moore, Esq., and John S. Jessup, Esq. Their plea on behalf of Tighe was self-defense. The trial was a long one, and excited great interest throughout the county, people coming from miles away, and bringing their lunch along so as not to lose their seats at the noon recess. The verdict was "Guilty of murder in the second degree," and Tighe was sent to State's prison for twenty years.

Below will be found sketches of all the lawyers who were actually resident in Gloucester County. The list is not very long, but embraces the names of many who were eminent for their learning and probity.

Franklin Davenport.—It is believed that the subject of this sketch was Woodbury's first lawyer. He was one of the most distinguished men in the State, and the most noted citizen of old Gloucester County in its early days. During the Revolutionary war he served as an officer of the New Jersey troops, and particularly distinguished himself at Fort Mifflin, under Gen. Samuel Smith, and after the war was known as *General* Davenport. When the office of county surrogate was created Gen. Davenport was appointed to the position by Governor William Livingston, and was sworn in Feb. 15, 1785, before Judge John Wilkins. He practiced law at the same time he was surrogate, and from the frequent mention of his name in the early county records it is evident that he had an extensive practice. During 1798 and 1799 he was a United States senator from New Jersey, and for two years thereafter a member of Congress. He was a member of the famous "Fox Hunting Club," established in this county prior to the Revolution, and we find his name

among the original trustees of Woodbury Academy, erected in 1791, also among the original members of the Woodbury Library Company, instituted in 1794. He was one of the first members of the Gloucester County Bible Society, founded in 1816. During the "Whiskey Insurrection" in Pennsylvania, in 1794, Gen. Davenport was a colonel commanding New Jersey troops. Among the records in the surrogate's office, Woodbury, occurs the following:

"December term, 1794. No business, the surrogate (the first appointed) Franklin Davenport, having marched from Trenton, N.J., through Pennsylvania to Pittsburgh, as colonel commandant of a detachment of New Jersey militia, consisting of seven hundred and twenty-four, rank and file, with a double proportion of field and staff officers, by order of the President of the United States, George Washington, to assist in quelling an insurrection raised by the patriots of the day."

His house and office were in a frame building that stood on the site just south of Paul's Hotel, now occupied as the residence of George Brick.

ELIAS D. WOODRUFF.—Among the very first, if not the first, lawyers to locate in Woodbury were, we believe, Franklin Davenport and Elias D. Woodruff. The latter was a son of Elias Woodruff, of Elizabethtown, N. J., where Elias D. was born about the year 1765. He was a brother of Aaron Dickinson Woodruff, attorney-general of New Jersey from 1793 to 1817, and also a brother to George W. Woodruff, United States district attorney. Elias D. Woodruff was a man of medium size and rather small features; his manner was quick and impulsive, and he was accounted a rather brilliant man. He held the office of deputy attorney-general for many years, and as such performed the duties of State's attorney for the county up to 1821. It was the custom at this period for the attorney-general to deputize a prosecuting officer for the counties where he did not attend court. He had charge of the prosecution when John Gooby was tried for murder, in June, 1820. His law office was the one now occupied by Belmont Perry, and lately the office of Hon. John C. Smallwood. He died in Woodbury about 1825.

HON. JOHN MOORE WHITE.—He was born in Bridgeton, Cumberland Co., N. J., in 1770, and was the youngest son of an English merchant who had originally settled in Philadelphia, and his mother was the daughter of Alexander Moore, who had settled in Bridgeton about 1730. His mother died while her youngest son was but an infant, leaving also two other sons. His father returned to England, leaving his children under the guardianship of their grandfather, Alexander Moore, who educated them. When the Revolutionary war broke out he returned to America, obtained a commission in the American army, was an aide to Gen. Sullivan, and was killed in the battle of Germantown, Pa. Judge White studied law with Joseph Bloomfield, received his license as attorney in 1791, as counselor in 1799, and as sergeant-at-law in 1812. He practiced law in Bridgeton, where he resided until 1808, when he removed to Woodbury, and lived there until the close of his life. He was very successful as an advocate, and was well versed in the common law as applied to matters where real estate was concerned, and was generally charged with cases where boundary-lines were involved. During his professional life he was prosecutor of the pleas for several years in the counties of Salem and Cumberland. During the early part of his residence in Woodbury he was elected a member of Assembly from Gloucester County, and was several times re-elected. He was appointed attorney-general of the State in 1833, and in 1838 he was elected a judge of the Supreme Court of the State. He served his term of seven years on the bench, and at its close retired to private life. He had married, about the time of his admission to the bar, Miss Luntzinger, and his family consisted only of one child, a daughter, who died when about sixteen years of age. Judge White's years were protracted beyond fourscore years and ten. He died in 1862, in the ninety-second year of his age. His widow by a second marriage still survives him, and resides in Woodbury.

ROBERT L. ARMSTRONG, Sr., was the only son of Rev. Jas. F. Armstrong and Susannah Livingston, who were married by the famous Dr. Witherspoon, at Princeton, in August, 1782. Rev. J. F. Armstrong was a native of Maryland, a chaplain in the army during the whole Revolution, and settled in Trenton, as pastor of the Presbyterian Church, in 1786, and continued as such till his death in 1816. Robert L. was born at Princeton about 1785. One of his sisters was the wife of Chief Justice Ewing, another the wife of Chancellor Green, and another the wife of Judge Caleb S. Green. Soon after attaining his majority he was admitted to the bar and settled in Woodbury. He was made prosecutor of the pleas for this county in January, 1838, and held the office until his death, which occurred the following year (1839). He was a very distinguished lawyer, and as a pleader ranked among the first in the State. In all matters affecting the welfare of his native county he was ever active, and always as a leader. During the war of 1812 he commanded a militia company known as "The Blues of Gloucester County," but just what service they performed is not known. Among the records of the Woodbury Presbyterian Church he appears as a trustee in 1834.

The last whipping-post was erected in Woodbury about 1821; it remained standing three days when it was burned down by some boys, and Mr. Armstrong always got the credit for having it done.

THOMAS CHAPMAN was among the first lawyers to settle in Woodbury. He came to this county, about the year 1818, from Rahway, N. J., of which place he was a native, being a son of Rev. Robert Hett Chapman, a famous Presbyterian clergyman, and at one time president of the University of North Carolina. Mr. Chapman was a gentleman of the old

school, and wore the old style of dress so common during the Revolutionary period. As a lawyer he was somewhat slow in manner, and ranked higher as an office lawyer than as an advocate. From 1822 up to 1829 he was prosecutor of the pleas of old Gloucester County, and filled the position with much credit; but his duties as prosecutor were evidently not laborious, as we find by the records that the number of indictments found in those days was very small. He lived in the brick house on Broad Street, Woodbury, lately the residence of Dr. Benjamin Howell, and the office now occupied by Squire William Watkins was built by him and stood in his day on the lot just north of his residence. Soon after he left the office of prosecutor he removed to Camden, where he remained until his death.

JOHN LAWRENCE.—John Lawrence was a brother of the famous Capt. James Lawrence, who was mortally wounded at sea during the conflict between the American frigate "Chesapeake" and the British frigate "Shannon," off Boston, in June, 1813, and whose memorable command, as he was being carried below decks in a dying condition, "Don't give up the ship," made him a true hero.

His father, John Brown Lawrence, was a member of the Council, a distinguished lawyer, and a loyalist. He resided at Burlington, N. J., where the subject of this sketch was born.

He resided in the house now occupied by John S. Jessup, Esq. Among the early court records his name appears very frequently in civil cases, and he evidently had a large practice. With Gen. Davenport, he was a member of the ante-Revolution "Fox Hunting Club." He died and was buried in Woodbury, but the exact date could not be obtained.

JOHN B. HARRISON.—He was born in Gloucester County, educated in the same county, and, save three years of his law studies in Philadelphia, pursued his profession in the county. He was known as a scholar, a ripe lawyer, and a high-toned gentleman. He died Dec. 21, 1863, in the sixty-sixth year of his age. At the time of his death he was the eldest member of the bar. The criminal docket was heavy at that time, and his prosecutorship about expiring. His duty required work, and his unremitted labor overtaxed his energies. After the adjournment of the court but a day or two, he was attacked by typhoid fever, and in a brief week's illness departed this life. He was a member of the bar for forty-five years, and was never married. "He was a man remarkable for honesty and directness of purpose. It was the great feature of his character." R. K. Matlock, Esq., said of him, "Quite half a century we were comrades; as boys we met in the school-room and on the playground; in after-years we were in daily intercourse, personal or professional. In youth, manhood, and old age he was characterized by the same elements of character. No one ever challenged his truth or his sincerity, his generosity or his courage."

To the common school, the Sabbath-school, and church of every Christian denomination he contributed largely of time and substance. He was not a politician, but he was a political scholar, and no books in his library were so attractive to him as books on government.

ROBERT K. MATLOCK.—The son of Hon. James Matlock, at one time a member of Congress from Woodbury, N. J., whose American ancestor, William Matlock, was among the Quakers who settled at Burlington, N. J., about the year 1670. His mother's name was Elizabeth Matlock, *née* Kennedy. He was born in Woodbury, Jan. 22, 1804, and died April 27, 1877, at his home in Woodbury. His law preceptor was Charles Chauncey, Esq., of Philadelphia. He was admitted as attorney Nov. 15, 1827, and as counselor Sept. 6, 1833, and always resided in Woodbury, and ranked high in profession. As a citizen he was highly respected, and his services were always valuable to any cause he championed.

LEAMING MATLOCK, son of the above Robert K. Matlock, was born in Woodbury, March 26, 1854; was educated in Woodbury and Philadelphia. His law preceptor was his father, R. K. Matlock. He was admitted as attorney June term, 1876, and counselor June term, 1879, and is now in full practice in his native town.

THOMAS PRESTON CARPENTER, lawyer and ex-judge of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, late of Camden, was born on April 19, 1804, at Glassboro, Gloucester Co., N. J., where his father, Edward Carpenter, was then living and operating the glass-works now owned by the Whitneys, his mother being a daughter of Dr. James Stratton, of Swedesboro, well known through that portion of the State as a physician and a churchman. He was a descendant of Samuel Carpenter, Thomas Lloyd, and Samuel Preston, well-known men in the early days of Pennsylvania. His father dying when he was quite young, Mr. Carpenter spent his early life with his grandfather, at Carpenter's Landing (now Mantua). After receiving a liberal education, he studied law with Judge White, of Woodbury, and was admitted as an attorney in September, 1830. On October 26, 1838, he was appointed prosecutor of the pleas of Gloucester County, and took a prominent part in several very important trials, and among the first the one known as the "Mercer trial" (March, 1843). On Feb. 5, 1845, he was appointed by Governor Stratton one of the associate judges of the Supreme Court of the State, his circuit comprising Burlington, Camden, and Gloucester Counties. On his retirement (after seven years) from the judgeship he devoted himself to the practice of his profession, principally as a counselor, and was eminently successful. At the breaking out of the Rebellion he joined the Union League of Philadelphia, and gave his entire sympathies to the Union cause. In 1865 he was active in promoting the success of the Sanitary Fair, occupy-

ing as he did the position of president of the New Jersey auxiliary. He married Rebecca, daughter of Dr. Samuel Clemens Hopkins, formerly of Woodbury. He was an earnest Christian, and in the church (Protestant Episcopal) he always held an honored position, being for many years vestryman, warden, and deputy to the diocesan and general conventions. He was not only an able lawyer, but amid the cares of an active practice he was thoroughly versed in classical and general literature. He was greatly respected throughout the State of New Jersey, of which he was at the time of his death one of the best-known citizens. As a judge of the Supreme Court he was held in high esteem by his associates, and by the bar of the State for his ability, learning, and for the uniform good judgment which he brought to the consideration of cases. In the counties where he presided at circuits, and which he visited during his term of office at regular periods, his genial manners and kindly intercourse with the people made him very popular. Judge Carpenter was interested and active at home in all enterprises which affected the prosperity and welfare of his town. In church, at the bar, and in society he was, during his life, one of the most prominent men of his native State. Overwork and a death in the happy home-circle, where, after all, his loveliest traits were shown, broke his health. In 1872 he had a slight threatening of paralysis, and he never fully recovered from the shock. He died at his home in Camden on the 20th of March, 1876.

Among all the notices that appeared none summed up his life and character more truthfully than that by Bishop Scarborough in the Convention address:

"Judge Thomas P. Carpenter, of Camden, after a life of singular purity and gentleness, was taken, not many weeks ago, from his labor to his reward. He held many important trusts in the diocese, and always won the respect and confidence of those who came in contact with him. While he was an impartial judge, an able lawyer, and a man of generous culture in other branches of learning, he was a very Nathaniel in guilelessness. The family, the parish, the diocese, and the whole church militant are, humanly speaking, the poorer for the death of such a man, but the store of Paradise is enlarged, which is far better."

Hon. Joshua S. Thompson, A.M., lawyer of Swedesboro, was born in Somerset County, Me., Oct. 11, 1815. His parents, James and Susan (Patterson) Thompson, were both natives of that State, where his father followed agricultural pursuits, but his grandfather, John Thompson, belonged to Londonderry, N. H., coming from a long line of ancestors in that section. After a thorough preparatory course in the public schools and academies in his native State, the subject of this sketch entered Waterville College, in the town of Waterville, Me., an institution of high standing in New England, now known as Colby University. From this college he was graduated in 1839, after a four years' course, zealously pursued, with a degree of A.B. In 1844 he received the degree of A.M., in regular course. Electing to join the legal profession, he began the study of law in the office of Hon. Wyman B. S. Moore, at Waterville. Here he enjoyed exceptional advantages in legal training, his preceptor being among the eminent lawyers of the State. Subsequently Mr. Moore became, in 1848, attorney-general of the State, and, later on, was appointed by the Governor to fill a vacancy in the United States Senate, caused by the death of Hon. John Fairfield. Some years afterwards he was nominated and confirmed as United States consul-general for the British North American provinces. Under the guidance of this distinguished lawyer Mr. Thompson completed his legal studies, and was admitted to the bar in his native county, in the State of Maine, in June, 1841. Thereupon he entered into a law partnership with Stephen Stark, Esq., a prominent lawyer of Waterville. This connection lasted, however, for about a year only, the delicate condition of his health, caused by excessive mental labor, constant sedentary habits, and the severity of the winters in that latitude compelling him to seek a more genial climate for a residence. After due consideration he concluded to settle in Swedesboro, Gloucester Co., N. J., whither he removed in August, 1842. He could not, however, at once resume the practice of his profession, the rules of the Supreme Court of New Jersey requiring a longer course of study and residence in the State as a condition precedent to admission to its bar. In the mean time, therefore, having had the advantages of a thorough classical education, and appreciating the dignity and value of an educator, he, at the earnest solicitation of the leading men of the town, engaged in teaching in the academy at that place, and continued so occupied for two years, or until his admission to the bar, in September, 1844. This experience naturally aroused a lasting interest in educational matters in the community, and the manifestation of this interest has led to the reposing in him of various educational trusts by the community. Thus, about 1848, he was appointed by the board of chosen freeholders of the county as examiner of public-school teachers, and this position, which he was so admirably fitted to fill, he occupied with great acceptability for about eight years. He was also for several years connected with the board of education of the county. He headed the first teachers' institute ever held in the county of Gloucester, at the ancient town of Swedesboro.

During this period an agitation was commenced having for its object the passage by the Legislature of a new school law, and the movement was entirely successful. A board of commissioners was appointed to report a new school law with other revisions. Among other changes introduced by the new measure was the extension of the school-going age. Under

the provisions of the old statute the limit was from five to sixteen years. Mr. Thompson entertained the opinion that instruction should be continued to children until they were eighteen years old, and that the school-going age should be extended to that time, believing that during the additional two years the scholars would be so much more alive to the advantages of education, and so much more capable of comprehending their studies, their minds being more expanded and matured, as to make far greater progress than during their earlier life. He would prefer and recommend, in the case of males especially, an extension to the age of twenty-one rather than to make eighteen the limit. He pressed his convictions on this subject so strongly upon the commissioners appointed by the Legislature to revise the school laws, that his recommendation was adopted and the limit extended to eighteen years.

He was married, on Dec. 24, 1844, to Frances Stratton Garrison, daughter of Dr. Charles Garrison, late of Swedesboro. They had five children. The eldest daughter, Hannah, was married, Oct. 20, 1869, to George B. Boggs, civil engineer, and resident superintendent of the Delaware and Bound Brook Railroad. Mr. Thompson acquired an excellent position in his profession, which from the date of his admission, 1844, he had earnestly prosecuted; so high a rank he had secured by 1847, and so favorably was he regarded by the community generally, that his name was prominently mentioned by the press for a position on the Supreme bench of the State; but regarding himself as too young in the profession for so exalted a station, he declined judicial honors and refused to take any steps to accomplish the fulfillment of the wishes of his friends. In September, 1848, he was licensed as counselor-at-law, and on February 22d of the following year he was appointed prosecutor of the pleas for Gloucester County by Governor Daniel Haines. Five years later, on the expiration of his term, he was reappointed by Governor R. M. Price; again, on March 1, 1864, by Governor Joel Parker; again, on March 1, 1869, by Governor Randolph; again, on March 2, 1874, by Governor Joel Parker. At the expiration of that term he had filled this important position for twenty-five years, the service being continuous except for one interval, occurring between 1859 and 1864. This is, in all probability, the longest service ever rendered by any one in the State as prosecutor of the pleas; and that the office should have been so continuously held under successive administrations is sufficient testimony to the zeal, ability, and fidelity with which Mr. Thompson discharged his functions. The Governor makes the nomination to the Senate, and they have the power to confirm or reject, as they may please. So popular and favorably known had he become that at his last nomination they confirmed it by acclamation, without even referring his name to a committee, as was usual.

On July 6, 1848, at the time of his admission as counselor, he was made master in chancery, and on Nov. 17, 1874, he was appointed a commissioner of the Supreme Court. He ever identified himself with the interests of Swedesboro and his adopted State, and in all movements tending to their advancement, material and moral, he took an active part, in many being the prime mover and leader. In 1854, at the instance of the agents of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, he drew up a charter for a railroad from Woodbury to Swedesboro, called the Woodbury and Swedesboro Railroad Company, and procured its passage through the Legislature; but the railroad under the charter was never constructed by them, its necessity being removed. In 1866 he succeeded in obtaining from the Legislature a charter for a railroad from Swedesboro to Woodbury, called the Swedesboro Railroad, a distance of eleven miles, thus opening railroad communication, the first-mentioned place previously being quite isolated from the rest of the world. This project had been broached by him several years previously, as appears above, but this time he was bound to succeed. He encountered not only opposition and discouragement from all quarters, but in some cases ridicule from those who would neither help build it nor let others do it. He, however, was well satisfied of its necessity, and of the great advantage to the country through which it would run, and undauntedly pushed the matter, step by step and year by year, until complete success in its accomplishment crowned his public-spirited efforts. Upon the organization of the commissioners and of the board of directors he was very fittingly chosen president of both, and he filled that position till his death. The road was opened for travel in September, 1869. The friends of Mr. Thompson, and those who recognized the benefits conferred by the railroad on the country through which it runs, cheerfully acknowledged that, owing its existence to his untiring efforts and unbounded energy, it constitutes the *chef-d'œuvre* of his life. Mr. Thompson was successively elected a vestryman in Trinity Church, Swedesboro, for thirty years, holding that position for a longer period than any member of the board. To the rising generation especially his life and character present a notable example of energy of purpose and perseverance in doing good to his fellow-men, against any and all obstacles. He was attacked with paralysis October 21, and died Nov. 1, 1881, leaving a wife and five children.

Richard Moore Ware, who is now in full practice at Mullica Hill, in this county, was born at Roadstown, Cumberland Co., N. J., on the 27th day of December, A.D. 1816. He is a son of the late Maskell Ware, who was also a native of Cumberland County, N. J., where the subject of this sketch received his early education at the public schools. His legal studies were carried on in the offices of James B. Dayton and ex-Governor Vroom, at Trenton, N. J.,

his name being actually entered as a student in the office of Mr. Dayton, but his actual preceptor was Governor Vroom, from whom he received private examinations. His license as an attorney-at-law bears date Nov. 3, 1864, and he was admitted as a counselor-at-law on Nov. 13, A.D. 1867, and he was also admitted to practice before the United States Court at Trenton on April 4, 1871, and he is also a Supreme Court commissioner. Mr. Ware is a Republican in politics, but has never held any elective office, though often urged to accept nominations from his party. His practice has been quite extensive, and he is a careful counselor and good advocate. His fine residence in the northern part of Mullica Hill adjoins the Episcopal Church, where he is a regular worshiper and one of the managing vestrymen. As a private citizen he is highly esteemed and respected for his kindness of heart and sterling qualities.

William Carroll Fisher.—Among the young attorneys of this county none ranked higher in his day than William C. Fisher, whose early demise, after receiving his commission as an attorney, was greatly regretted. He was a native of Woodbury, N. J., having been born there on Dec. 31, A.D. 1824, his father, Michael C. Fisher, being of Scotch-Irish descent, and his mother, Mary Reeves Fisher, being from English and Welsh stock. William attended the public schools of Woodbury and finished his education at the Westtown Boarding School, and afterwards was enrolled as a student in the office of Robert K. Matlock, Esq., where he remained for four years, being admitted to the bar in 1845. He was a fine talker and gave every promise of becoming an ornament to the bar and a leading and influential citizen, but in a year or two after his admission to the bar he was threatened with consumption, which disease finally (March 31, 1849) carried him off at the early age of twenty-five years. He was buried in the Reeves family burying-ground near Woodbury. He was unmarried.

James Moore.—One of the leading members of the Gloucester County bar for many years was James Moore; indeed, at the time of his death he stood at its head. He was an excellent cross-examiner and had a ready flow of language, which he was able to use to the best advantage, as was particularly displayed in his defense of Michael Tighe, who was tried for murder in this county in 1879.

Mr. Moore was born in Philadelphia, Pa., on the 16th day of December, 1832, and died Sept. 17, 1880, in the forty-seventh year of his age. His father, William Moore, was a Baptist clergyman. James Moore moved to Woodbury in 1859, and for a time conducted a grocery, then entered the clerk's office as scribe, and afterwards read law with the late Robert K. Matlock, Esq., and was admitted to the bar as an attorney-at-law at the June term, A.D. 1869, and as a counselor at the June term, A.D. 1871. He was engrossing clerk of the New Jersey State Senate during the years 1869, 1871, and 1872, but held no other office except that of clerk of the board of freeholders, counsel for the same, and city attorney of Woodbury. Politically he was a Republican, but never held an elective office. His widow and three children (Fannie Moore, William Moore, and Helen Moore) are still living in Woodbury.

He was very active in the Presbyterian Church, of which he was a member, and held many responsible positions. In literary circles he was a good debater and elocutionist, and as a citizen he ranked very high, being an upright, conscientious gentleman, and the friend of every enterprise that looked to the welfare of the place.

William Moore.—He is the only son of the late James Moore, Esq., and was born in Woodbury, Oct. 4, 1861. He read law with his father until the latter's decease, after which he entered the office of John S. Jessup, Esq., where he finished his studies, and was admitted to the bar as an attorney-at-law June term, 1883. He is now practicing at Woodbury, and has already established some business. He bids fair to become an attorney of ability.

John Starr.—Mr. Starr was born in Philadelphia, Pa., on Nov. 23, A.D. 1832. Both his father, Joseph Starr, and his mother, Rachel L. (Thomas) Starr, were natives of Philadelphia, but the family subsequently removed to Gloucester County, N. J., where most of the children still reside.

The subject of this sketch received most of his education at Burlington, N. J., and subsequently entered the law-office of John B. Harrison, Esq., of Woodbury, N. J., and was admitted as an attorney-at-law on June 8, 1854, by the New Jersey Supreme Court, at Trenton, N. J. Five years afterwards he was elected, as a Republican, to the lower house of the New Jersey Legislature, where he served from 1859 until 1862. He died at Woodbury, N. J., on the 29th day of December, A.D. 1869, of typhoid fever, and was buried in the Woodbury Cemetery. Mr. Starr was a man of good education, a close reasoner, and of good judgment, and had he been spared to a longer life of usefulness would undoubtedly have taken a high rank. He was unmarried.

Joseph T. Sickler.—The subject of this sketch is a son of Dr. John R. Sickler, of Mantua (late Carpenter's Landing), N. J., who was for about twenty years a judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Gloucester County, and a member of the New Jersey State Constitutional Convention of 1840. Joseph T. was born at Mantua, in this county, and is now about thirty years of age. He received his education at the public schools of his native town, and afterwards entered the law-office of R. M. Ware, Esq., of Mullica Hill, to learn the practice of law, and in 1874 was admitted to the bar as an attorney-at-law and solicitor in chancery, and four years later was admitted as a counselor-at-law. His office has always been located at Mantua, his native town, and he has also engaged

in business outside of his profession and met with much success therein. In politics he is quite active, being a leader among the Democrats in his native township of Mantua, and an active and leading member of society. He is unmarried.

EDWARD S. STRATTON was born in Gloucester County about the year 1838, and educated at the public schools therein. Somewhat late in life he enrolled himself as a student-at-law in the office of Richard M. Ware, Esq., of Mullica Hill, N. J., and after remaining there for a period of four years, was admitted to the bar, and began practice at Mullica Hill. He was a fluent talker, and might have made a strong advocate. He died in 1878, after practicing only a few years, and was buried at Mullica Hill.

CHARLES BODINE CARMAN.—He was born June 19, 1840, at Bordentown, Burlington Co., N. J. His parents' names were Alexander D. and Martha W. Carman. His ancestors were natives of England, and came to this country in 1631, on the ship "Lion." Mr. Carman was educated in Bordentown, and his law preceptor was Garrit S. Cannon, of the same place. He was admitted to the bar June 5, 1862, and made counselor June 8, 1865, and practiced in Woodbury. He was an able lawyer, and ranked high in his profession, and until his health failed had about the best practice in the county. In the few short years of his practice he had attained an enviable place, and had his life continued, he would have been an ornament to the bar in its higher branches. He was married Jan. 29, 1867, to Miss Maria E. Franklin, an estimable lady, then residing in Woodbury, and had two daughters, Mary Franklin and Louise Hamilton, all of whom survive him, and now reside in Philadelphia. Although never a politician, he was always deeply interested in politics, and was a stanch Republican, stumping the northern portion of the State for Lincoln in 1864. He died Feb. 25, 1873, of rheumatic neuralgia, and was buried at Bordentown.

As a man he was respected and loved, as a Christian he was a bright example, living up to those great truths and privileges which fit men for life. A Methodist in religion, he was active in working for his church, and as superintendent of the Sunday-school, he drew around him those who cherish his memory and value the purity and sincerity of his aims.

JOHN SAMUEL JESSUP was born on a farm near the village of Stringtown, in the township of Harrison, Gloucester Co. His parents, Joseph and Mary Jessup, his grandfather, James Jessup, and great-grandfather, John Jessup, all lived in Gloucester County, N. J. The subject of this sketch received his first general education at the public schools near his native place and Mullica Hill, near to which town his father afterwards moved.

In September, 1857, he attended the West Jersey Academy, at Burlington, N. J., where he prepared for college, and entered the sophomore class in Princeton College, New Jersey, September, 1862, graduating with the degree of A.B. June, 1865. The same month he entered the law-office of the Hon. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, present Secretary of State, at Newark, N. J., and pursued his studies there for one year, and after attending law lectures at Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., for a year, he returned to the office of Mr. Frelinghuysen, and completed his studies, and was admitted to practice as an attorney June 4, 1868; as counselor June 8, 1871.

On Nov. 2, 1871, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary M. Howell, daughter of the late Benjamin P. Howell, M.D., and has four children.

Mr. Jessup held the office of city solicitor of Woodbury, where he has always practiced, from March, 1876, to March, 1879, and has been a member of the City Council from March, 1879, to the present time. He has also been clerk of the board of freeholders from Sept. 23, 1880, to the present time. He is a prominent member of the Presbyterian Church in Woodbury, and has acted as trustee and ruling elder for some time, and is counsel for the West Jersey Presbytery. He is the oldest member of the bar in Woodbury, and stands at its head as an office-counselor, and is an able lawyer and an upright Christian gentleman. Politically he is a Republican, and is always true to the interest of his party, working zealously for it, but not actively enough to be termed a politician.

GEORGE HENRY HEWITT.—This gentleman is now in full practice at Clayton, and also has a branch office at Williamstown in this county. He was born at Glassboro, about three miles from his present residence, on the 28th day of October, A.D. 1853. His parents, Hon. George C. and Abigail A. Hewitt, were both born in this county, and his father for a time represented a portion of the county in the lower branch of the State Legislature, where he distinguished himself as a painstaking, careful, industrious, and conscientious legislator. George Henry was educated at the public schools in Clayton, where the family has resided for over twenty-five years, and at Pennington Seminary, a Methodist institution, in the upper part of the State, after which he entered the law-office of Hon. Samuel H. Grey, of Camden, where he remained for four years, being admitted to the bar in 1876. In politics Mr. Hewitt is a Republican, and in 1882 was a candidate for the Republican nomination for county clerk. In the township where he lives he has been township clerk, and is at the present time township collector. He takes an active part in the affairs of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Clayton, and is the leader of the church choir, and is an upright, affable gentleman, having the respect of his fellow-citizens generally.

BELMONT PERRY.—The present prosecutor of the pleas of this county is the second son of the late Hon. Edmund Perry (a descendant of Commodore Perry,

of Lake Erie fame), who for a number of years was a judge on the bench of Hunterdon County, at one time a State senator from the same, and in 1861 president of the New Jersey State Senate. His mother, Elizabeth A. White Perry, was a native of Hartford, Conn.

Mr. Perry was born on the 14th day of March, 1854, at Flemington, N. J., where his father was at that time

BELMONT PERRY.

practicing law and editing the *Hunterdon County Democrat*. The public schools of his native town afforded the subject of this sketch his early education, and he was for a time a student of Col. Hyatt's Military Academy at Chester, Pa., finishing his education at St. Stephen's College, Annandale, N. Y. His law studies were commenced in the office of his father in the spring of 1871, and in 1873 he entered the office of Hon. R. S. Kuhl, where he remained until admitted to the bar at June term of the Supreme Court in 1875. For a year thereafter he was a teacher in the classical department of the preparatory school at Burlington College, New Jersey. In September, 1877, he was married to Lida, eldest daughter of Rev. Daniel Thackara, of the city of Woodbury, N. J., and in the November following he located in that city for the practice of his profession. At the June term of the Supreme Court, 1878, Mr. Perry was made a counselor-at-law, and subsequently received from the same court the appointment of Supreme Court commissioner, and in 1878, from Chancellor Theodore Runyon, an appointment as a special master in the Court of Chancery. In 1877, Governor Bedle made him a notary public, and in 1879 he received from Governor George B. McClellan the appointment of prosecutor of the pleas of the county, succeeding in that office Hon. Joshua S. Thompson, of Swedesboro, who had creditably and faithfully filled the position for the previous twenty-five years. In politics Mr. Perry is a Democrat, and takes an interest in political matters, but never held any political office other than prosecutor, and for a year the office of city solicitor of Woodbury. He is a member of the Episcopal Church in his adopted city, and also a member of the vestry, a member of the executive committee of the Gloucester County Bible Society, and at one time was secretary of the Gloucester County Sunday-School Association. Outside of his profession he has been somewhat active, and a few years ago established and edited the *Gloucester County Democrat*, a flourishing newspaper, devoted to the interests of the Democratic party. He is also interested as director in the Woodbury Glass-Works, a business enterprise that has met with much success, and materially added to the city's prosperity.

Robert Schenck Clymer.—He was born in the city of Philadelphia, Pa., on the 23d day of August, 1855, and is now twenty-eight years of age. His father, David M. Clymer, is a native of Philadelphia, and his mother, whose maiden name was Abigail A. Ashcraft, is a native of Carpenter's Landing, now called Mantua, Gloucester Co., N. J. He attended the public schools in Philadelphia, and went from the George W. Nebinger Grammar School to the Boys' Central High School, where he completed a two-and-a-half-years' course. After leaving school he was a book-keeper until commencing study of the law with Belmont Perry, Esq., prosecutor of the pleas of Gloucester County, having resided in Woodbury since May, 1872. He was admitted to the bar at the June term, 1882, of the Supreme Court, and has since practiced in Woodbury. In politics he is a Republican, and held for some time the position of city clerk, and is now the city solicitor. He is also a prominent member of the Methodist Church, and for a while was superintendent of the Sunday-school. He is a young man of ability, and deserves credit for the perseverance and energy with which he has risen to his present position. Already he has considerable practice, and with his popularity among the people gives promise of a successful future.

Edmund B. Leaming, of the firm of Leaming & Black, was born at Seaville, Cape May Co., N. J., May 24, 1857. He is a member of the family of Leamings that are so closely identified with the history of Cape May County, his father being Dr. J. F. Leaming, of Cape May Court-House, and is a lineal descendant of Aaron Leaming, of Cape May, one of the compilers of Leaming & Spicer's "Grants and Concessions." He was educated at his home under a private tutor. In 1877 he commenced the study of law under Judge Buchanan, of Trenton, and in February, 1881, was admitted to the bar of New Jersey. In the fall of the same year he formed a partnership with Alford L. Black, and at once commenced the practice of his profession in Camden, N. J., establishing a branch office at Woodbury. In the practice of law he has met with the rare success which his well-known ability and integrity merit.

EDGAR SHIVERS.—Swedesboro, in this county, has but one lawyer, the subject of this sketch, who was born in that town on the 27th day of June, A.D. 1859, being therefore just twenty-three years of age. His parents, Charles P. and Mary M. Shivers, are still living in Swedesboro, where his father is a leading business man and for many years a justice of the peace.

Edgar Shivers attended the Swedesboro public schools, and was afterwards prepared by a private tutor to enter college, but his father, through the advice of George N. Conrow, Esq., of Camden, concluded to put him at once at the study of law instead, and in June, 1877, he entered the law-office of Mr. Conrow to carry out this resolve, but in about eight months thereafter Mr. Conrow died, when Mr. Shivers entered the office of Judge R. T. Miller as a student, and here remained until June, A.D. 1881, when he was admitted to the bar as an attorney-at-law and solicitor in chancery. He occupies the office formerly used by Hon. Joshua L. Thompson, and is a rising young attorney. Politically he is a Republican.

ROBERT L. ARMSTRONG, JR., was a practicing attorney in Woodbury for a few years. He was a son of the late R. L. Armstrong, who was one of the earliest practitioners at this bar. His grandmother was one of the young girls who received Washington on his triumphal march from New York to Philadelphia to assume the Presidency, and helped to strew flowers in his path.

NATHANIEL W. VOORHEES, at the present time cashier of the First National Bank of Clinton, Hunterdon Co., N. J., practiced law in Woodbury for a few months about 1845. His office was the one formerly occupied by Squire Sparks, which stood on the site now occupied by Joseph Clement's house, Broad Street. He was a very diffident man and made little progress at the law, soon giving it up to accept a position in the Clinton Bank.

JOHN H. FORT, at present practicing law in Camden, was located at Woodbury for a few months about 1876, and built the office now occupied by a plumber and standing directly in the rear of C. P. Abbott's store.

JOSEPH PIERSON was, we believe, a resident of Woodbury, and a practicing attorney here many years ago, but it was impossible to obtain any data concerning him.

The following names of judges and justices prior to 1776 appear on the court records of Gloucester County. They are given under the dates of their first appearance on these records:

1686. Francis Collins.
Thomas Thackara.
John Wood.
Andrew Robeson.
1687. John Soughurst.
Christ. Watkins.
Samuel Spicer.
1692. Andrew Robeson, Jr.
1693. James Atkinson.
Thomas Gardner.
John Hugg, Jr.
1694. John Ray.
1695. John Rambo.
John Somers.
1696. William Cooper.
1698. Joseph Braman.
1698. Mordecai Howell.
Charles Crosthwaite.
Jos. Tomlinson.
1699. John Kaighn.
James Whitall.
Philip Paul.
1700. Thomas Sharp.
1701. William Warner.
1702. Peter Long.
George Lawrence.
1705. Timothy Atkinson.
John Tathum.
1709. Richard Bull.
William Dalbo.
Samuel Coles.
Daniel Cooper.
1710. Abraham Porter.
1711. Wooley Dalbo.
1712. Samuel Ward.
Amos Ashkad.
John Mickle.
1716. Jonathan Wood.
1718. John Ffriend.
1719. Thomas Risley.
1722. Thomas Spicer.
1723. Japhet Leeds.
1724. David Vaneman.
Isaac Jennings.
1725. John Inskip.
1726. Peter Rambo.
1727. Abraham Siddon.
1728. Alexander Randall.
James Hirschman.
John English.
1729. John Jones.
1732. Jacob Metcalf.
John Hinchman.
Joseph Cooper.
1733. Alexander Morgan.
Robert Zane.
Constantine Wood.
1734. Abraham Chattin.
Stephen Morris.
1739. Thomas Wilkins.
William Harrison.
Simon Ellis.
1741. James Somers.
Joseph Kaighn.
1742. Thomas Coles.
1755. Michael Fisher.
Samuel Clement.
Joseph Applyn.
1756. Edward Doughty.
1757. Thomas Denny.
Joseph Harrison.
1760. John Ladd.
1762. Robert Friend Price.
Daniel Leeds.
1763. Elijah Clark.
Thomas Clark.
1764. Henry Wood.
1770. Isaac Kay.
1771. Samuel Spicer.
1772. Richard Somers.
1774. Samuel Blackwood.
George Vanleer.
1775. Israel Shreve.

JUDGES SINCE 1775.[1]

1776. Alexander Randall.
Michael Fisher.
Thomas Denny.
Isaac Kay.
1779. Robert Friend Price.
John Wilkins, Jr.
John Cooper.
1781. Bodo Otto.
Joseph Hugg.
1784. John Wilkins.
John Cooper.
1785. John Wilkins.
John Griffith.
Joseph Ellis.
Thomas Denny.
1786. John Somers.
Robert Brown.
John Sparks.
1788. Joseph Hugg.
1789. Richard Somers.
1790. John Wilkins.
Joseph Ellis.
John Griffiths.
1791. Robert Brown.
John Sparks.
1792. Joseph Blackwood.
James Stratton.
Thomas Carpenter.
Daniel Benezet.
1793. Joseph Hugg.
1795. Thomas Clark.
John Wilkins.
Joseph Ellis.
John Griffith.
Samuel Kennard.
1796. John Sparks.
Abraham Inskeep.
1797. Isaac Mickle.
Micajah Smith.
1797. James Sloan.
John Blackwood.
James Stratton.
Joseph Blackwood.
Daniel Benezet.
1798. John Brick.
William Tatem.
Frederick Steelman.
1799. Thomas Hesten.
James Hopkins.
1800. Thomas Clark.
1801. Joseph Champion.
Jeremiah Wood.
Charles Lock.
Levi Rogers.
Isaac Pine.
Joseph Risley.
1803. Joseph Rogers.
Richard Cooper.
William Tatem.
Richard Tittermary.
1805. Richard Higbee.
John Clement.
1806. Daniel Steelman.
William Zane.
Abraham Inskeep.
Joseph Champion.
James Hopkins.
James B. Caldwell.
James Matlack.
Joseph Risley.
1807. Thomas Hendry.
John Marshall.
Matthew Collins.
James Pancoast.
1808. Richard M. Cooper.
Amos Cooper.
Richard Tittermary.
Joseph Sharp.

[1] From records at Trenton.

1808. Joseph Rogers.
1811. Robert Newell.
Joseph Risley.
John Clement.
1812. Benjamin Burrough.
James Matlack.
Jehu Wilson.
Nehemiah Blackman.
Abraham Inskeep.
John Ruderow.
Josiah Foster.
Samuel W. Harrison.
John Brick.
Samuel Clement.
James Hopkins.
James B. Caldwell.
Matthew Gill.
Matthew Gill, Jr.
William Watson.
Thomas Summers.
Richard S. Risley.
1813. John V. Clark.
Joshua Haines.
James Pancoast.
Charles French.
John Marshall.
Daniel England.
Richard M. Cooper.
Richard Tittermary.
Joseph Sharp.
Thomas Hendry.
Jacob Glover.
Joseph Rogers.
Joseph Lodge.
Nathan Folwell.
Moses Crane.
Christopher Sickler.
1814. John Steelman.
Thomas Thackara.
Scoby Stewart.
1815. William Zane.
William Ackley.
John Ffirth.
Isaac Wilkins.
1816. Robert Newell.
John Clement.
Joseph Risley.
1817. James Matlack.
John Wilson.
James Hopkins.
1818. Samuel W. Harrison.
Matthew Gill, Jr.
Charles Ogden.
John Marshall.
William Harrison.
Christopher Sickler.
Richard M. Cooper.
Joseph Lodge.
Joseph Rogers.
Jacob Glover.
1819. John Steelman.
Samuel Cooper.
Thomas Thackara.
1820. William Zane.
Isaac Wilkins.
John Ffirth.
George West.
Jehu Wilson.
Joshua Haines.
John Rudrow.
1821. John Clement.
Samuel Clement.
Joseph Risley.
1822. James Hopkins.
Joseph V. Clark.
William Harrison.
Charles Ogden.
1822. John Marshall.
Benjamin Weatherby.
1823. Christopher Sickler.
Richard M. Cooper.
Joseph Rogers.
Thomas Thackara.
Ephraim Miller.
John Steelman.
Samuel Cooper.
Isaac Pine.
1824. Job Brown.
James Pancoast.
Samuel C. Champion.
Isaac Wilkins.
John Clement.
John P. Vaneman.
Joseph Lodge.
John Ffirth.
Jacob Glover.
Benjamin Weatherby.
1825. William Porch.
Joseph Endicott.
Jehu Wilson.
1826. John Clement.
Joseph Risley.
1827. Joseph V. Clark.
John Marshall.
Benjamin Weatherby.
1828. Daniel Baker.
John R. Sickler.
Joseph Rogers.
Thomas Thackara.
Ephraim Miller.
Isaac Pine.
John Pierson.
Thomas Redman.
Franklin Davenport.
George West.
Christopher Sickler.
1829. Job Brown.
John Clement.
Samuel C. Champion.
James Pancoast.
John H. Cowperthwaite.
Joseph Lodge.
James Chester.
James Hinchman.
David B. Morgan.
Isaac Wilkins.
Joseph B. Harker.
Benjamin Weatherby.
Samuel Miller.
1830. William Porch.
Joseph Endicott.
1831. John Clement.
Isaac Hinchman.
John Dunham.
1832. Michael C. Fisher.
John Marshall.
Benjamin Weatherby.
1833. Daniel Baker.
James W. Sloan.
Jacob W. Glover.
Thomas Thackara.
Ephraim Miller.
Christopher Sickler.
Isaac Pine.
1834. Thomas Bee.
Joseph Rogers.
Simeon Sparkes.
John Clement.
John K. Cowperthwaite.
Isaac Wilkins.
Joseph B. Harker.
Samuel Miller.
Joseph Lodge.
John Godfrey.
1835. Jesse Price.
Jesse H. Bowen.
William Porch.
Joseph Garwood.
1836. Charles French.
Joseph Rogers.
Lewis M. Walker.
Joseph Endicott.
John Clement.
1837. Thomas Redman.
Jacob Howey.
John Marshall.
Richard Stafford.
Samuel C. Champion.
Josiah Harrison.
Michael C. Fisher.
1838. David B. Morgan.
James W. Sloan.
Thomas S. Dyer.
Ephraim Miller.
Isaac Pine.
1839. Charles H. French.
Thomas B. Darragh.
Joseph Franklin.
James L. Gibbs.
John Clement.
1840. Levi L. Campbell.
Philip J. Gray.
Joseph Franklin.
1841. Joseph G. Gill.
Joseph Franklin.
1842. Thomas Redman.
Jacob Howey.
Richard Stafford.
Samuel C. Champion.
Josiah Harrison.
Michael C. Fisher.
Charles Reeves.
Joseph Iszard.
1843. Benjamin Harding.
James W. Sloan.
Joseph Woolohon.
Benjamin P. Lippincott.
Charles H. French.
David C. Ogden.
John K. Cowperthwaite.
Simon Sparks.
Isaac Hinchman.
Samuel E. Moore.
Isaac Wilkins.
Thomas Bee.
1843. William Porch.
John M. Watson.
Joseph C. Collins.
Jesse Smith.
1844. John Marshall.
Samuel Richards.
William Brown.
John B. Miller.
Joseph C. Stafford.
Joel Wood.
John Hanna.
William R. Cooper.
John R. Sickler.
Jesse C. Chew.
John R. Rosenbaum.
Johnson Beckett.
John H. Cooper.
Amos Campbell.
Benjamin Harding.
Samuel Porch.
Benjamin M. Richardson.
Ephraim Miller.
1845. Joseph Saunders.
1846. Jacob Howey.
1847. Charles Reeves.
1848. Benjamin Harding.
1849. Joseph C. Gill.
Benjamin P. Lippincott.
1850. Joseph Saunders.
1851. John M. Watson.
1852. John R. Sickler.
1853. William R. Cooper.
1854. John G. Rosenbaum.
1856. John M. Watson.
1857. John R. Sickler.
1858. Benjamin F. Carter.
1859. Benjamin Harding.
1862. John R. Sickler.
1863. Benjamin F. Carter.
1864. Simeon Warrington.
1867. William D. Scott.
1868. Benjamin F. Carter.
1869. Simeon Warrington.
1872. William D. Scott.
1873. John F. Bodine.
1874. David B. Gill.
1877. Benjamin F. Carter.
1878. Samuel T. Miller.
1879. John M. Moore.
1882. Edmund Jones.

JUSTICES PRIOR TO 1776.

1686. Francis Collins.
Thomas Thackara.
John Wood.
Andrew Robeson.
1687. John Longhurst.
Christ. Matthews.
1688. Samuel Spicer.
1692. Andrew Robeson, Jr.
1693. James Atkinson.
Thomas Gardner.
John Hugg, Jr.
1694. John Kay.
1695. Samuel Spicer.
Thomas Gardner.
John Kay.
Andrew Robeson.
John Hugg, Jr.
John Rambo.
John Somers.
1696. Samuel Spicer.
Thomas Gardner.
John Hugg, Jr.
Andrew Robeson.
John Rambo.
1696. William Cooper.
Jonathan Adams.
1697. Samuel Spicer.
Thomas Gardner.
John Kay.
Andrew Robeson.
John Hugg, Jr.
John Rambo.
Jonathan Adams.
1699. Thomas Gardner.
John Hugg, Jr.
Andrew Robeson.
Philip Paul.
John Cahaen.
James Whiteall.
Jonathan Adams.
Nathan Westland.
Joseph Braman.
Mordecai Howell.
Charles Crosthwaite.
Joseph Tomlinson.
John Kaighn.
1700. Thomas Gardner.
John Kay.

1700. Andrew Robeson.
John Hugg, Jr.
John Kaighn.
Thomas Sharp.
Philip Paul.
William Warner.
John Somers.
1701. Thomas Gardner.
Andrew Robeson.
John Kay.
John Kaighn.
Philip Paul.
John Hugg, Jr.
William Warner.
John Somers.
1702. Peter Long.
George Lawrence.
1704. Peter Long.
Joseph Tomlinson.
John Rambo.
Mordecai Howell.
Timothy Atkinson.
John Tatham.
James Steelman.
1709. Richard Bull.
Abraham Porter.
Daniel Cooper.
George Lawrence.
Samuel Cole.
Wooley Dalbo.
James Steelman.
1710. John Rambo.
1713. John Jessup.
John Inskeep.
1714. John Somers.
George Lawrence.
Samuel Coles.
1715. John Kay.
John Hugge.
John Mickle.
Constantine Wood.
Amos Ashead.
Samuel Ward.
1717. John Scull.
1718. John Ffuend.
1719. Thomas Risley.
1721. Thomas Spicer.
1723. Joseph Leeds.
1724. Isaac Jennings.
David Vaneman.
Abraham Lydden.
1727. John Mitchel.
Jacob Vaneman.
Isaac Jennings.
John Jones.
James Hinchman.
John English.
Alexander Randal.
1731. John Hinchman.
1731. Alexander Morgan.
Christopher Taylor.
Jacob Medcalf.
John Ladd, Jr.
1733. Abraham Chatten.
Amos Ireland.
Stephen Morris.
Robert Zane.
John Brown.
Joseph Cooper.
John Hinchman.
1737. John English.
1739. William Harrison.
Thomas Coles.
Thomas Wilkins.
1740. John Kaighn.
Thomas Wilkins.
Simeon Ellis.
1742. John Kaighn.
1747. Michael Fisher.
1748. Samuel Clement.
1755. Joseph Applyn.
1757. Thomas Denny.
Joseph Harrison.
Silas Doughty.
1760. John Ladd.
1762. Robert Friend Price.
Daniel Leeds.
Elijah Clark.
1763. Edward Doughty.
Henry Wood.
Thomas Clark.
1769. Alexander Randall.
Michael Fisher.
Samuel Harrison.
Robert F. Price.
John Hinchman.
Thomas Clark.
Edward Doughty.
Henry Wood.
Thomas Denny.
James Somers.
James Hinchman.
George Vanlear.
Samuel Spicer.
Isaac Mickle.
Samuel Resley.
Isaac Kay.
1771. Richard Somers.
Amos Ireland.
James Bowman.
1772. Samuel Blackwood.
Thomas Clark.
1774. Robert Morris.
George Vanlear.
1775. Thomas Cox.
Israel Shreve.
Samuel Risley.

JUSTICES SINCE 1776.

1776. Alexander Randall.
Michael Fisher.
Thomas Denny.
Isaac Kay.
James Somers.
Thomas Clark.
George Vanlear.
Richard Somers.
Amos Ireland.
Robert Morse.
John Sparks.
John Somers.
Isaac Tomlinson.
Joseph Cooper.
Bodo Otto.
John Wilkins, Jr.
1776. Lemuel Sayre.
Thomas Thorne.
Robert Brown.
Isaac Ellis.
1777. Samuel Risley.
Joseph Hugg.
1778. Matthew Gill.
Charles Fisher.
Thomas Rennard.
Joseph Collins.
1779. Robert Friend Price.
Thomas Taber.
John Cooper.
Samuel Kinnard.
John Griffith.
1781. John Sparks.
1781. John Somers.
Isaac Tomilson.
Bodo Otto.
John Wilkins.
Samuel Sayres.
Elijah Clark.
Robert Brown.
Robert Morse.
John Griffith.
John Little.
John Hedger.
1782. Joseph Hugg.
Joshua Smith.
Thomas Champion.
Joseph Blackwood.
Daniel Southerland.
Sawtel Elwell.
1783. Joseph Hugg.
Thomas Rennard.
1784. Thomas Carpenter.
William Cozens.
John Cooper.
Samuel Kennard.
Elijah Clark.
1785. Joseph Ellis.
Thomas Denny.
Benjamin Morgan.
1786. John Somers.
Samuel Risley.
Benjamin Morgan.
Micajah Smith.
Elias Smith.
Jeffery Clark.
Robert Brown.
John Sparks.
John Wilkins.
John Griffiths.
1787. Joshua Smith.
Joseph Blackwood.
William Tatem.
1788. Joseph Hugg.
1789. Richard Somers.
Daniel Benezet.
1790. Jeffery Clark.
Isaac Mickle, Jr.
Matthew Gill, Jr.
Samuel Kennard.
Joseph Ellis.
John Griffiths.
Thomas Carpenter.
Micajah Smith.
Thomas Renyard.
Samuel Risley.
Benjamin Morgan.
1791. Robert Brown.
John Sparks.
John Wilkins.
1792. James Stratton.
William Tatem.
Joseph Blackwood.
Thomas Heston.
1793. Joseph Hugg.
Frederick Steelman.
1794. Daniel Benezet.
James Williams.
1795. Constant Somers.
Joseph Champion.
Abraham Inskeep.
Thomas Clark.
Edmund Ireland.
Joseph Ellis.
John Griffith.
Samuel Kennard.
Thomas Carpenter.
Isaac Mickle.
Samuel Risley.
William Lane.
1795. Richard Higbee.
Micajah Smith.
1796. Thomas Wilkins.
Jeffery Clark.
Gibson Ashcroft.
John Sparks.
1797. Isaac Mickle.
Micajah Smith.
Richard Cooper.
James Sloan.
John Blackwood.
John Brick.
Isaac Pine.
William Tatem.
James Stratton.
Joseph Blackwood.
Thomas Hester.
1798. Thomas Clark.
Jeremiah Wood.
Isaac Morgan.
Joseph Rogers.
Joseph Risley.
Jeremiah Smith.
Frederick Steelman.
James Steelman.
1799. Thomas Somers.
James Hopkins.
John Clement.
Jonathan Harper.
John Cowman.
1800. Thomas Clark.
Abraham Inskeep.
Thomas Wilkins.
Micajah Smith.
Richard Higbee.
Joseph P. Hilman.
James C. Wood.
1801. Thomas Wilkins.
Gibson Ashcroft.
Joseph Champion.
Jeremiah Wood.
Charles Lock.
Levi Rogers.
Joseph Rogers.
John Marshall.
1803. Richard Cooper.
William Tatem.
Richard Tittermary.
Benjamin Burrough.
Charles Ogden.
John Jennings.
William Zane.
Asa Gibbs.
Samuel Wood.
James Matlock.
John Ffirth.
Joseph Lodge.
Nicholas Justice.
James Pancoast.
John Wilson.
Benjamin Preen.
Joseph Risley.
James Steelman.
Nehemiah Blackman.
Matthew Collins.
Joseph Sharp.
1804. Amos Cooper.
John Clement.
1805. Richard Higbee.
John Cawman.
1806. Daniel Steelman.
Japhet Ireland.
Abraham Inskeep.
Joseph Champion.
James Hopkins.
James B. Caldwell.
James Jaggard.

1806. Brazier Westcott.
John Marshall.
1807. Thomas Hendry.
John Marshall.
Matthew Collins.
Joseph Rogers.
John Steelman.
Thomas Thackara.
1808. Richard M. Cooker.
Amos Cooper.
Richard Tettermary.
Joseph Sharp.
Benjamin Burrough.
William Zane.
Samuel Wood.
James Matlack.
Nathaniel Chew.
John Wilson.
James Pancoast.
William Harrison.
Joseph Risley.
James Blackman.
Elias Smith.
1809. John Clement.
Joseph Sloan.
Robert Newell.
Samuel Kille.
Nathan Folwell.
1811. William Porch.
Thomas Garwood.
1812. Nehemiah Blackman.
Christopher Sickler.
William Tatum, Jr.
Job Brown.
Moses Crane.
Samuel Sowry.
Scoby Stewart.
Samuel Shute.
Abraham Inskeep.
John Ruderow.
Josiah Foster.
Samuel W. Harrison.
John Brick.
Samuel Clement.
James Hopkins.
James B. Caldwell.
Matthew Gill.
Matthew Gill, Jr.
William Watson.
Thomas Summers.
Richard S. Risley.
Joseph T. Elfreth.
Benjamin West.
Isaac S. Collins.
Job Eldridge.
Edmund Brewer.
James Jaggart.
Edward Carpenter.
John D. Clark.
Joshua Haines.
Daniel Carral.
1813. Charles French.
John Marshall.
Daniel England.
Josiah Moore.
Lemuel Hisler.
Samuel P. Paul.
Ebenezer Whitney.
John Tice.
Morton Stillee.
Joseph Dilkes.
Richard Moffett.
Marmaduke Wood.
John Edwards.
Hugh H. Hollinshead.
William Coffin.
Thomas Adams.
1813. Richard Steelman.
Richard M. Cooper.
Richard Tittermary.
Joseph Sharp.
Thomas Hendry.
Jacob Glover.
Joseph Rogers.
Joseph Lodge.
Nathan Folwell.
Benjamin Burrough.
William Zane.
Samuel Wood.
James Matlack.
James Pancoast.
James Blackman.
Elias Smith.
William Ackley.
Benjamin T. Cheesman.
Charles Fish.
Job Cole.
Thomas Thackara.
John Seckler.
Andrew Ware.
Thomas Bee.
William Allen.
William Miller.
Andrew Crawford.
Enoch Gabb.
William Harrison.
Jehu Wilson.
John Thorn.
Benjamin Wilkins.
1814. John Steelman.
Benjamin Wetherby.
Japhet Hickman.
Andrew B. Blackman.
Joseph Winner.
Joseph Risley.
Stephen Kirby.
Abraham Brown.
Joseph B. Smallwood.
Josiah Beckett, Jr.
David S. Bassett.
John Clement.
Joseph Sloan.
Robert Newell.
1815. John Ffirth.
Isaac Wilkins.
John Baxter.
1816. William Porch.
Thomas Garwood.
Joel Gibbs.
1817. Cornelius Tice.
Moses Crane.
Seaby Stewart.
Robert Leeds.
James Hopkins.
1818. Samuel W. Harrison.
Matthew Gill, Jr.
Charles Ogden.
William Watson.
Josiah Moore.
Isaac Thorn.
Thomas Somers.
Benjamin Allen, Jr.
Christopher Sickler.
Samuel Clement.
Joseph Endicott.
Richard M. Cooper.
Joseph Lodge.
Joseph Rodgers.
Jacob Glover.
John Marshall.
William Zane.
Samuel Wood.
James Matlack.
Job Cole.
1818. Thomas Thackara.
Thomas Bee.
William Harrison.
Jehu Wilson.
Josiah Atkinson.
Jesse Sparks.
William Ackley.
1819. John Steelman.
Samuel Cooper.
Joseph Risley.
Stephen Kirby.
Joseph B. Smallwood.
Nathaniel Chew.
John Sickler.
Thomas Garwood.
Robert Tittermary.
Michael C. Fisher.
Benjamin Weatherby.
James English.
Enoch Doughty.
John Clement.
Thomas B. Wood.
John P. Vaneman.
Samuel C. Pierce.
1820. Isaac Wilkins.
John Ffirth.
George West.
John Baxter.
John R. Cowperthwaite.
Joshua Haines.
John Rudrow.
William Coffin.
John Pierson.
John C. Thackara.
William Porch.
Nathaniel Chew, Jr.
1821. Charles H. Ellis.
Ephraim Miller.
Cornelius Tice.
Isaac Hinchman.
1822. James Hopkins.
Joseph V. Clark.
Lewis M. Walker.
Isaac Thorne.
Samuel Clement.
Charles Ogden.
James Hinchman.
Josiah Moore.
Christopher Sickler.
Joseph Endicott.
Joseph Garwood.
1823. Christopher Sickler.
Richard M. Cooper.
John Marshall.
Thomas Bee.
Joseph Rogers.
Thomas Thackara.
John Wilson.
William Harrison.
William Ackley.
Samuel Cooper.
Isaac Pine.
Joseph B. Smallwood.
Thomas Redman.
Joseph Chatham.
Enoch Doughty.
John Steelman.
Joseph Risley.
John Stickler.
Benjamin Weatherby.
James English.
Philip Emmell.
1824. Job Brown.
James Pancoast.
Samuel C. Champion.
Samuel Wood.
John K. Cowperthwaite.
1824. Isaac Wilkins.
John Clement.
John P. Vaneman.
Joseph Lodge.
John Ffirth.
John Coles.
Thomas P. Clement.
James Stoy.
Samuel B. Hunt.
Samuel B. Harrison.
James Chester.
Thomas B. Wood.
Elijah Bower.
Joseph B. Harker.
Benjamin Say.
George Cake.
Stephen Kirby.
Thomas Marshall.
Samuel B. Westcott.
John C. Kille.
1825. John Pierson.
Nathaniel Chew.
William Porch.
John Ziern.
John C. Thackara.
William Coffin.
Nathaniel Chew.
William Watson.
John R. Sickler.
Charles F. Clark.
Andrew B. Blackman.
1826. Ephraim Miller.
Charles H. Ellis.
John Salsbury.
Josiah Atkinson.
Daniel Focer.
Charles Reeves.
1827. Joseph V. Clark.
Lewis M. Walker.
James Hinchman.
Christopher Sickler.
Joseph Endicott.
Joseph Garwood.
1828. Jacob B. Stokes.
Parker Cordery.
Robert B. Risley.
Federal Champion.
Joshua P. Browning.
Joseph Scull.
James L. Gibbs.
John Marshall.
Thomas Bee.
Joseph Rogers.
Thomas Thackara.
William Ackley.
Isaac Pine.
Thomas Redman.
Joseph Chatham.
John Steelman.
John Sickler.
Benjamin Weatherby.
James English.
Philip Emmell.
Daniel Baker.
William Harrison.
Franklin Davenport.
George West.
1829. Miers Wilson.
George Cawman.
John Godfrey.
William Lee.
Charles Beck.
Jeremiah Fish.
Job Brown.
Samuel C. Champion.
John Clement.
James Pancoast.

1829. John H. Cowperthwaite.
Joshua P. Browning.
Mullin Collins.
Marmaduke Beckley.
Samuel B. Hunt.
Isaac Wilkins.
James Story.
Joseph B. Harker.
Benjamin Weatherby.
Benjamin Say.
Stephen Kirby.
Daniel Edwards.
Samuel Miller.
Thomas P. Clements.
Joseph Lodge.
James Chester.
David B. Morgan.
Samuel B. Westcott.
Samuel Porch.
1830. Nathan Thompson.
Richard B. Champion.
James W. Moore.
David D. Reemer
Jesse Price.
Joseph C. Gill.
John Pierson.
William Porch.
John C. Thackara.
William Coffin.
John R. Sickler.
Charles F. Clark.
1831. Joseph Starn.
John Dunham.
William Brooks.
Samuel Sailer.
Joseph C. Stafford.
John Cove.
William R. Cooper.
Thomas Wilson.
Simon Sparks.
Isaac Hinchman.
Ephraim Miller.
Charles Ellis.
Josiah Atkinson.
Nathan Thompson.
James B. Lane.
John Salsbury.
1832. Michael C. Fisher.
Lewis Woodward.
Septimus Weatherby.
John Harding.
Christopher Sickler.
Joseph Endicott.
Joseph Garwood.
1833. Parker Cordery.
Gideon S. Risley.
Federal Champion.
Joshua P. Browning.
Joseph Scull.
Edmond Taylor.
Richard Stafford.
Charles H. French.
Benjamin Harding.
Daniel Forcer.
Jacob Glover.
Zebulon Wolf.
Charles Wiggins.
Richard W. Snowden.
Thomas Parsons.
Joseph Lodge, Jr.
Joseph Rogers.
John Marshall.
Ephraim Miller.
Christopher Sickler.
Thomas Bee.
Thomas Thackara.
William Ackley.

1833. Joseph Chatham.
John Sickler.
Benjamin Weatherby.
Philip Emmell.
Daniel Baker.
William Harrison.
Jacob Wick.
James H. Chester.
Samuel G. Ogden.
John B. Miller.
1834. John Godfrey.
Samuel M. Thorn.
Charles Beek.
Jesse C. Chew.
George Cowman.
Joseph Rogers.
James D. Dottener.
John A. Alexander.
Benjamin Burrough, Jr.
Samuel Laning.
Robert B. Risley.
Joel G. Clark.
John D. Norton.
John Clement.
John K. Cowperthwaite.
Joshua P. Browning.
Marmaduke Buckley.
Samuel B. Hunt.
Isaac Wilkins.
James Stoy.
Joseph B. Harker.
Samuel Miller.
Samuel Porch.
Benjamin Avise.
1835. John H. Richardson.
William Peacock.
Marmaduke Beckley.
Solomon S. Chester.
Nathan Thompson.
Jesse H. Bowen.
Joseph Starr.
Benjamin Allen.
William Porch.
Jesse Price.
John C. Thackara.
Daniel C. Cozens.
James Leeds.
Foster Sears.
John Westcott.
James Hinchman.
1836. Joseph C. Collins.
John Dunham.
Simon Sparks.
Joseph Stafford.
Samuel Sailer.
Joseph C. Starn.
Charles French.
Charles Kaighn.
John Redfield.
Lewis M. Walker.
Joel Wood.
David R. Ackley.
Daniel Stoy.
Joseph Atkinson.
1837. Thomas Redman.
Israel M. Scattergood.
James M. Glover.
John Pierson.
Michael C. Fisher.
James W. Sloan.
Josiah Harrison.
William M. Graff.
Amasa Garwood.
Samuel C. Champion.
1838. Richard Stafford.
Charles H. French.
Daniel Forcer.

1838. Arthur Brown.
John I. Cooper.
Paul Sears.
Eli Wilson.
Richard Clark.
Jacob Park.
David B. Morgan.
Richard W. Snowden.
Jacob Troth.
Joseph J. Hatch.
Thomas S. Dyer.
Thomas B. Darrach.
Nathan Thompson.
Ephraim Miller.
Alexander H. Hay.
Joseph Chatham.
James H. Chester.
John D. Glover.
Joseph C. Gill.
1839. Charles Beck.
James M. Wolf.
Isaac Hinchman.
John Coles.
Samuel Pimm.
Abel Curtis.
James L. Gibbs.
Joseph Woolohon.
David Sloan.
James W. Lamb.
Joseph H. Moore.
Joseph Franklin.
James H. Brick.
John Clement.
Gilbert Kellum.
1840. Levi L. Campbell.
Philip J. Gray.
William J. Hatch.
John Rudran, Jr.
John Redfield.
Charles Davis.
Robert Chew.
Henry Jackson.
Joseph A. Chatham.
James Gibson.
John P. Sheets.
Joseph G. Shinn.
1841. Jacob Swope, Jr.
Jacob L. Rowland.
Joseph Z. Pierson.
Joshua Duble.
Edward Brewer.
Joseph Inskip.
John P. Curtis.
Joel Bodine.
Benjamin Harding.
John B. Miller.
George T. Risdon.
Ira Bradshaw.
Benjamin H. Fisler.
Simon Sparks.
Isaac Lodge.
David B. Leslie.
Jacob S. Bender.
Josiah Atkinson.
John B. Hilyard.
1842. Michael C. Fisher.
James W. Sloan.
Josiah Harrison.
William Keyser.
John R. Graham.
James L. Gibbs.
1843. Richard Stafford.
Arthur Brown.
Richard Clark.
George Cawman, Sr.
Samuel B. Woolman.
Charles H. French.

1843. Paul Sears.
Jacob Andress.
Andrew Dilks, Sr.
Thomas P. Clements.
Richard W. Snowden.
Jacob Troth.
Joseph Woolohon.
John K. Cowperthwaite.
Joseph Stafford.
Isaac Wilkins.
James H. Chester.
Isaac Hinchman.
Joel G. Clark.
Lemuel B. Hunt.
James D. Dutterer.
Nathan Thompson.
John C. Sheebs.
Marmaduke Beckley.
Joel Wood.
Samuel Porch.
John M. Watson.
Alexander R. Long.
William Peacock.
John Hanna.
Joseph C. Collins.
Jesse Smith.
1844. John Marshall.
William Brown.
Ralph V. M. Cooper.
Hugh Woodrow.
Samuel Richards.
John B. Miller.
Samuel M. Thom.
Samuel Pimm.
Nathan T. Stratton.
John Daniels.
Benjamin C. Downs.
Joseph Reed.
Ephraim Miller.
Alex. Wentz, Deptford twp.
M. C. Fisher, " "
J. P. Sheets, Woolwich "
1849. N. Thompson, " "
Jos. Iszard, Franklin "
Benj. Harding, " "
Samuel Porch, " "
I. S. Peacock, " "
1850. Saml. Pimm, Harrison "
J. Lippincott, " "
J. B. Miller, Greenwich "
J. M. Wolf, " "
J. C. Eastlake, " "
C. Ballinger, " "
Ira Allen, Woolwich "
Wm. Kayser, " "
1853. Alex. Wentz, Deptford "
M. C. Fisher, " "
R. Burwell, " "
J. P. Sheets, Woolwich "
Caleb Roof, " "
1854. Casp. Wirsham, " "
Benj. Salisbury, " "
B. C. Downs, Franklin "
Benj. Harding, " "
Samuel Porch, " "
M. Madden, " "
1855. Samuel Pimm, Harrison "
James Lippincott, " "
Simon Sparks, Deptford "
Jas. M. Wolf, Greenwich "
John Stetsir, " "
C. Wirsham, Woolwich "
C. P. Shivers, " "
J. S. Bendler, Mantua "
J. M. Kitchen, " "
1856. James Gibson, Harrison "
J. L. Stratton, "

1857. M. C. Horner, Harrison twp.
1858. Samuel Tatem, Deptford "
Alex. Wentz, " "
Joshua Matlack, " "
J. P. Sheets, Woolwich "
1859. N. F. Iredell, Harrison "
Chas. Holton, Woolwich "
Jos. Lashley, Franklin "
Jacob Porch, " "
1860. Samuel Pimm, Harrison "
N. F. Iredell, " "
Simon Sparks, Deptford "
E. C. Mount, " "
N. C. Jordan, Greenwich "
J. M. Wolf, " "
C. P. Shivers, Woolwich "
Eph. Waters, " "
L. L. Campbell, Clayton "
Benj. Harding, " "
1861. I. C. Ervan, Harrison "
J. W. Eastlack, Deptford "
Wm. D. Scott, " "
David B. Gill, Greenwich "
Isaac Hinchman, " "
J. S. Bendler, Mantua "
John Daniels, " "
Saml. L. Iszard, Clayton "
Benj. F. Duboist, " "
1862. Levi B. Davis, Harrison "
Benj. C. Downs, Clayton "
1863. W. R Mankin, Deptford "
Benj. D. Sparks, " "
Alex. Wentz, " "
John Ford, Greenwich "
J. P. Sheetz, Woolwich "
G. J. Abbott, Clayton "
1864. Jas. H. Pierson, Deptford "
I. J. Cowgill, Greenwich "
John S. Mullen, " "
Chas. Holton, Woolwich "
W. P. Crane, Franklin "
Jos. P. Lashley, " "
Charles B. Wolf, Clayton "
1865. N. F. Iredell, Harrison "
Samuel Pimm, " "
Jeptha Abbott, Deptford "
J. V. Cheeseman, " "
C. P. Shivers, Woolwich "
E. Waters, Jr., " "
Benj. Harding, Clayton "
1866. Jesse C. Chew, Deptford "
I. J. Cowgill, Greenwich "
David B. Gill, " "
Joseph Wolf, " "
John T. Ogden, Mantua "
H. M. McIlvaine, " "
1867. J. B Simmons, Greenwich "
S. P. Haines, Harrison "
Chas. P. Souder, " "
John Ford, Woolwich "
Joel Locke, " "
1868. C. M. Campbell, Clayton "
Alex. Wentz, Deptford, "
John P. Sheets, Woolwich "
1869. Chas. B. Wolf, Clayton "
Saml. L. Iszard, " "
Wm. P. Crane, Franklin "
Jos. Lashley, " "
1870. John R. Morton, Clayton "
Jas. Pennington, " "
Jeptha Abbott, Deptford "
N. F. Iredell, Harrison "
J. Lippincott, " "
John F. Truitt, Woolwich "
Eph. S. Waters, " "
1871. Benj. Harding, Clayton "
H. F. Kennedy, Deptford "
1871. T. W. Harris, Franklin twp.
Joseph Wolf, Greenwich "
I. J. Cowgill, " "
John T. Ogden, Mantua "
John Daniels, " "
D. S. Aldrich, Washington "
1872. S. Peacock, Deptford "
Wm. Miller, Greenwich "
Geo. Walters, Harrison "
Jno. S. Rulon, " "
John Ford, Woolwich "
D. B. Leslie, W. Deptford "
1873. Jno. H. Coffin, Franklin "
Francis B. Ridgeway, Harrison twp.
Matt. M. Chew, Monroe twp.
C. W. Husted, " "
J. P. Sheets, Woolwich "
S. H. Ladd, Woodbury City.
John P. Sheets, Logan twp.
1874. C. Buckman, Deptford "
R. A. Rosenbaum, Franklin twp.
W. P. Crane, Franklin twp.
J. Keen, Washington "
1875. B. M. Turner, Clayton "
Chas. B. Wolf, " "
Jno. J. Combs, " "
Chas. B. Wolf, Glassboro "
G. C. Sithens, Harrison "
N. F. Iredell, " "
C. W. Husted, Monroe "
Eph. Waters, Woolwich "
C. P. Shivers, " "
J. Abbott, Woodbury City.
T. Pilling, Washington twp.
1876. Benj. Harding, Clayton "
S. B. Fullerton, Deptford "
Chas. Young, Franklin "
Joseph Wolf, Greenwich "
I. J. Cowgill, " "
John T. Ogden, Mantua "
John Daniels, " "
W. H. Livermore, Woodbury City.
William C. Fletcher, Woodbury City.
J. Keen, Washington twp.
S. Chew, West Deptford "
1877. S. Peacock, Deptford "
John S. Rulon, Harrison "
John Ford, Woolwich "
I. J. Hill, Woodbury City.
John F. Truitt, Logan twp.
1878. A. Eastlack, Deptford "
T. U. Atkins, Franklin "
J. P. Reece, Harrison "
Wm. Bodine, Monroe "
S. H. Ladd, Woodbury City.
Daniel L. Lamb, Washington twp.
John P. Sheets, Logan twp.
1879. J. A. Riggins, Franklin "
Wm. P. Crane, " "
Philip Schlag, Logan "
1880. E. M. Turner, Clayton "
R. Edmonds, " "
Wm. A. Warriner, Franklin twp.
E. D. Riley, Franklin twp.
Chas. B. Wolf, Glassboro "
G. C. Sithens, Harrison "
N. F. Iredell, " "
C. W. Husted, Monroe twp.
C. P. Shivers, Woolwich "
Wm. C. Nicholson, Washington twp.
1880. J. Abbott, Woodbury City.
1881. Joseph Wolf, Deptford twp.
A. C. Dalton, Franklin "
I. J. Cowgill, Greenwich "
John Daniels, Mantua "
Joseph Shuster, " "
W. H. Livermore, Woodbury City.
Stille Chew, West Deptford twp.
1882. Frank De Merchant, Deptford twp.
G. Jennings, Deptford twp.
J. P. Watson, Glassboro "
N. J. Justice, Harrison "
John Ford, Woolwich "
W. Watkins, Woodbury City.
Jacob S. Bendler, Washington twp.
Philip Schlag, Logan twp.

CHAPTER XXX.

MEDICAL PROFESSION OF GLOUCESTER COUNTY.[1]

In the early half of the present century there were very few regularly licensed or graduated physicians. All sorts of quacks—herb, Indian, Thomsonian, and, finally, eclectic and homœopathic—settled in and practiced through the county.

Here, as elsewhere, are always found those who are ready to impose on the ignorance and credulity of people who know nothing of professional matters, but the proportion of such in Gloucester County cannot be considered excessive.

Medical Societies.—No medical society is known to have been formed here prior to 1818. In that year one was organized by authority of the State society. The physicians signing the application for authority to form this society were Drs. Dayton Lummis, Thomas Hendry, Joseph Fithian, Lorenzo Fisler, Isaac Davis, Benjamin Erwin, Francis Hoover, William Hunt, Samuel Harris, Bowman Hendry, J. J. Foster, Ezra Baker, and John C. Warner.

The society continued to hold its regular annual and semi-annual meetings up to December, 1821, and then from some cause they were discontinued. It was reorganized in March, 1830, at which time Dr. Charles Garrison was elected a member. After this meeting no records appear till May, 1846, when a charter was granted by the State society to Drs. Joseph Fithian, C. F. Clark, Joseph C. Weatherby, Thomas J. Saunders, John R. Sickler, and Benjamin P. Howell. Under this charter the society was organized, with Drs. Joseph Fithian, president; Charles Garrison, vice-president; Thomas J. Saunders, secretary; and Joseph C. Weatherby, treasurer. Sections 9 and 10 of the constitution adopted by the society were as follows:

"Sec. 9. Duties of Members.—At each annual and semi-annual meeting there shall be an essay read on some medical subject by the member designated at the previous meeting by the president. Shall not be excused, and a failure being one dollar fine.

"Sec. 10. The president shall appoint a member who shall report all epidemics of the county during the year,—this at annual meeting,—their nature, mortality, and treatment."

The first address was delivered by the president, Dr. Joseph Fithian, on the subject of hygiene. At

[1] By Luther F. Halsey, M.D.

the next meeting an essay on the subject of scarlatina was read by Dr. C. Garrison. At the meeting in October, 1847, Dr. Sickler gave an essay on "The Philosophy of the Human Mind," and Dr. Howell one on the "Asiatic Cholera." At the meeting in 1849, Dr. Saunders read an essay on "Lunatic Asylums, and the Duty of Physicians Respecting Them." At the annual meeting in 1850, Dr. J. F. Garrison read an essay on "Periodic or Recurring Colica." At this meeting the delegates to the State Medical Society were instructed to bring before that body the importance of a high standard of preliminary education among those entering the profession. At the semi-annual meeting in the same year, Dr. Fithian gave an essay on the "Philosophy of Man," and at the annual meeting in 1851, Dr. C. Garrison was the essayist; subject, "Thrombus of the Labium and Ossification of the Placenta." The essay by Dr. Clark, at the annual meeting in 1852, was on "Dysentery." At that meeting the following fee-bill and resolution were adopted:

"Counsel fees, .50 to $5.00; visit in town, .50 to $1.00; visit at night in country, $2.00; in town at night, $1.00; visit out of town to four miles, $1.00, and .25 for each additional mile; consultation fees, $3.00 to $5.00 for first visit, $2.00 for second, and $1.00 for third; both physicians receiving like fees. All other rates same as adopted by the State Medical Society.—*Revised Laws of* 1851.

"*Resolved*, That any violation of the above adopted rates of charges be considered as dishonorable and a violation of professional honesty."

The essayists in 1853 were Drs. Sickler and Howell. Dr. Sickler's subject was "Erysipelas," and Dr. Howell treated of the then recent epidemic of yellow fever in Philadelphia, in which he had volunteered his services. In 1857, Dr. S. T. Miller read an essay on "Medicine as a Science;" in 1858, Dr. H. C. Clark was the essayist, subject, "Amputation;" and in 1859, Dr. Halsey read an essay on "Scrofula."

No meeting of the society was held after 1861 till 1866, on account of the absence in the war of the Rebellion of many of the members.

In 1867 the constitution of the society was revised, though but few alterations were made. One change provided that meetings should be held quarterly, the code of charges was revised, a minimum was established, and the rates ordered by the State society were cut down.

During the past fifteen years the society has met regularly, often being entertained in a most princely manner by different members of the society at their residences. Representatives of the press and honorable gentlemen from various parts often convening with the members at these meetings, all highly enjoyable and instructive.

PERSONAL REMINISCENCES.—DR. JAMES STRATTON.—The Stratton family emigrated from Stratton Hill, in England, to New England in the seventeenth century. In the title to East Hampton, Long Island, acquired by Eaton and Hopkins, in 1648, of the sachems of the four eastern Indian tribes of the island, and transferred by them to the settlers of the town, we find the name of Richard Stratton. In 1660, and after the death of Sachem Wyandanch, his widow, called Squaw Sachem, and her son united in a deed of confirmation to the original purchase of Montauk. Among the names in the original conveyance are those of Richard and John Stratton. One of them was the father of Benjamin, who removed from East Hampton about 1700 to Fairfield, Cumberland Co., N. J., and became the first of the family of this name in New Jersey. (Thompson's "Long Island.")

The subject of our record was a son of Benjamin and Sarah, born August, 1755. Of his early life and education we are not informed. He studied medicine with Dr. Benjamin Harris, of Pittsgrove, Salem Co., N. J. Almost his only book was Cullen's "First Lines." He married a daughter of his preceptor before he was of age, and first settled in Clarksboro, Gloucester Co., six miles from Swedesboro, where he began his practice. Upon the breaking out of the war in 1776 he gave his services to his country's cause. After the war, though he had a wife and three children, he went to Philadelphia, and attended medical lectures in the University of Pennsylvania for one winter. He then removed to Swedesboro, and entered upon the service of his life in the practice of medicine. He soon became the leading physician in that portion of the State. His practice, extending over a country of thirteen or fourteen miles, taking Swedesboro as a centre, extended in each direction. He was very popular and eminently successful. He was also a man of great influence in civil and political affairs, was judge of the court, and administrator and executor of many large estates.

His practice often called him from Woodbury to Salem, and from the Delaware River to twenty miles in the interior. His habit was to rise early, do his writing and preparations for the day, breakfast by candle-light, and then start in his two-wheel sulky, without a top, and return if he could before night; with a change of horses, start again, seldom getting home till late at night. His students, of which he had a number, were employed on his return in compounding his medical preparations for the next day's necessities.

His obstetrical practice was not correspondingly large, as at that time and in the sparse population it was necessarily in the hands of women midwives, though his services were always sought in all difficult and preternatural cases. He used Smillie's forceps, but was probably not an adept in the employment of the instrument, as few at that time were.

Upon the death of his wife he married (2) Miss Mary Creighton, of Haddonfield. By his first marriage he had one son, who died early, and two daughters. By his second marriage he had seven children, one dying in infancy. He was the father of the Rev. Samuel V. Stratton, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and the Hon. Charles C. Stratton, who was elected Governor of the State of New Jer-

sey. Dr. Stratton was remarkable for his strict moral and religious habits. He early joined the Protestant Episcopal Church, and was an efficient member. Being very fond of music, he usually led the songs of the congregation. He venerated the Lord's Day, and so timed his professional engagements as to secure for himself the privileges of the sanctuary. He retained his predilections for the Puritan faith, and assembled his family on Sunday afternoon to instruct them in the Westminster Catechism. He was possessed of a fine, commanding figure, of genial manners, and Christian tenderness, and full of sympathy. He was one whom everybody loved and respected. As a politician he was a Federalist, and his influence with the people was such that, with the exception of six persons, he controlled the entire vote of the township.

He left a large landed estate, but the fall of prices after the war of 1812 very much reduced its value. He was grandfather of Dr. Benjamin Harris Stratton, of Mount Holly, recently deceased, one of the Fellows of the Medical Society of New Jersey, of which his grandfather was a member in 1786, and president in 1788.

The following obituary notice was published at the time of his decease:

"On Sunday, the 29th ult., departed this life at his residence near Swedesboro, Gloucester Co., in this State, after a short illness, Dr. James Stratton, aged fifty-seven years. Thus, in the midst of life and usefulness, in possession of the love and esteem of all who knew him, is this amiable and respectable man snatched from his family and society by the hand of death. May his bereaved family and friends find consolation in the well-grounded hope that he has exchanged a world of unsatisfying enjoyments for scenes of bliss and glory.

"Dr. Stratton was of that description of men who are justly styled the pillars of society, active, intelligent, sensible, dignified, a Christian and a patriot. The chasm created by his death will long be marked in mournful recollections by his surviving relations and neighbors and fellow-citizens."

His tomb in the old churchyard of the Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Church of Raccoon (as Swedesboro was then called), now Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, bears this inscription:

"Sacred to the memory of
Dr. James Stratton,
who departed this life March 29th, 1812, in the
57th year of his life.
With a mind strong and well cultivated, he was
uncommonly useful as a citizen and as a Christian. His piety and virtue will long be held in remembrance."

James Stratton Genealogy.—Married (1) daughter of his preceptor, Benjamin R. Harris, and had Anna, who married Dr. John L. Stratton; Sarah, who married Edward Carpenter, father of Hon. T. P. Carpenter, of Camden.

Married (2) daughter of Hugh Creighton, and had

Samuel, a clergyman in the Episcopal Church, who died about fifteen years since.

Charles C., first Governor of New Jersey under the new constitution.

Maria, who married (1) Dr. Ercuries Fithian, and (2) Daniel P. Stratton.

Isabella, who married Burgh Howey.

Harriet, who married Dr. Joseph Fithian.

Frances, now still living in Philadelphia.

Dr. Ercuries B. Fithian succeeded Dr. James Stratton in the practice of medicine in Swedesboro; was a son of Joel Fithian, who was sheriff and also in the Legislature. He studied medicine with Dr. James Stratton, and married his daughter Maria. In 1816 he associated with him in practice Dr. Joseph Fithian. He died suddenly in the same year. He was a very popular physician, and was much esteemed as a gentleman.

Dr. Dayton Lummis, one of the founders of the Gloucester County Medical Society in 1818, was a native of Salem, N. J. He married a Miss Cooper, who died before him without issue. He practiced medicine in Swedesboro for a short time, and afterwards in Woodbury, Gloucester Co. He is described as a dashing, energetic young man, very popular and efficient as a practitioner. He was stricken down by disease in early manhood, which terminated his life in 1821. The *Gloucester Herald and Farmer*, in the number for Aug. 8, 1821, has the following notice:

"Died, on Sunday morning last, at his late residence in Woodbury, Dayton Lummis, M.D., in the forty-first year of his age, of consumption, after an indisposition of eight years, which he bore with almost unexampled patience and resignation. He was a good neighbor, a sincere friend and husband, and he died as he had lived, beloved and esteemed by all who knew him."

His remains were buried in Christ Church burying-place, Philadelphia, where was erected a stone bearing a brief inscription of his age and date of his death.

Dr. William Lummis was an elder brother of Dayton. He also practiced in Woodbury, and was a physician of great experience and intelligence. Dr. Rush, professor in University of Pennsylvania, in his writings upon yellow fever, frequently alludes to Dr. Lummis. In 1798 he wrote a letter upon yellow fever as occurring in Woodbury, to which allusion is made in Part I., section "Pestilence." In the early part of this century he left New Jersey, and settled in Ontario, in the State of New York, when it was almost a wilderness.

Dr. Benjamin Erwin was a practitioner of medicine in Swedesboro early in this century and probably in the latter part of the last. His outfit was a poor, raw-boned, sluggish horse of the Rozinante make, his carriage a rickety, one-horse vehicle called a sulky on two wheels, with no top. He was gross in person, with a face rough and red, ornamented by a nose of the tomato pattern, full of brag, and a great talker. He had the confidence of the people and a very large practice, though it was a common saying in regard of him, "What a pity it is that he will drink!" He died about 1823. (From the Recollections of Dr. Joseph Fithian.)

Dr. Isaac Davis, Jr., was one of the original founders of the Gloucester County District Medical Society, which he joined Dec. 8, 1818. He settled in Swedes-

Joseph Gilbreath

boro, and practiced there for a number of years; was quite popular up to the time of Rev. Mr. Norman Nash, whose cause and course he very warmly supported, and which resulted in much trouble in the Episcopal Church at that time. He owned a large farm—very valuable—in Pittsgrove, Salem Co., and also the place known as the Jennings farm, near Swedesboro. He afterward lost much of his property, and, I understand, removed to the western country. His wife was Miss Sarah Ivans, a very lovely and estimable lady, and greatly beloved by all who knew her.

Dr. Daniel Vanneman succeeded him in practice, but became discouraged by losing his first patient, soon left, and settled in Salem County, N. J.

Joseph Fithian, M.D.—Dr. Fithian was born June 25, 1795, in Fairton, Cumberland Co., N. J., and spent the early years of his life in Fairfield. Here he engaged in study followed by a period as teacher, after which he prepared for the University of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia, where he graduated. Swedesboro was chosen as his earliest field of labor. Here he remained one year, and at the expiration of that time established himself at Woodbury, N. J., having entered into partnership with Dr. Eli Ayres, who soon relinquished his share of the practice, which was continued uninterruptedly by Dr. Fithian for a period of half a century. He was married, Nov. 12, 1817, to Miss Harriet, daughter of Dr. Stratton, of Swedesboro, and sister of ex-Governor Stratton, who died May 9, 1850. He was a second time married, Oct. 28, 1852, to Miss Hettie G. Cattell, daughter of Thomas W. Cattell, and sister of ex-United States Senator Cattell, of Salem, N. J. To this marriage were born children,—Josephine, wife of Rev. E. W. Hitchcock, D.D., and Sallie C., who died at the age of twenty years. Dr. Fithian's death occurred, after an extended life, memorable for its usefulness, on the 9th of January, 1881, in his eighty-sixth year. The following memorial prepared by an attached friend embodies a just estimate of his character and abilities:

"In the death of Dr. J. Fithian, the community in which he has lived so long has sustained the loss of a venerable citizen, distinguished for his high personal character and a long career of usefulness both in his profession and in his private life. For full half a century he was actively engaged in his profession, and won for himself an enviable reputation for his skill as a physician, and his untiring devotion to a large and widely extended practice.

"A man of studious habits, his acute logical mind grasped the principles upon which the science of medicine is based, and doubtless in some wider field than that in which he located he would have risen to distinction among medical celebrities of his age.

"In the earlier years of his professional life he wrote frequently for the medical journals, and also prepared numerous papers of value, which were read at the meetings of the New Jersey Medical Society, and were published in their annual reports. Among his brethren in New Jersey he was an authority in the profession, and was held in high esteem as a most successful practitioner by many of the eminent medical men of Philadelphia, both of the past and present generation. The late Dr. George B. Wood, in his work on the 'Practice of Medicine,' quotes him as high authority on some questions of practice, and that eminent scholar and author, Professor Gross, who knew him personally, spoke of him since his death to one of his nephews in the most complimentary terms as a man of note in the profession. After a career of fifty years in active practice, having acquired a competency, he retired therefrom and gave himself up almost entirely to what was the greatest pleasure of his life, reading and study, and for the last fifteen years few men spent more hours with books than Dr. Fithian. His extensive reading and his retentive memory furnished his discriminating mind with a rich store of knowledge, which made him one of the most interesting conversationalists I have ever met. To this was added a most imposing presence, and a genial and courteous manner, which won the respect and regard of all who came in contact with him. He was, moreover, a Christian philosopher. He brought to the examination of the great questions which affect our relations to things beyond the grave his well-balanced reasoning powers, and while recognizing in its fullest meaning the force of the declaration of the great apostle, that 'without controversy great is the mystery of godliness,' he accepted the Bible as the revealed word of God, and Christ Jesus as the saviour of mankind. In this faith he lived and died, exercising for more than fifty years the office of elder in the Presbyterian Church. Profoundly convinced that the Bible was the ordained means for the conversion of the world, he organized nearly fifty years ago the Gloucester County Bible Society; was its first president, and remained at its head until his death. He had passed the extreme limit assigned by the Psalmist as the duration of human life, and in the full possession of all his faculties, mental and physical, in a beautiful green old age he died, full of years and full of honors, at his own home, in the bosom of his family, surrounded by those he most loved, and has gone to reap the reward of a well-spent life."

Dr. Charles Garrison was born at Deerfield, Cumberland Co., N. J., March 17, 1800; studied medicine with Dr. Buck, of Bridgeton; married Hannah L. Fithian, sister of Dr. Joseph Fithian, before he was of age, and before he graduated from the University of Pennsylvania. He entered upon the practice of medicine in Fairton, Cumberland Co., where he remained only about one year, and where his son, Rev. Joseph Fithian Garrison, M.D., was born. He removed to Clarksboro, Gloucester Co., in 1823, and from there to Swedesboro in 1824, where he continued in active practice till stricken down by paralysis in November, 1871, and died April 12, 1875, of abscess and softening of the brain, as a sequelæ of his attack in 1871.

A warmer-hearted and kindly, generous man than he never lived,—a true friend and brother to all in need of help and sympathy. His practice was very extensive and extended over a large space of country, keeping him on the road nearly all the time, his noble and estimable wife and students, of which he had many, being employed in compounding and preparing his medicines in his absence for his next day's necessities. For a long time he kept five horses, all fast drivers, and they had as much as they could do to carry him his rounds among his many patients. As a diagnostician and prognostician he was remarkable, seeming to see almost intuitively just what was the matter, and the probable results. Was an earnest though humble Christian, feeling himself or his doings to be nothing, but resting unwavering in his faith in Jesus Christ.

He was a very successful practitioner, a great reader, a close, logical thinker, most of his reading being accomplished while riding over the country visiting his patients. He always kept himself well booked up in his profession as well as in general literature and the current topics of the day. Was an

earnest, thorough Republican, and took the deepest interest in everything pertaining to the late civil war. Was at one time in 1862 very anxious to volunteer as a surgeon, and drew lots with Dr. Halsey as to which of them should go, the lot falling on Dr. Halsey. Few leave this world with more warm-hearted friends to mourn his loss. He associated his son,

Dr. Joseph Fithian Garrison, with him in practice in 1845, and they together controlled the practice in all this part of the county. The latter was born in Fairton, Cumberland Co., Jan. 20, 1823; was especially noted as a hard student, a perfect book-worm, always preferring the companionship of his father or his books to anything else. His health not being good, his father bought him a boat, hoping he would by this be induced to take exercise in the open air. With this he would row himself to some secluded part of the mill-pond which skirted the town, and there spend the greater part of the day poring over his books, his most congenial, chosen companions. His health becoming more enfeebled he gave up practice, which he found too laborious and exposing for him, and commenced the study of divinity, and was admitted to orders early in 1855, and was immediately called to the rectorship of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, of Camden, N. J., where he has been, and still is, rector for the past twenty-six years. He graduated from Princeton College with high honors, the president remarking that he was fitted to take the highest position in any profession he might choose. He is also a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, Medical Department. He is a Mason of high standing, and has written the most elaborate treatise on symbols and history of Masonry ever produced, which article he has delivered before many large bodies of that fraternity.

Dr. Luther F. Halsey succeeded Dr. Joseph F. Garrison in the practice of medicine in Swedesboro, in January, 1855; was born in Bucks County, Pa.; prepared for college at Woodbridge Hall, at Perth Amboy, and entered Rutgers College, at New Brunswick; afterwards studied medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. C. S. Baker,—than whom there does not exist a clearer-headed or more erudite physician,—and graduated from Jefferson Medical College. After which he spent some time in Europe perfecting his knowledge, and upon returning home was urged to settle in Swedesboro, where he has lived ever since, except the three years he spent as surgeon in the army, where he occupied important positions, generally as one of the chief operators in his corps. It has been often said of him, "he is a natural-born surgeon," in which department especially he has been most successful.

Dr. Francis Hoover, father of Joseph Hoover, the celebrated ink man, who was one of the founders of the Gloucester County Medical Society in December, 1818, practiced in Swedesboro, and afterwards removed to Philadelphia. At one time, while living in Swedesboro, some one sent for him in a great hurry to come and set a broken leg. He immediately attended the call, and found it was a turkey whose leg was broken. He expressed no indignation, but proceeded to set and splint the leg, and gave explicit directions how to care for the patient, and left very soon thereafter, sending in a bill for his professional services,—which was contested, but which he recovered by prosecution.

Dr. Jeremiah J. Foster settled in Woodbury, and practiced there extensively and very successfully, and was very popular with his patrons and the whole community; was one of the founders of the Gloucester County Medical Society.

Dr. Charles F. Clark practiced in Woodbury for about fifty years; graduated from the University of Pennsylvania; joined the County Medical Society May 4, 1836; was quite a noted surgeon, and a very able, successful, and popular practitioner. He was greatly beloved by all who knew him, and was especially noted as a friend and helper to all young practitioners; hence did probably the largest consultation practice in this part of the State. He had many students, some of whom became the most able and eminent men of the country.

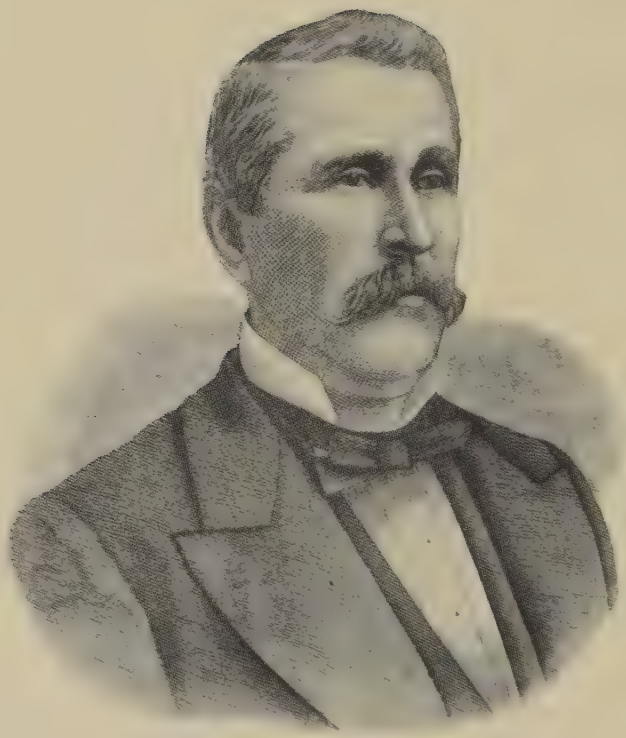
Drs. Ezra Baker, Bowman, Hendry, Samuel Harris, Lorenzo Fisler, Thomas Hendry, William Hunt, John C. Warner, Charles D. Hendry, I. P. Thornton, and I. S. Mulford all lived in or practiced in the county, and were members of the County Medical Society, and were active and efficient practitioners of medicine.

Dr. Thomas J. Saunders graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, and settled in Woodbury, and was a very successful and acceptable practitioner. Joined the County Medical Society June 16, 1846, and was a very earnest, active member.

He removed to the western country about 1856 or 1857, and was much missed by his many friends, and especially his professional brethren.

Dr. John R. Sickler graduated March 18, 1829, from Jefferson Medical College. Settled in Mantua, formerly called Carpenter's Landing. Joined the County Medical Society, June 16, 1846. Was appointed judge of the court for several terms, and his judgments were very seldom disputed or reversed by higher courts. He always leaned to mercy's side, feeling and knowing the imperfections of humanity. He always kept open house, and very often entertained his professional brethren at his truly hospitable house and table. Was elected president of the State Medical Society in 1859, which body, as well as the county society, he very often represented as delegate to national and other State societies. He was quite an active politician, and was elected State senator.

Dr. Benjamin P. Howell.—Truly "a gentleman of the old school," always dignified, courteous, and scrupulously polite in all his intercourse, and



Samuel F. Miller

any one passing him on the street would instinctively turn around after passing and take a prolonged look at him.

A graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, and became a member of the county society, June 16, 1846.

Dr. Benjamin F. Chatham practiced a short time at Mullica Hill, then removed to Delaware. Joined the County Medical Society in June, 1846. Understand he has since died.

Dr. Elijah Wiley graduated from Jefferson Medical College, settled in Swedesboro, and was a very excellent and successful practitioner, and would have ranked very high in the profession had he not been claimed so young as a victim of consumption. Joined the County Medical Society, June, 1846. Died in February, 1847, and was succeeded by his brother George. He continued active practice up till within two days of his death, and even tried to dress and ride the day before he died, but was wholly unable. A man of great character and indomitable perseverance.

Dr. George Wiley graduated from Jefferson Medical College; settled in Swedesboro after his brother Elijah's death, but in about three years thereafter removed to Bridesburg, Pa.; again back to Swedesboro in 1862, and again back to Bridesburg in 1865.

Dr. —— Purdee settled in Swedesboro in 1840, but only remained here some four months.

Dr. John Gillman also practiced in Swedesboro for a short time, and boarded with Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Talman, as did also Drs. Elijah and George Wiley, Purdee, and Reeves.

Samuel T. Miller, M.D.—The ancestors of Dr. Miller were of Irish birth. His grandfather was John Miller, who married Betsey Borough, and had children,—Borough, John B., James, Sarah (Mrs. Elias Kaign, of Camden), Abigail (Mrs. William Beck, of Philadelphia), and Ann (Mrs. William Henderson). John B. was born on May 12, 1797, in Gloucester County, and during his active life engaged largely in farming and the shipping of produce, principally in Greenwich township. He was early a Democrat, but later espoused the principles of the Republican party, and was honored by both parties with official position, having been thrice representative in the State Legislature and judge of the County Court, as also an early justice of the peace. He married Miss Elizabeth A., daughter of Samuel Tyler and Grace Ambler, of Salem, and had children,—Abigail W. (Mrs. A. W. H. Hall), Samuel T., Lydia A. (Mrs. James M. Roe), Emily (Mrs. George H. Gaunt), Anna (Mrs. Z. Sickler), Edward G., Lizzie (Mrs. Daniel V. Summerell), Charles F., and John Mason (deceased). Mr. Miller died April 6, 1858, in his sixty-first year. His widow still survives, in her eighty-fourth year. Their son, Samuel T., the subject of this brief biography, was born Nov. 21, 1826, in Greenwich township, Gloucester Co. He enjoyed in youth liberal advantages of education at Pennington, N. J., where his studies were continued until his twenty-first year. He then decided upon a professional career, and choosing that of medicine, entered the office of Dr. Joseph C. Weatherby, of Clarksboro, where his studies were continued for three years, meanwhile attending lectures at the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he graduated in 1850. The village of Harrisonville, in Gloucester County, first offered an inviting field, where he remained one year, and then became established as a practitioner in Paulsboro, his present residence. His quick intuition, discretion in practice, and thorough knowledge of the science of medicine readily obtained for him an extended and profitable practice. He has recently relinquished the arduous labors of his profession, and devoted his time to the management of his three productive farms, and to the interests of the Delaware River Railroad, of which he is secretary and treasurer. The doctor, in 1862, entered the army as assistant surgeon of the Twelfth New Jersey Volunteers, and served for three years, during which time he was delegated to hospital duty, and participated in many engagements, his services having ended with the close of the conflict. He is an active member of both State and County Medical Societies. Dr. Miller is in politics a Democrat. He has been identified with his township as freeholder for successive terms, and was appointed by Governor McClellan judge of the Court of Common Pleas, as also a second term by Governor Ludlow. He has for years been actively interested in the cause of education, and officiated as superintendent of schools for his township. The doctor was married, March 4, 1856, to Miss Fannie M., daughter of Jacob and Mary D. Price, of Paulsboro. Their children are John B. and Mary E. Mrs. Miller having died Oct. 26, 1879, he married, Jan. 11, 1882, Miss Jennie L., daughter of John F. Forepaugh, of Philadelphia, and his wife, Jane Leaming, of Cape May County, N. J.

Dr. R. S. Graham was son of Rev. —— Graham, Presbyterian minister of Woodbury, where he settled in practice after graduating, but soon removed to Chester, where he became a very popular and highly respected practitioner.

Dr. Robert S. Smallwood graduated from University of Pennsylvania, and practiced for a short time in Woodbury, but was soon carried off by that fell destroyer, consumption.

Dr. Samuel F. Fisler graduated from Jefferson Medical College in spring of 1844; settled in Clayton, formerly called Fislerville or town; has ever proved a very popular and successful physician, clear, close thinker, and close observer; joined the county society in 1851.

Dr. Henry C. Clark graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, and joined the county society in 1854; settled in Woodbury in practice with

his father, Dr. C. F. Clark. In 1856 he wrote an elaborate essay on "Amputations," which is among the papers of the county society, being so requested by said society. In 1861 he went out as volunteer surgeon in the late war of the Rebellion, in which service he filled many prominent positions, and both there and at home he has been ever held in the highest esteem and confidence.

Dr. James B. Ware graduated from the University of Pennsylvania; settled in Mullica Hill; after a few years removed to Davenport, Iowa. Returned after some years and settled in Pedricktown, Salem Co., where he became quite popular, and gathered quite a fortune. After the death of his most estimable wife he removed to Bridgeton, Cumberland Co., but not succeeding very well he returned to Pedricktown, much to the satisfaction of many of his patrons.

Dr. John H. Ashcraft graduated from Jefferson Medical College in 1855; joined the county society the same year; first settled in Auburn, formerly Sculltown, Salem Co., but soon removed to Mullica Hill, Gloucester Co., where he has resided ever since, and is a very sensible, judicious, popular, self-reliant, and no better man living to meet in consultation.

Dr. Jacob T. Fisler graduated in 1855 from Jefferson Medical College, and settled in Harrisonville, Gloucester Co., where he became very popular and successful as a practitioner; was a great horseman, and always drove a magnificent team.

Dr. Andrew J. McKelway graduated from Jefferson Medical College; became a member of the Gloucester County Medical Society, April, 1859. He first practiced in Trenton, N. J., afterwards at Blackwoodtown, and then went out as volunteer surgeon of the Eighth Regiment of New Jersey Volunteers. On his return from the war he settled in Williamstown, where he still resides, though now much broken in health. One of the most companionable, genial, and thoroughly-posted gentlemen I ever met. Has probably one of the most extensive libraries of any member of the profession in the State.

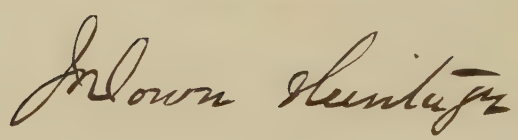
Dr. John Shoemaker, a bright, active, energetic physician, a native of Pennsylvania, settled in Bridgeport and practiced two or three years, and the war breaking out, he entered the army as a surgeon, and served with much distinction.

A. A. Smith, M.D.—John Smith, the progenitor of the Smith family to which belongs Dr. A. A. Smith, came to America in 1772, and settled in Atlantic County, N. J.; he had sixty thousand acres of land, which were granted to him by the English crown, in the counties of Gloucester, Cumberland, Salem, and Atlantic. The title-deeds to this land are now in the possession of his descendants, held by them as heirlooms. As shown by the grant made to him, he was in the mother-country a man of prominence. He was also very wealthy, which gave him a prominent position in the colonies. He established on Staten Island and in Philadelphia silk-lace-weaving establishments, all of which were destroyed during the Revolutionary war. He espoused the cause of the colonies, and in connection with his family fitted out two vessels as privateers, which did good service on the Jersey coast. As soon as the English government learned of his disloyalty his estates in England were confiscated and he was disinherited by his father, which, with the destruction of his property in Philadelphia and on Staten Island, reduced the family from wealth and affluence to abject poverty. He married Mary Ireland, also of English descent, who bore him children as follows,—Edward, Christiana, Margaret, Mary, John, Micajah, Fannie, Asa, Leah, Sarah, Ruth, and Daniel.

Of the children, Asa was born in Atlantic County, where he grew to manhood, and in 1794 married Abigail Dennis. Their children were Absalom, Mary, Sarah, Martha, John, Charles, William, and Thomas. He became a Methodist preacher, and was one of the pioneer itinerant preachers of Jersey. He moved to Wilmington, Del., where he served as presiding elder of the Wilmington Conference. His son Charles was born in Wilmington, Del., Nov. 10, 1810. He (Charles) learned the trade of wheelwright in Philadelphia, and became superintendent of a large manufacturing establishment in that city, which position he held three years. He was then induced by Surgeon John B. McClellan to study medicine and surgery under his instruction at the Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia, after which he practiced medicine in that city and Wilmington until 1836, when he removed to Malaga, in Gloucester County, N. J., where he practiced until his death, which occurred June 6, 1872. He married Miss Sarah Clark, of an old English family, in 1837. Their children were Asa, Malissa, Isaac P., Matilda, Sarah T., Thomas J., Martha Jane, Charles F., and Mary A.

Asa, the subject of this sketch, was born in Malaga, March 20, 1838, where he grew to manhood. The foundation of his education was laid at the district school of his native town and from private teachers. His father intended he should enter the navy, but the opposition of his mother frustrated the plan. He studied engineering and architecture, but it being decided that he should adopt his father's profession, he, in October, 1861, entered the University of Pennsylvania as a medical student, and in less than two weeks thereafter was offered a commission as acting assistant surgeon United States army, which he declined. In November he was appointed acting "medical cadet," United States army, at Satterlee, United States general hospital, West Philadelphia, where he remained until the close of the war. After graduating, March, 1864, he was then appointed acting assistant surgeon United States army. As a token of their good will and appreciation of his skill and care the members of his ward presented him with a beautiful sword, which the doctor keeps as a memento of bygone days. In 1866 he came home to Malaga and

A. A. Smith



commenced the practice of medicine with his father. After his father's death the entire practice fell to him, and he has kept it ever since. He still remains in Malaga, where he has a beautiful home and an extensive and successful practice. On the 23d day of August, 1870, he married Miss Mary P., daughter of Daniel H. and Elizabeth (Hathaway) Howland. She was born in South Dartmouth, Mass., June 10, 1840. They have had one child, Sarah H., born June 6, 1872, died April 19, 1879.

Dr. Augustus V. Hermann, a Pennsylvania German, impulsive and of a very quick temper, nervously constituted, while out gunning one day first discovered he was blind in one eye. He soon lost the sight of the other, which so depressed him that he is supposed to have committed suicide by poison. He practiced at Bridgeport, and joined the County Medical Society, October, 1866, and was allowed to resign in 1872.

Dr. Edward L. Reeves settled in Paulsboro in 1866, joined the society in October the same year, and was dropped from the rolls in 1874.

Dr. Andrew P. Glanden settled at Mantua in 1867, and joined the county society the same year. Afterwards studied divinity, and acted as a lay reader for two or three years. Afterwards removed to Cumberland County, N. J., and resumed the practice of medicine.

Dr. William H. Turner, a native of Mantua, Gloucester Co., when but a small boy determined to get a good education, and spent all his leisure time from farm work in study, borrowing works of the best authors. Graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1867, and was admitted to membership in the county society same year. He did his own thinking, and was one of the brightest and most highly-esteemed physicians of the county; wrote and read several very interesting and instructive essays, which were read before the county and State societies, and copies requested for publication. He was a prominent member of several secret societies. Not being well, he took by mistake about five grains of sulphate of morphia instead of sulphate of quinia, as he supposed, and died from its effects, in August, 1876.

Dr. Walter M. Way settled for a few months in Mullica Hill, joined the society, but soon left the county.

John Down Heritage was born at Hurffville, Gloucester Co., N. J., Sept. 14, 1837. He received a common-school education, and afterwards spent two years at Pennington Seminary. He was then employed for some time as teacher of the school at the place of his nativity. Upon deciding to study medicine, he entered the office of Charles C. Clark, M.D., of Woodbury, one of the most distinguished surgeons and skillful practitioners of medicine in Gloucester County, and after pursuing his studies for three years graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in March, 1862, having been employed during the last year of his studies as medical cadet at Satterlee General Hospital. After practicing medicine a short time at his home he was commissioned assistant surgeon Eleventh New Jersey Volunteers, joining the regiment at Falmouth, Va., and remaining with it until it was mustered out of service at the close of the war. He was taken prisoner at Ream's Station, and sent to Hill's Corps Hospital, where he was put in charge of three hundred Federal wounded who had been taken prisoners at the above battle, and gave them attention until they were sent to Richmond for exchange, after which he reported to Libby prison, and was soon after exchanged. He served with his regiment at Gettysburg, Manassas Gap, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, and battles and skirmishes before Petersburg. At the close of the war he began the practice of medicine at Glassboro, N. J., where he still resides. He has performed successfully several amputations, one at the shoulder-joint, and many of the minor operations of surgery.

He is a society man, and was elected Grand Chancellor of the State Knights of Pythias, and served two terms as representative of the State to the Supreme Lodge; is a member of the Grand Lodge of Masons, Grand Lodge of Red Men, a member of the I. O. of O. F., American Mechanics, Heptasophs, State Medical Society, Gloucester County Medical Society, and Salem County Medical Society.

He married, May 26, 1869, Elizabeth Fisler Shivers, of Swedesboro township, and has three children.

Dr. Paul S. Heritage, brother of the above, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania in March, 1872. Settled first in Huffville, but upon the death of Dr. Turner removed to Mantua, where he established himself in a good practice, and was deservedly popular and successful. He died in the autumn of 1883.

Dr. L. A. D. Allen, graduate of the University of Pennsylvania. Studied pharmacy first, and settled in Woodstown, Salem Co., though his practice extended into Gloucester County, whose society he joined in October, 1869. Wholly and enthusiastically devoted to his profession. Very popular as a physician, and as a citizen and gentleman. Has written several articles on professional subjects read before the society, which were thankfully and acceptably received.

Drs. Hugh Davis, Edward Hance, Andrew J. McPherson, I. P. Bennett, J. E. Clawson, E. Hance, Jr., T. B. Castle, John M. Summerill, J. E. Garrison, William B. Christine all practiced in different parts of the county, but only for a short time, and were pleasant gentlemen.

Dr. Charles Hitchner practiced at Elmer, Salem Co. Joined county society in 1870, but soon gave it up and went into the drug business.

Dr. Albert Porch practiced at Hardingville, and since removed to Clayton. Graduate of Jefferson

Medical College, and admitted member of society in October, 1871.

Dr. George C. Laws, a native of Pennsylvania, first studied the homœopathic system, but seeing its unreliability in critical cases, gave it up and graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, March, 1871, and was admitted into the society, January, 1872. He settled in Paulsboro, and worked himself into a large and lucrative practice. A thoroughly conscientious Christian gentleman, strong Episcopalian, and was the main mover in establishing the church of that town. His especial forte is chemistry. A great reader and a thorough student, a warm-hearted and true friend, loving always to do some one good.

Dr. William H. Iszard graduated from Jefferson Medical College in March, 1870, started practice in Elmer, Salem Co., his practice extending into Gloucester County. Admitted to membership in county society January, 1872. Was elected State senator from Salem County, where he did much good work. Several years since he removed to Camden, where he now resides, and is doing a good work and profitable business.

Dr. Ch. Grant Garrison, son of Dr. Joseph F. Garrison, born in Swedesboro. Was educated at Lawrenceville and University of Pennsylvania, and graduated from medical department of the latter institution, and commenced practice in Swedesboro. Continued there about six years, and then studied law and removed to Camden, where he is a rising and popular lawyer. As a practitioner he was very popular and very successful. Was recently appointed counselor for the Episcopal diocese of New Jersey.

Dr. John B. Keasby graduated from University of Pennsylvania in 1854, was professor of obstetrics in medical college in Georgetown, D. C. Afterwards settled in Woodbury, where he still resides, much respected and deservedly popular with the people.

Dr. Albert Trenchard graduated from Jefferson Medical College in February, 1875, settled in Williamstown, and was there very popular. Afterwards removed to Mantua, where he now resides.

Dr. Eugene E. De Drofft, a native of Salem County, N. J., studied medicine with Dr. Mayhew Johnson, was also in his drug-store for several years. Graduated from Jefferson Medical College in March, 1875, and joined the society in April of the same year. Settled in Mullica Hill, and is much beloved and esteemed by a large circle of friends and patrons. Resigned from the society because he keeping a drug-store felt he had to keep and sell proprietary medicines.

Dr. Henry Buckingham graduated from Columbia College, 1874, and joined the county society in April, 1875. Settled in Clayton, and is deservedly esteemed and popular, and a most excellent physician.

Dr. Moses J. Paulding, graduate of University of Pennsylvania, 1866, and joined the county society in April, 1876; settled in Daretown, Salem Co., near the county line. A noble man, and an excellent physician and surgeon.

Dr. Eugene T. Oliphant, a native of Burlington County, graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, and first settled along the seashore, at Manahawkin, when, finding the rides too long and the pay too small, he removed to Bridgeport, where he has become a very successful and popular practitioner.

Dr. Thomas B. Turner, a native of Gloucester County, graduated from Princeton and the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania; first settled in Mount Holly, removing from thence to Harrisonville, where he practiced a few years, and then retired to a farm, preferring the latter to the practice of medicine.

Dr. Isaiah D. Clawson graduated from the University of Pennsylvania; settled in Woodstown, where he amassed considerable property; was a noble, big-hearted man, and an excellent physician; was director of the bank of that borough up to the time of his death. He died from apoplexy. A great loss.

Dr. Uriah Gilman, a native of Salem County, graduated from Jefferson Medical College, and was admitted to membership in county society, October, 1876. He entered the army in the Twelfth Regiment New Jersey Volunteers as surgeon, and upon his return from the war in 1865 he settled in Woodstown, where he still resides.

Dr. Samuel F. Stanger, a native of Gloucester County, and student of Dr. John Down Heritage, graduated from Jefferson Medical College in 1875, and joined the society in October, 1876. He first settled in Williamstown, but after a year or two removed to Harrisonville, where he resides, and is popular and successful. "He loves politics better than eating," though he does not allow himself to be carried away by it from his professional duties.

Dr. Benjamin F. Buzby, a native of Burlington County; studied medicine with Dr. J. P. Thornton, of Mount Holly; graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, afterwards spending some time in Vienna perfecting his professional knowledge; settled in Swedesboro; joined the county society in January, 1879; a good, safe practitioner.

Dr. Luther M. Halsey, a native of Gloucester County, son of Dr. L. F. Halsey, was educated at Lehigh University, and graduated from Jefferson Medical College; settled in practice in Williamstown, where he is deservedly very popular, and has a very large practice; was offered a responsible position of trust in the capacity of surgeon, but preferred the retirement and independence of private practice.

Dr. Miles Synott was born at Fislerville, now Clayton; studied medicine with Dr. Jacob Fisler, and graduated from Jefferson Medical College. He married Miss Harriet Whitney, a sister of Messrs. Thomas and Samuel Whitney, the great glass men of Glassboro. He began practice at Chew's Landing, Camden Co., but soon removed to Glassboro,

where he did a very large business, and had an enviable reputation as an obstetrician. He was peculiar and eccentric, and fond of a fine double-team, which he always drove. He died in 1866, and was succeeded by Dr. J. Down Heritage.

Dr. Martin Synott, a brother of Dr. Miles. He also studied medicine with Dr. Jacob Fisler, and graduated from Jefferson Medical College; settled in Blackwoodtown, where he did a large business, and was esteemed as a superior physician, and was succeeded by Dr. Brannin.

Dr. Jacob Fisler was among the oldest practitioners of whom we have any knowledge in the county. He settled in his native place, Fislerville, now Clayton, and did a very large and widely-extended business, extending over a diameter of more than twenty miles; was a very active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and a local preacher in said church. He did a very large obstetrical practice, in which he had a very wide reputation.

Dr. James C. Weatherby was born in Clarksboro, Gloucester Co., N. J. He received a very liberal education, graduating from Kenyon College, Ohio, and received his degree of A.M. in 1846. He was considered a very fine Latin scholar.

He studied medicine with Dr. Charles F. Clark, of Woodbury, and attended a full curriculum of the University of Pennsylvania, from which institution he graduated in March, 1837. In June, 1846, upon the reorganization of the county society after a temporary suspension he was elected to membership and appointed on the board of censors by the State Medical Society, which position he held with honor to himself and to the societies as well as the profession for over thirty years. In April, 1837, he settled in his native town, where he still practices and is highly esteemed by a large circle of friends and patrons. He has filled the position of president of the county society many times, and treasurer and secretary of the same for many years, and frequently entertained the members of the county society at his house. He is the oldest active practitioner in the county, and is also senior warden of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church of Clarksboro.

Dr. Thomas Reeves was born in Gloucester County, near Clarksboro; was a brother of the Hon. Joseph L. Reeves, of Clarksboro, who served our county in the State Senate with great credit to himself and satisfaction to the people.

He studied medicine with Joseph C. Weatherby, A.M., M.D., and graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, April 4, 1845, his thesis being upon epilepsy, which received high commendation from the faculty.

He first settled in Pennsgrove, Salem Co., where he was a very successful practitioner, and was very popular. In 1854 he removed to Swedesboro, where he practiced about two years, still retaining many of his old families in Salem County.

In February, 1857, he was attacked with malignant internal erysipelas, and being of a delicate constitution he soon fell a victim to the terrible epidemic which prevailed that year so fatally.

Joseph B. Roe, M.D.—The great-grandparents of Dr. Roe were Abram and Christiana Roe, whose son Henry, his grandfather, was born May 20, 1754, in Camden (now Gloucester County), where he cultivated the farm at present owned by the doctor. He married Ann, daughter of James and Ann Jaggard, whose birth occurred Oct. 4, 1760. Their children were Christiana, born in 1780; Ann, in 1782; Robert, in 1784; Christiana (2d), in 1785; William, in 1787; Henry, in 1789; James, in 1792; Charles, in 1794; Abraham, in 1796; Rebecca, in 1798; David, in 1800; Susanna, in 1803. David, of this number, was born Feb. 4, 1800, and resided at Haddonfield, Camden Co., N. J., where he engaged in mercantile pursuits, though also a successful farmer. He married Rebecca S., daughter of Joseph and Susan Bispham, born Nov. 6, 1797, in Philadelphia, whose children were Henry, born in 1825; Susan (Mrs. James Murphy), in 1827; Rebecca (Mrs. Charles O. Morris), in 1830; David (deceased); Anna (Mrs. D. W. C. Morris), in 1832; David (2d), in 1834; Joseph B.; Elizabeth (deceased), in 1838. Joseph B., the subject of this biography, was born Feb. 26, 1836, at Haddonfield, where his childhood was passed. His advantages of education were liberal, the earliest instruction being imparted at a select school, after which he repaired to Mount Holly and Princeton, and entered Princeton College in 1855, from which he graduated in 1858. He soon after became a student of the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he received his diploma in 1861. The doctor made Philadelphia his first field of labor, and in 1862 entered the army as assistant surgeon in connection with hospital work, remaining in the service until 1866, when his practice in Philadelphia was resumed. In 1869, having determined to retire from professional labor, he purchased the homestead of his grandfather, which has been a family seat for one hundred and twenty-five years, and has found both rest and change in the pleasurable avocation of the farm, especially in the department of market gardening. He was married, Nov. 22, 1864, to Mary K., daughter of Thomas and Rachel J. Caldwell, of Philadelphia. Their children are Joseph B., Jr., born in 1867; Augusta C., in 1870; Susan, in 1872; James M., in 1875; Mary K., in 1881, who died in 1882; and Howard, in 1883.

Dr. Roe votes the Republican ticket in politics, and while earnest in his zeal for the success of the party, cares little for the honors within its gift. He is an elder in the Presbyterian Church of Woodbury, as were his father and grandfather before him.

Homœopaths.—Dr. William A. Gardner settled in Woodbury, where he did a large and profitable business; was professor of anatomy, and was a very bright man and a very fine operator. He was a stu-

dent of Professor T. D. Mütter and a graduate from Jefferson Medical College. He served very creditably in the army as surgeon in a Pennsylvania regiment.

Dr. Daniel R. Gardner, a native of Pennsylvania, settled in Woodbury, N. J.; graduated from the Pennsylvania Medical College. He did a very extensive practice, made considerable money, and was very popular.

John Freedley Musgrave, M.D., the subject of this sketch, was born in Berks County, Pa., in city of Reading, on the 29th day of March, 1832. His father, Isaac Musgrave, was a civil engineer, and came from Baltimore; was of Irish descent. His mother, Emily Prince, was of the old Freedley family of Montgomery County, Pa., old original German settlers in that county, and were prominent landholders. Hon. John Freedley, a great-uncle, was the representative in Congress for two terms from that district. He was named after him, and was educated by him. Having received a full course at the Norristown Academy, was placed under private instruction in several branches, became a student of medicine under Samuel Freedley, and graduated from the Homœopathic College of Pennsylvania in the year 1853, and attended the University of Pennsylvania, and graduated in 1854. Was two years Central Dispensary physician, and one year resident physician to the Pennsylvania Hospital. In the year 1862 entered the army, and served during the war as an assistant surgeon of United States Volunteers. In July, 1865, was appointed physician to the steamship "Circassian," the first American line of steamers to Germany, which was beached during the heavy storms of December on Island Madam. During this disaster he received some internal injuries, and was advised on his return to Philadelphia to go to the country to practice for benefit of his health, and in 1866 he located in Swedesboro, in which place he met with an unusual success, and has done one of the largest county practices, and been universally esteemed as a successful practitioner in the homœopathic school.

Dr. Jacob Isgard, a native of Gloucester County, N. J., was employed as a very popular and successful teacher for a number of years. In 1867 studied medicine, and graduated from Hahnemann Medical College in 1870, and settled in Glassboro, where he still resides and is very much respected.

Dr. Isaac Cooper, a native of New Jersey, settled in Mullica Hill, where he became heavily involved financially, and from there removed to Trenton, where he still resides.

Dr. Albert T. Beckett, a native of Gloucester County, N. J., graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College in 1873, and settled in Mullica Hill, where he remained about two years, and then removed to Salem, N. J., where he now resides.

Dr. H. L. Stambach, a native of Philadelphia, Pa., graduated in 1879 from the Hahnemann Medical College, settled in Mullica Hill, thence to Woodbury, where he entered in partnership with Dr. McGeorge.

Dr. Wallace McGeorge, a native of New England, graduated in 1868. He practiced a while in the Mohawk Valley, and settled afterward in Woodbury, where he threw his whole energies into practice and improving the city, and took a very active part in Sunday-schools and in temperance, and has been president of the Temperance Alliance for a number of years.

Dr. Clarence G. Abbott, a native of Gloucester County, graduated 1879; settled in Salem, N. J., where he practiced about two years, and afterward removed to his native place, Woodbury, where he now resides and practices.

Eclectic Practitioners.—Dr. J. Pomroy settled from New York in Coxe's Hill, now Jefferson, where he did quite a large business and was very popular. After residing here for several years he removed to St. Louis, Mo., where he died.

Dr. Frederick Cutter came from New England, and settled first in Bridgeport, and afterward removed to Mullica Hill. He was a very plausible and popular man, and did a large business, and though of a fine physique, went down in rapid consumption, and died at about forty-four years of age.

Dr. —— Chapman settled in Harrisonville, where he remained but a short time, and removed to the West.

Dr. —— Lippincott settled in Harrisonville, but soon left. He afterward graduated in some Western school, and settled in the oil region of Pennsylvania.

Dr. Winslow Jackson came from New England as a school- and music-teacher, took up medicine, and practiced in Bridgeport, where he still resides.

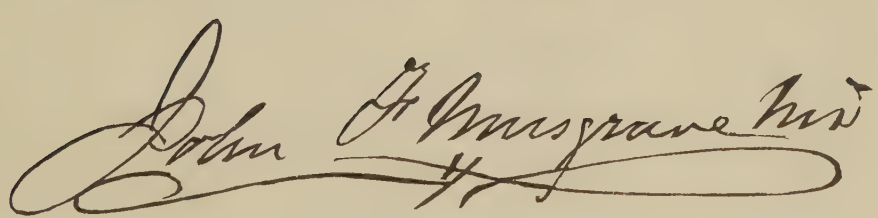
CHAPTER XXXI.

REBELLION HISTORY OF GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

As early as April 23, 1861, the board of freeholders, inspired by the patriotism which the assault on the American flag in Charleston harbor aroused throughout the nation, adopted the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding three thousand dollars be appropriated by the board of chosen freeholders of the county of Gloucester for the support and maintenance of the families of such persons as shall volunteer for the defense of the country, and that the freeholders of each township shall draw on the county collector for such sums as they may deem necessary for such maintenance."

On the 10th of August in the same year one dollar per week was ordered from the county fund to the wives and widowed mothers of all who were then, or who might thereafter become, volunteers, and twenty-five cents per week to each of their children under the age of twelve years. On the 14th of May, 1862,



this last allowance was increased to fifty cents per week.

On the 9th of August it was

"*Resolved*, That a bounty of fifty dollars be paid by the county collector to each accepted man volunteering (not a commissioned officer), being a resident of the county of Gloucester, in the Twelfth Regiment, provided he receives no bounty from another county."

Under the same date a loan of twelve thousand dollars was authorized, and on the 8th of November authority was given for the issue of county bonds to the amount of twenty-five thousand dollars.

On the 14th of March, 1863, the allowance of fifty cents per week to the children of volunteers was changed to two dollars per month, and subsequently the word "soldiers" from this county was substituted for that of volunteers, and this allowance was continued by resolutions adopted from time to time during the continuance of the war.

Soldiers' Monument.—At a reception of returned volunteers held at Mullica Hill, Sept. 4, 1865, a resolution was adopted to erect a monument to the memory of the volunteers from Gloucester County who fell in the war for the Union. A committee was appointed to carry into effect this resolution, and this committee decided to pursue a plan which would give every citizen an opportunity to share, according to his ability, in this tribute of gratitude to the honored dead of the county. To accomplish this the committee brought the matter before the people at the annual town-meetings, and with great unanimity they instructed their members of the board of freeholders to vote for an appropriation for that purpose. Accordingly the following action was taken by the board March 8, 1866:

"It being represented to the board that at a soldiers' reception held at Mullica Hill in September last, a committee was appointed for the purpose of erecting a monument to the memory of the heroic dead of Gloucester County who lost their lives in defense of their country during the late Rebellion, and the said committee having appeared before the board and asked that a sufficient sum of money be appropriated for the erection of such monument, it was resolved that a sum not exceeding two thousand five hundred dollars be appropriated for that purpose, and that Messrs. Isaac Dukes, Daniel J. Packer, and Isaac H. Lippincott be a committee to act in connection with the said committee appointed at Mullica Hill."

On the 31st of March, 1867, the insufficiency of this sum for the completion of the monument and the full compensation of the contractor was represented. "Whereupon it was resolved that the sum of one thousand dollars be added to the former grant, and that the committee may draw on the county collector for that sum." A resolution complimenting the contractor and his assistant for the manner in which they had executed the work was also adopted.

Many designs and proposals were received by the committee, and that of Michael Reilly was adopted. The monument was erected as it stands, and was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies May 30, 1867. It is a marble obelisk, surmounted by the American eagle, and on the front of its base are carved the arms of the State of New Jersey. On the four panels of the pedestal are the names of those in whose honor the monument was erected. The following is a copy of the inscription and names:

To the citizens
who died in defense of the Union
during the late Rebellion
Gloucester County dedicates
This Monument.

Brigadier-Generals.

George Dashrill Bayard.
Joshua B. Howell.
Charles G. Harker.

Captain.

Edward Carlyle Norris.

Lieutenants.

Mark H. Roberts.
James S. Stratton.
Joseph H. Johnson.
Joseph Pierson.

Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates.

Enoch Allen.
Joeeph T. Allen.
Samuel C. Allen, Jr.
Benjamin Allen.
George W. Allen.
John Albright.
George C. Anthony.
John Armstrong.
William S. Bradford.
Henry Bradshaw, Jr.
Allen Black.
Allen Baker.
Joseph Bates.
Edward Barney.
Lewis Beebe.
John B. Beetle.
Edward G. Bendler.
Charles K. Beatty.
Thomas Beran.
Jesse H. Berry.
Isaac Bright.
William Brown.
David R. Brown.
Edward Brown.
David Boody.
George Bowers.
John Boyce.
Richard Borton.
Benjamin Budd.
William L. Buller.
James Budd.
Theodore Burrough.
John M. Clark.
William J. Clark.
Henry F. Clark.
William D. Clark.
John Clark.
Charles Camp.
Lawrence E. Cake.
Amos C. Carter.
James T. Cafferey.
Justine M. Crane.
John R. Campbell.
John Calhoun.
Thomas Clevinger.
Joseph S. Clement.
Elwood Chew.
Lewis W. Cox.
Lewis C. Cox.
James Corneal.
Larner M. Daniels.
John R. Darnell.
Charles H. Davis.
William B. Davis.
William S. Dawson.
William Dermott,
Henry B. Dickinson.
Michael Donnell.
Richard Doughten.
David Doughty.
Joseph Downs.
Denna L. Dunbar.
Joseph T. Ewan.
Edward Ewan, Jr.
Jesse G. Eastlack.
Arthur P. Ellis.
George T. Eldridge.
Charles Farr.
Henry Fredericks.
William Fletcher.
Aaron S. Featherer.
Ezra C. French.
George W. French.
Charles French.
Isaac Fisler.
Aaron Finneman.
Nathan Fisher.
Elvy Foster.
John R. Green.
Samuel S. Greenwood.
David S. Gibson.
George W. Hannold.
William P. Hallowell.
Martin Hawnen.
Samuel G. Headley.
John Hewlings.
William Hewett.
John Henthorn.
Benjamin H. Hughes.
Samuel B. Hughes.
William C. Huff.
David Hutchinson.
Theodore Hudson.
Whitten G. Iredell.
Charles S. Jackson.
John C. Jackson.
Jones F. Jackson.
George Jones.
Joseph Jones.
Richard Jones.
William H. Johnson.
John Kauffman.
Lewis Kates.
Eric Keen.
Daniel Kierman.
William D. Ladd.
William Lakes.
Charles W. Lane.
William R. Lewis.
Robert Lee.
John Lindle.
Joseph W. Lingg.

Isaac D. Lodge.
James H. Long.
John Martin.
George H. Martin.
Samuel C. Matts.
Adam Marshall.
Charles Miller.
Samuel D. Mills.
Francis Mills.
Edward Mills.
Robert Morris.
William S. Moore.
Charles Mounce.
George Mooney.
Michael Mulken.
James McClearnan.
George McClearnan.
John McClure, Jr.
Thomas McDowell.
John McKeon.
William Newbern.
Anthony Nemes.
Oliver Ogden.
George Ostertag.
Jesse A. Osborn.
Amos Parker.
Charles W. Parker.
Fithian Parker.
J. Alexander Packer.
John H. Paul.
John A. Peaples.
Andrew J. Peck.
John R. Pedrick.
Benjamin Pine.
Levi Pimm.
Charles D. Potter.
William H. Porch.
James L. Plummer, Jr.
Luke Reeves.
Joseph Rial.
Charles W. Roy.
Vanroom Robbins.
Vincent Robart.
Dennis Ryan.
Isaac Stratton.
William H. H. Stratton.
Charles C. Stratton.
Cornelius W. Strang.
George W. Swan.
Samuel S. T. Sapp.
Edwin F. Sweeton.
Thomas Stewart.
Christian Sterling, Jr.
John H. Smith.
William T. Smith.
William Smith.
Frank D. Smith.
Aaron Smith.
William Skill.
Josiah Skill.
Charles W. Skill.
Leonard L. Stiles.
James B. Stiles.
Elvy Simkins.
William H. H. Shivler.
Joseph D. Scott.
Charles Scott.
George W. Scott.
Henry B. Stockton.
Alfred J. Somers.
Enoch B. Souder.
Abel K. Shute.
John Taylor.
Isaac Terpine.
Alfred C. Titus.
Richard B. Tomlin.
Matthew G. Tomlin.
William H. J. Todd.
John C. Torney.
Benjamin P. Thompson.
Samuel Tyler.
Henry J. Wamsley.
Albert J. Weatherby.
William T. Whiley.
Charles M. Wilson.
Francis A. Wilson.
Joseph C. D. Williams.
Charles K. Wood.
William J. Wood.
Joseph W. Wollard.
James Zane.
William Zane.
Charles G. Zane.

Of the officers in this list it was said at the dedication of the monument:

"Gen. George D. Bayard, although but twenty-eight years old when he fell on the field of Fredericksburg, had already shown himself a worthy inheritor of a name distinguished in the annals of the Revolution, and made himself pre-eminent for bravery and skill among the foremost generals of the Army of the Potomac. As leader of cavalry he had been marked, from the beginning of the war, for his wise energy and successful daring, and it was largely to his ability and watchful zeal the army was indebted for its preservation in the disastrous conflicts of the second campaign of Manassas, and the subsequent retreat on Washington, in which he fully merited the honor given him by Gen. Pope in his official notice."

"Gens. Bayard and Buford commanded the cavalry belonging to the Army of Virginia. Their duties were peculiarly arduous and hazardous, and it is not too much to say that throughout the operations, from the first to the last day of the campaign, scarcely a day passed that these officers did not render service that entitled them to the gratitude of the government."

Gen. Joshua B. Howell.—Although not a resident of New Jersey when the war broke out, Gen. Howell was a native of Gloucester County, and here his remains are entombed. Said Dr. Garrison,—

"In almost every battle of the first campaign on the Peninsula, at Williamsburg, at Fair Oaks, protecting the retreat on Harrison's Landing, Gen. Howell bore a prominent and often a distinguished part. He was the first to land his troops on the island that gave our forces their firm foothold for the siege of Charleston, was commandant at Hilton Head, and shared with honor in the Army of the James, and everywhere maintained a reputation high and growing for all the noble traits that are essential to the character of gentleman and soldier."

Brig.-Gen. Charles G. Harker was born at Swedesboro in 1835. He became an orphan in early life, and at the age of twelve or thirteen engaged in the service of Hon. N. T. Stratton, of Mullica Hill, as a clerk. By Mr. Stratton he was recommended for appointment to the West Point Military Academy, which he entered in 1854, and from which he graduated in 1858. He became a second lieutenant in the United States army the same year, and in 1861 he was made colonel of the Sixty-fifth Regiment of Ohio volunteers. He joined Gen. Buell's army of the Ohio, assisted in constructing the military road in Eastern Kentucky, participated in the battle of Shiloh and the siege of Corinth, and commanded a brigade of the force that chased Bragg out of Kentucky. In the Army of the Cumberland, under Gen. Rosecrans, he distinguished himself at the battle of Stone River, and was recommended by his superior for promotion. He participated in the Tennessee campaign, and under Gen. Thomas, at the battle of Chickamauga, he was largely instrumental in saving the army. He was promoted to the position of brigadier-general, his commission dating from that battle. At Mission Ridge he was wounded, and his horse was killed, and at Resaca he was again wounded, and had another horse killed under him. At the battle of Kenesaw Mountain he fell, mortally wounded, while leading an assault on the enemy. His last words were, "Have we taken the mountain?" Gen. Howard said of him,—

"I was surprised and pleased to find that so young a man had won the complete confidence of the commanding general of the department. The only complaint that I ever heard was that if Harker got started against the enemy he could not be kept back. Yet I never knew him other than cool and self-possessed. Whenever anything difficult was to be done, anything that required peculiar pluck and energy, we called on Gen. Harker."

From the address of Judge B. F. Carter, at the dedication, the following brief notices of the subordinate officers, and some of the soldiers whose names appear on the monument, are condensed:

Capt. Edward Carlyle Norris was the son of Rev. William Herbert Norris, an Episcopal clergyman. He was born in Virginia in 1841, but came to Woodbury with his parents in 1854. He passed two years at Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., and early in 1862 was commissioned a second lieutenant in

the Seventy-first Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers. In April of that year he was prostrated by typhoid fever, from which he recovered. At the battle of Antietam he was in command of his company, and was one of the large number who fell under the terrific fire of eight minutes. He was wounded in his breast, but survived during eight months, in which time he was commissioned a captain in his regiment. He died May 12, 1863, nearly twenty-two years of age.

Lieut. Mark H. Roberts, the son of Thomas E. Roberts, of Harrisonville, enlisted April 23, 1861, as a private in the Twentieth Pennsylvania Volunteers. He was made second lieutenant of Company K, Eighty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers, in August, 1861, and was promoted to the first lieutenancy in his company in 1862. On the 30th of June in that year, at the battle of Malvern Hill, he was instantly killed by a cannon-shot, which tore off his left breast and shoulder. He was then in the twenty-second year of his age, and he had passed through the battles of Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Charles City Court-House, and Gaines' Mills.

Lieut. James S. Stratton was the son of Hon. Nathan T. Stratton, of Mullica Hill, and brother of Capt. Edward L. Stratton, of the same place. Aug. 14, 1862, when only eighteen years of age, he enlisted in Company F, Twelfth New Jersey Volunteers, and was made a sergeant. He became second lieutenant in May, 1863, and early in 1864 he was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant, which he held at the time of his death. He was shot through the head in a charge at the battle of Ream's Station, Aug. 25, 1864, having then nearly completed his twenty-first year. He was a young man of extraordinary promise, and it was said of him, at the time of his death, by a brother officer, "The example of loyalty, of bravery, of an intelligent and dignified manhood which he has left will not soon be forgotten."

Lieut. Joseph H. Johnson, the son of Jonathan Johnson, of Carpenter's Landing, first served three months in the Nineteenth Pennsylvania National Guards. Oct. 3, 1861, he enlisted and was made second lieutenant of Company H, Seventh Regiment New Jersey Volunteers. After achieving a most honorable record he was instantly killed at the battle of Williamsburg, May 5, 1862, in his twenty-third year.

Lieut. Joseph Pierson, youngest son of Joseph Z. Pierson, of Woodbury, enlisted as a private in Company F, Twelfth Regiment New Jersey Volunteers. He was commissioned second lieutenant in that company Aug. 19, 1862. At the battle of Chancellorsville, while in a sitting posture, firing and at the same time calling, "Steady, boys, steady," to his men, he was shot in the head and breast and instantly killed. At the time of his death he was in his twenty-second year.

William Waddell Ladd was the youngest of those whose names are on this monument. At the age of sixteen he enlisted in Company D, Second New Jersey Cavalry. Six months afterwards he died of disease, in a rude negro cabin on the banks of the Mississippi River, near Columbus, Ky. Young as he was, there is no doubt of his patriotism.

Jesse A. Osborn, the son of Henry Osborn, was killed at Martin's Ford, as he and his brother Elias were taking their food after the fighting was over; he was shot by a sharpshooter, and fell in the arms of his brother without uttering a word.

Joseph W. Ling was the son of Joseph Ling. He served three years in the Ninety-ninth Pennsylvania Regiment; was with it in all its battles without receiving a wound, was discharged with it, and with it re-enlisted for three years. He was instantly killed in his first battle after his re-enlistment,—that of the Wilderness. He was in his twenty-second year.

Charles W. Skill, the son of Josiah Skill, was captured by the enemy, and died at Andersonville prison.

Henry Bradshaw, Jr., was one of the few who volunteered at midnight in the attack on Fort Sumter. He was taken prisoner at the fort, and carried to Andersonville, where he died.

John R. Pedrick volunteered in Company A, Third Regiment New Jersey Volunteers. He became color-sergeant of the regiment, and received from the hands of Governor Parker the regimental flag. One week later, at Salem Church, he was instantly killed while bearing the flag. He fell with it wound around his body.

It is believed that no stain rests on the memory of any of the two hundred and thirteen whose names are inscribed on this monument. They sealed their patriotism with their lives, and their grateful countrymen have erected this monument to their memory.

CHAPTER XXXII.

THE PRESS IN GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

From a historical address delivered by Judge B. F. Carter, in 1872, the following sketch of the press in Woodbury to that time is taken.

Gloucester Farmer.—This, which was the first newspaper published in Woodbury, was established in 1816, by John Crane. It existed but a few months owing to an imprudent publication. The editor soon removed from the town.

The Village Herald was the next paper published here, in 1819. It represented the Whig party, and was edited by Philip J. Gray, Esq. He published the *Herald* for ten years, then sold it to Joseph Sailer, who edited it in support of Democratic measures for a number of years and then sold it to William Johnson, who continued it as a Democratic paper, and

after a time removed it to Camden, where it passed into other hands.

The Constitution.—In 1834, this was first published in Woodbury by Augustus S. Barber, Esq. It started and continued for some years as an advocate of the Whig party, and since of the Republican party. This was some years (during Mr. Sailer's time) before the *Herald* was removed to Camden, so that at that time there were two papers published in Woodbury, representing the two leading parties. The *Constitution*, in its forty-ninth year, still lives, and it is one of the most successful county papers in the State, and now, with its long experience, it appears in all the freshness and vigor of youth. It was the first to introduce steam-power press in the State, below Trenton, which was done in 1863. It is recognized by all as a well-conducted journal.

The journal is still conducted by Mr. Barber, assisted by his son, A. S. Barber, Jr., associate editor.

The Swedesboro Times.—This, which is the only newspaper in Swedesboro, was established by Zenas Emory, the editor and proprietor, in 1871, the first number appearing December 14th of that year. It was removed to Swedesboro from Bricksburg (now Lakewood), in Ocean County, where it was owned and edited by George M. Pither, who sold it to Rev. Lewis Thompson, and he to Zenas Emory, who removed it to Swedesboro. Mr. Emory died in December, 1872, and his wife, Mrs. Louisie Emory, succeeded him in the publication of the paper, retaining it till June 12, 1882, when it passed into the hands of William W. Taylor, the present proprietor.

The *Times* has never been the organ of any sect or party, but it has been independent in all things, fearlessly upholding the right and denouncing the wrong, even when to do so was money out of pocket. Its aim has been to promote the best interests of its town and neighborhood, and thus to make itself welcome in the homes of its patrons.

Weekly Item.—The *Item* was established at Newfield, Oct. 14, 1873, by Albert C. Dalton, the present publisher and editor. It is an eight-column paper, and the oldest Democratic sheet in Gloucester County. It is devoted mainly to local and general news. The paper enjoys a liberal job and advertising patronage, and a circulation of more than six hundred copies weekly.

The Liberal Press.—The publication of this journal was commenced in August, 1877. Its avowed object was to supply local news and furnish such reading matter as would develop correct literary taste, promote social reform, and elevate politics to a higher plane. The paper has been in all respects independent. Its conductors appear to have recognized the fact that the true mission of independent journalism is not alone the denunciation of wrong, but also the commendation and encouragement of right, and they have sought for their paper the fulfillment of this mission.

The Liberal Press was established by W. E. Schoch and F. H. Heritage, and was conducted by them till August, 1882, when Mr. Heritage withdrew from the firm, and Mr. Schoch has since been the sole proprietor. It was first published in Woodbury Hall, but in 1879 was removed to its present location, northeast corner of Broad and German Streets, Woodbury.

The Gloucester County Democrat.—This journal was established at Woodbury, Sept. 3, 1878, by William Gibbs. In March, 1879, it was purchased by the present editor and proprietor, James D. Carpenter. It is, as its name indicates, a Democratic journal, and it is the organ of the Democratic party in Gloucester County. It has a weekly circulation of thirteen hundred, and enjoys a liberal patronage in its advertising and job departments. Its presses are of modern styles, and are driven by steam-power.

The Enterprise and Labor Advocate.—This paper was established in 1880 at Clayton by D. S. Maynard. It was first published under the name of *The Enterprise*, and was purely a newspaper, independent on all subjects. Early in 1882 it assumed its present title, and in March of the same year it was removed to Glassboro, where it is now published. Although still independent in politics, it is particularly devoted, as its name implies, to the interests of the laboring classes. It is now published by the Enterprise Publishing Company, under the editorial management of D. S. Maynard. It has a weekly circulation of about one thousand, and it has a liberal job and advertising patronage.

The Clayton Star was established Nov. 1, 1881, at Clayton, by G. D. Duffield & Son, with W. H. Duffield, the junior partner, as editor. It is a purely local journal, neutral in politics. Although only a year old, it has established itself on a firm basis, and its future prosperity is assured.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY SCHOOL SYSTEM.[1]

THE Dutch who first settled New York and the adjacent port of New Jersey held the church and the school in the same high estimation with which they were regarded in their own fatherland. The West India Company was chartered in 1629, and in that early document the patrons and colonists were enjoined in the speediest manner to endeavor to find out ways and means whereby they might support a minister and a schoolmaster.

The first schoolmaster who taught in New Jersey was Englebert Steenhuysen. He arrived in this

[1] By William Milligan, county superintendent.

country in 1659, and was licensed and commenced his labors in 1662. At the outset but temporary quarters were provided; a permanent structure, however, was provided for him in 1664. This was located on the site of the school-house now known as School No. 11, Bergen Square, Jersey City. It was used both as a church and as a school-house until the year 1680. At this time that which is now Jersey City was known as "the town of Bergen."

The first charter of Bergen, dated Sept. 22, 1668, granted by Philip Carteret, Governor of the then Province of New Jersey, stipulated "that all persons should contribute, according to their estates and proportions of land, for the keeping of a free school for the education of youth." This stipulation was complied with, and thus the Dutch, who had settled in this portion of the State at this early date, have the credit of making provisions for the education of their children. In 1769 the following record of a vote at a town-meeting held March 14, 1769: "Caleb Camp bid off the poor at one hundred pounds, and is to keep them in clothing and victuals, and give schooling to such as require it." It was also voted that "the poor children shall be constantly sent to school at the expense of the person that takes them." This system of "farming out the poor children," to be fed, clothed, and schooled by those who bid them off, continued until 1813, when the town, by a vote, "Resolved, That the sum of five hundred dollars be raised for the schooling of poor children." Out of this system of free education *for the poor* has grown our system of free education *for all*. The pioneers in West New Jersey were Quakers. Education was part of their religion. To them school-houses were scarcely second in importance, and were usually placed under the same roof with the meeting-house. Fenwick's settlement at Salem opened a school soon after its establishment, and maintained it without interruption to the present day.

As early as the year 1667, George Fox advised his brethren in New Jersey to establish boarding-schools, "that young men of genius in low circumstances may be furnished with means to procure requisite education."

The first school law of the State was enacted by the General Assembly of East New Jersey, at Perth Amboy, on the 12th of October, 1693. It read as follows:

"WHEREAS, the cultivating of learning and good manners tends greatly to the good and benefit of mankind, which hath hitherto been much neglected within this province,

"*Be it therefore enacted* by the governor, council, and deputies in general assembly now met and assembled, and by the authority of the same, that the inhabitants of any town within this province, shall and may, by warrant from a justice of the peace of that county, when they think fit and convenient, meet together, and make choice of three men of said town, to make a rate for the salary and maintenance of a school-master within the said town, for so long time as they think fit; and the consent and agreement of the major part of the inhabitants of the said town shall bind and oblige the remaining part of the inhabitants of the said town to satisfy and pay their shares and proportion of the said rate; and in case of refusal or non-payment, distress to be made upon the goods and chattels of such person or persons so refusing or not paying, by the constable of the said town, by virtue of a warrant from a justice of the peace of that county, and the distress to be sold at public vendue, and the overplus, if any, be after payment of the said rate and charges to be returned to the owner."

In 1695 this act was amended, providing that three men should be chosen yearly in each separate town to have "power to appoint the most convenient place or places where the school shall be kept, that as near as may be the whole inhabitants may have the benefit thereof."

Under the operation of this law schools were established in all parts of the province wherever a majority of the inhabitants desired them.

This was a complete recognition of the principle of taxing property for the support of public schools, which at that time was up to the most advanced legislation on this subject in America. The first definite step taken by the Legislature of the State to provide the means of education by creating a fund for the support of free schools was in 1817. The act that was passed made certain appropriations for the establishment of a permanent school fund. Our present school fund, which now amounts to one million six hundred and sixty thousand five hundred and two dollars, had its origin in this act of 1817.

In the year 1820 the townships of the State were first authorized to raise money for school purposes. The section granting this authority is found in an act entitled "An Act incorporating the inhabitants of townships, designating their powers, and regulating their meetings." The section reads:

"That hereafter it shall be lawful for the inhabitants in each of the townships of this State, duly qualified to vote at town meetings, at their annual meetings to vote, grant, and raise in the same manner, other moneys for town purposes, as are authorized to be raised. Such sum of money as the majority of said meeting shall agree upon to be laid out and expended under the direction of the town committee in each township, for the education of such poor children as are paupers, belonging to said township, and the children of such poor parents resident in said township, as are or shall be, in the judgment of said committee, unable to pay for schooling the same."

It is interesting to observe that the money raised under this section was for the education of "such poor children as are paupers." This is the first act that makes reference to poor children as the only class that is to be educated at public expense. It was in consequence of this legislation that the public schools of the State were for so many years regarded as pauper schools. This opprobrious term as applied to the public schools remained in all subsequent enactments until the year 1838.

In 1824 the Legislature provided that one-tenth of all the State taxes should every year be added to the school fund. In 1828, in addition to the money which could be raised for the support of schools, authority was first granted the townships to raise by vote, at town-meeting, money for the purpose of building and repairing school-houses. This money was placed in the hands of the township committee and expended according to their judgment. This same year an act

was passed whereby all the tax received from banking, insurance, and other incorporated companies in the State was added to the school fund, which amounted in 1829 to two hundred and forty-five thousand two hundred and four dollars and seventeen cents.

During the years 1828 and 1829 there was a general movement throughout the State in favor of the enactment of some liberal and comprehensive law that would give to the people a system of public schools. The townships had been authorized to raise money by taxation for school purposes, but there was no compulsion in the matter, and no inducements were held out; and a few availed themselves of the authority granted.

The general state of education in the State was described as "deplorable."

In 1838 there was a general movement throughout the State to secure the re-enactment of the prominent features of the law of 1829, which had been repealed by subsequent legislation. Public meetings were held, and a State convention assembled at Trenton on the 16th day of January. This convention recommended the appointment of a State superintendent of common schools, and appointed a committee, of which Bishop Doane was chairman, to issue an address to the people. The address said to the inhabitants, "Tax yourselves for the support of common schools and you will never be in danger of taxation from a foreign power. You will need less taxation for the support of pauperism and the punishment of crime. Look to your schoolhouses. See that they are convenient of access; that they are comfortable; that they are neat and tasteful. Look to the teachers. See that they are taught themselves and apt to teach,—men that fear God and love their country. See that they are well accommodated, well treated, well remunerated. Respect them and they will respect themselves, and your children will respect them. Look well to the scholars. Remember you are to grow old among them. Remember you are to die and leave your country in their hands."

Provision was first made for a State superintendent of public schools in the act of 1845. The exercise of his authority was limited to the counties of Essex and Passaic, but other counties desirous of coming under his supervision might do so by giving notice through their boards of chosen freeholders to the trustees of the school fund if such desire.

In 1846, T. F. King was elected State superintendent. During this year town school superintendents were elected. This officer was allowed one dollar per day for his services. The town superintendents were required to visit schools at least once a quarter, to examine and license teachers, to hold school moneys, and to apportion and pay out the same, and to make an annual report to the State superintendent.

In 1848 authority was first given to the townships to use the interest of the surplus revenue for the support of public schools.

In 1851 an act was passed which changed the basis of apportionment of the State appropriation. It was made to the counties in the ratio of population, and to the townships in the ratio of the school census. This change was important. Prior to this time the wealthy sections of the State received the greater portion of the State aid, and the poorer portions were left with but little assistance.

In 1854 teachers' institutes were first established by law. In 1852, John H. Phillips was elected State superintendent of public schools.

In 1860 the trustees of the school fund elected F. H. Record State superintendent of public schools, and in 1864 C. R. Harrison was elected to this position.

The State Board of Education was established in 1866. It was made the duty of this board to appoint the State superintendent of public instruction, to recommend such changes in the school law as were thought important, and to make to the Legislature an annual report of the educational work of the State. The board elected Ellis A. Apgar, the present State superintendent, March 29, 1866.

In 1867 the board appointed county superintendents to take the place of the township superintendents. William Milligan, of Woodbury, was appointed superintendent of Gloucester County in 1867.

The county superintendent appoints a board of examiners, who must hold first grade county certificates; this board meets every three months for the purpose of examining candidates who wish to become teachers. The examiners were William Iszard, of Clayton; B. F. McCollister, of Bridgeport; and H. K. Bugbee, of Williamstown. The first two having resigned, James Gallaher, of Paulsboro, and John S. Tharp, of Thoroughfare, were appointed.

WOODBURY.—The first school-house built in this town was what is now known as the Deptford School, on Delaware Street. It was built in 1774. It had originally but one story. In 1820 the second story was added, James Cooper having bequeathed five hundred dollars for that purpose.

In 1863 it was remodeled. The land was donated by Joseph Low. This school was established, and to be forever controlled, "by the Society of Friends." It was to be opened to the reception of children of all religious persuasions on condition of payment and submission to the rules. Among the "rules" is the following: "The teacher shall suffer no scholar in ye school that hath ye itch or any other infectious distemper."

The minutes of the trustees are still kept in the original book, and each leaf bears the royal impress of the crown and cross.

About the year 1812 the Friends erected the present two-story building, which stands on the hill near the meeting-house.

Woodbury Academy was erected in 1791. The money to build it was raised by lottery, which was a common way at that time to raise money for such

purposes. This building was torn down in 1879, and the present public-school building was erected on the lot. There are at present two buildings in the town for the white, and two for the colored children, and also a school for the latter at Jericho, under the control of the trustees of District No. 1.

The late Dr. James Rush, of Philadelphia, and Commodore Benjamin Cooper were partially educated in the old academy; also Capt. James Lawrence, commander of the "Chesapeake," who resided with his brother, John Lawrence, Esq., in the house where John S. Jessup, Esq., now resides. Commodore Stephen Decatur was also enrolled as a member of this institution, his home being with the West family, at what was then called the Buck Tavern (now Westville).

About the year 1790 the Chew family established a school, known as "Chew's School," one mile from Mantua, on the Mantua and Glassboro road. The building was twenty feet square, furnished with long wooden desks and a ten-plate stove.

In 1817 a few prominent farmers organized a joint-stock company and built a union house, also known as Bee's, as it was situated at Bee's Corner. The schools were part of what now constitutes Monongahela District.

About the year 1781, Constantine Lord and others built a house upon the land donated by said Lord, and it was known by the name of "Lord's school-house." It was a log structure.

In 1842 a few inhabitants met and formed themselves into an association, under the name of "Contributors to Mantua Grove school-house." One article of the constitution was, "That no teacher be allowed to teach more than thirty pupils without an assistant." The ground on which the school-house was built, and still remains, was given by Joseph Tatum, a member of the Society of Friends, a man always interested in the cause of education, having been a trustee for a term of forty years.

A school-house was built in the year 1798 by an association, on the road leading from Paulsboro to Westville, about two and a half miles from the latter place. It was built of brick; size, twenty-six by thirty feet. This is now known as Thoroughfare district.

The old brick school-house that formerly stood in the woods on the road leading from Red Bank to Woodbury is said to have been built prior to the Revolutionary war, and to have been used as a hospital during and after the battle of Red Bank.

The first school-house in Mantua district was built by Benjamin Allen on his farm, one mile southwest of Carpenter's Bridge. It was a plain, one-story, frame building. Some time about the year 1800 the house ceased to be used for school purposes, and was rented to a colored man by the name of Tony Hugg. The next school-house was built in 1804. The land was given by Martin Turner. This house was built by subscription. The building was built of brick, thirty-four by forty-eight feet, one story in height, with a partition similar to those in the meeting-houses of the Friends. In 1874 the present substantial and commodious building was erected on the same site.

The first school in Paulsboro was organized about fifty years ago, in a large brick dwelling now owned by Mrs. Hedding, and that therein for the compensation of three cents per day paid by each scholar. Master Joseph Hinchman furnished book-learning and hickory oil to the fathers and grandfathers of the present generation. The school was soon removed to the crib-house which adjoins what is now Matthew Gill's store.

About 1831 the first house for school purposes was built. It was about twenty-five feet square, and cost two hundred dollars. It was situated a few yards to the right of the present building. In this house school was taught by Benjamin Lodge, who dressed in red flannel shirt and homespun pants. In 1841 another building was erected, size thirty by forty-five feet. In 1861 the present brick building was erected on the same site. In 1883 a wing containing two rooms was added. There are four teachers now engaged in teaching the pupils in this building.

One of the favorite punishments of bygone days was to split a large goose-quill, straddle it across a boy's nose, and, with the feather end extending above his head, oblige him to stand up and be laughed at.

About sixty years ago a school was built, principally by five members of the Society of Friends, at the junction of the Repaupo and the new Salem roads. There was an old school-house prior to this, which had been torn down a short time before in consequence of the land being claimed under a deficiency in the title. It stood about a quarter of a mile east of the present building, on the old Salem road, which had been formerly called the King's Highway, and still earlier the Indian path, near a small stream of water, and was called the Dutch Town school-house. During the excitement on the slavery question (1845) certain persons became unwilling that colored children should attend the school, and, after an unsuccessful attempt to elect trustees who would exclude them, drew off and built another house in what is now known as Washington District.

The school-house in what is known as Clem's Run District was built about the year 1830. In this house Samuel French, who is a graduate of West Point, and rose to the position of brigadier-general in the regular army, but, unfortunately, united himself with the Southern Confederacy, was both a pupil and a teacher.

The history of Mullica Hill school may be traced back through a period of one hundred and fifty years. Five houses are known to have been built for the use of the children. The first of these edifices was known as the Spicer school-house. Its walls consisted of cedar logs, and its window-lights, oiled paper. It was

located within a few rods of the spot now occupied by the Baptist parsonage.

The probabilities are that this building served its generation from about 1720 till 1756, when a frame house took its place. In the new house glass was substituted for the oiled paper. Old horn-books were also discarded, and the juveniles rejoiced in *beautiful primers with interesting pictures.*

In 1790 another house was built, twenty-five by thirty-five feet, upon the Friends' meeting-house lot. It was inclosed with cedar siding and roof, and lined with inch boards plowed and grooved. Hitherto the school-house had been heated by means of a large, open fireplace, but house No. 3 was warmed by a genuine ten-plate stove, the first luxury of the kind ever known. This house did double duty for the school and meeting. In 1824 No. 4 was built. This building was brick-paned instead of being lined with boards. The frame of No. 3 was used in building No. 4. In 1855 the present two-story building was built. The first town superintendent was Joseph A. Shute, of Harrison township; he was elected in 1849.

The first school-house in Battentown was erected in 1809 upon land given by Joseph Ogden. Its cost was $291.60, which sum was raised by subscription. The building was twenty by thirty feet, and one story in height. In 1852 a new school-house was built, at a cost of $530.71, and in 1873 it was enlarged. In 1881 the building was moved nearer to the village on account of the new railroad from Swedesboro to Salem taking a portion of the land. The house at the present time is too small to accommodate the children.

SWEDESBORO. [See history of Woolwich.]

About the year 1808 a school-house was built near Repaupo, near the road leading from the river through the village, near the site of the present building. It was built of logs, one of which on each side being left out for the purpose of placing glass therein. This, like many of its companions in early days, was destitute of plaster; an open fireplace extended from side to side.

In 1807 a new house was built, the dimensions of which were twenty by twenty-two feet, and one story high, and was used without plaster until 1833. The children in all the early schools were obliged to sit upon seats without backs. Some of the early teachers are spoken of as being great tyrants, knocking boys over the heads with a large bamboo cane, others as drunkards, one having committed suicide in a fit of delirium tremens, another died in the poor-house. A Mr. Key was the first to receive his pay from the State through the collector. Once when he was short of funds "he paid cows instead of money;" like the writer of this article when out collecting his tuition fees, he was compelled to take chickens in lieu of money. In 1868 the present building was erected. It is a well-built and commodious house, well adapted to the wants of the district.

BRIDGEPORT.—The first building used for school purposes was about the year 1780. It was located north of the present village, and was made out of rough boards and furnished with the rudest kind of furniture. Bridgeport at this time was known by the name of Raccoon Lower Bridge.

After this building became unfit for use, the schools were held in private houses until 1832, when a new house was built on land donated by Samuel W. Cooper. This was built of stone, and is still standing. In 1851 one story of the present building in the village was erected. Both schools were under the same board of trustees until 1855, when the district was divided and took the names of Bridgeport and Cooper. In 1872 an additional story was added, and eight feet placed on the front for halls and stairway.

UNIONVILLE.—As far as we know the first school-house built in this neighborhood was in the year 1812. Size twenty by eighteen feet. It stood on the site of the present Methodist Episcopal parsonage. It remained undisturbed until 1862, when it was moved seventy-five yards northeast, and an addition of ten by eighteen feet was built. It was sold in 1875 for forty dollars. The present neat two-story building, thirty-seven by twenty-six feet, was built in 1873, at a cost of three thousand dollars.

CLAYTON.—The first school established in this neighborhood was in the year 1800. The village at that time was called Fislerville, but in 1866 the name was changed to Clayton. The school was taught in a private house by one Peter De Hart. He had eighteen pupils. In 1808 a district was formed and five trustees were appointed. A school-house was built, twenty by twenty-four feet, at a cost of two hundred and fifty dollars. The building was erected in the grove where one of the present houses now stands. Once when there were two applicants for the situation of teacher, the trustees decided that the applicants should toss a cent, and the one who had the most heads should be the teacher. The house was built in 1851. In 1863 a new building was erected, at a cost of five thousand dollars. The school having grown so large in 1868, the old Presbyterian Church was purchased, at a cost of two thousand five hundred dollars, and furnished two additional rooms. In 1883 another building containing two rooms was erected. There are at the present time (1883) six departments in the school.

FRANKLINVILLE.—The first school in this vicinity was known by the name of Starling Bridge School. Tradition speaks vaguely of an earlier school. The Starling Bridge house was built about the year 1790. It was a substantial frame house, twenty by twenty-four feet, and accommodated the sparse population for a circuit of four miles. The teachers are spoken of as men beyond the prime of life, and generally foreigners. They were paid as the earlier teachers all were, by subscription, and boarded around. As the population increased two districts, Franklinville and Good Hope, were formed. The old house fell to

the share of Franklinville, known for a long time as Little Ease. This building is said to be now standing on the hotel property, having at one time been used since as a still-house,—"To what base uses we may return." In 1829 a building, twenty by twenty-four feet, was built near the present two-story building. It was destroyed by fire after having been used as a school fourteen years. In 1843 another house was erected. This was replaced by a new two-story building in 1871; size, twenty-eight by forty-two feet. The old house was converted into a church, and is now used by the Methodist denomination.

MALAGA.—The first school-house was built in 1788, at Sharp's Field, about half-way between Malaga and Little Ease, near the public road between these places. It was a small structure made of cedar logs, seated with hewed log benches. The present neat two-story building, containing four rooms, two of which are used for school purposes, was erected in 1872, at a cost of two thousand five hundred dollars.

CROSS-KEYS.—The first church or school was built in 1788, of cedar logs, on the land of Joseph Bates, one mile from Cross-Keys. It was built for a meeting-house for the Society of Friends, and was used also as a school-house. In 1832 it was found that the meeting-house did not answer the requirements of the school, and the children were afterwards taught in a private house at the Keys. In 1842 a school-house was built, known as the Chestnut Ridge School,—a frame building, about twenty-six by thirty-six feet in size, with two rows of desks on each side of the room, each desk accommodating five pupils.

In 1842, while engaged in sinking a well, James D. Timberman discovered glass-sand, but the sand was not taken from the place until 1847. In 1859 there was a separation from the Chestnut Ridge School, and the people of Cross-Keys built the present stone house; size, twenty-six by thirty-two feet.

WILLIAMSTOWN.—The village of Williamstown is located upon a tract of one thousand acres of land granted to John, Thomas, and Richard, sons of William Penn, in June, 1742. Soon after the land was purchased by John Williams. The place was known as Squawkum until 1841, when the citizens resolved to change the title to Williamstown, in honor of the first inhabitant. There is no record of the first house, but it is supposed to have fallen into disuse in 1795. Then a log house, twenty feet square, was erected on the piece of land where the "Washington Hotel" is now located. There was a large, open fireplace, in which immense logs were burned. "Often," says one of our prominent citizens, "I have known the first requisite for one wishing to teach the school was to invite the trustees to the tavern and treat them to their satisfaction." With such an invitation the teacher could take a drunk as often as twice a week and be excused as a moderate drinker.

In those times "spirits" accompanied the rod; it was "whiskey, lickin', and larnin';" and it is no wonder that the master's presence was dreaded. In 1852 a new house was built, at a cost of eight hundred and fifty dollars. During the summer of 1872 a two-story building was erected, containing four recitation-rooms, at a cost of five thousand six hundred dollars.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

RELIGIOUS ASSOCIATIONS IN GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

Gloucester County Bible Society.[1]—The Gloucester County Bible Society was organized in the old academy at Woodbury, April 20, 1816, and became auxiliary to the New Jersey Bible Society. One month later the American Bible Society was instituted in New York City, and soon afterwards the Gloucester County Society, with some other county societies in this State, became auxiliary to it. From its vast resources and numerous auxiliaries the American Bible Society is known as the parent society, but in this case the auxiliary is older than the parent.

From a pamphlet published in Philadelphia by Jane Aitkin in 1816, the following information is taken:

"At a meeting of a number of the inhabitants of Gloucester County, held at Woodbury on the 29th of April, A.D. 1816, for the purpose of forming a Bible society for the county of Gloucester, Joseph V. Clark was chosen chairman, and Elias D. Woodruff, secretary." A constitution was adopted, the second, third, and fourth articles of which read as follows:

"2. The object of this Society is to co-operate with similar institutions in supplying the whole world with the Scriptures of Truth, without note or comment, by augmenting the funds of the AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

"3. This Society shall be under the direction of no sect whatever, but shall afford all Christians the pleasing opportunity of forming a Bond of Union.

"4. Any person may become a member by paying, at the time of subscribing, fifty cents, and six and a quarter cents a month, to be paid quarterly or annually, and the payment of ten dollars shall constitute a member for life."

Twenty-four managers were elected for the first year, as follows:

Rev. Simon Wilmer, Rev. William Rafferty, Joseph Clement, Franklin Davenport, Joseph V. Clark, Charles Ogden, Michael C. Fisher, Elias D. Woodruff, James B. Caldwell, John Tatum, Jr., James Matlack, Moreton Stille, Benjamin Cooper, John Clement, Samuel W. Harrison, Joseph Chatham, David Pidgeon, Samuel C. Stratton, John Gill (Gloucester township), Nehemiah Blackman, Thomas Garwood, Elias Smith, Lewis M. Walker, John Sickler, and Jacob Fislar.

The first officers of the society were Rev. Simon Wilmer, president; Franklin Davenport, vice-president; Joseph V. Clark, treasurer; Charles Ogden, corresponding secretary; and Michael C. Fisher, recording secretary.

Gloucester County then included the territory of Atlantic and Camden Counties, and at this first

[1] Prepared by Wallace McGeorge, M.D., secretary.

meeting the following agents for the whole territory were appointed:

Waterford—Joseph Champion, Esq., John Rudrow, Joseph Burrough, Richard Stafford, Joseph C. Swett, Esq., James Wood, Joseph Roberts, Jr., William Clement; *New Town*—John Baxter, Esq., Joseph Kaighn, Joseph Mickle, Isaac Mickle, Esq., Edward Sharp, Esq., Thomas Redman, Dr. Bowman Hendrey, Samuel Clement, Esq.; *Gloucester Town*—Isaac Kay, Samuel Brick, Jesse Sparks, Samuel L. Howell, Isaac Burrough, Isaac Browning; *Gloucester Township*—Christopher Sickler, Esq., James Lippencott, John Hyder, John Edwards, Esq., David B. Morgan, Mr. Elwell (storekeeper), John Albertson, David S. Bassett, Esq., Josiah F. Clement, Thomas Thackary, Esq.; *Weymouth*—John Steelman, Esq., Thomas Doughty, Jeremiah Smith, Thomas Smith, Benjamin Weatherby, Esq., Peter Steelman; *Deptford*—John Rambo, Dr. Eli Ayres, R. L. Armstrong, Esq., Isaac Ballinger, Paul Cooper, Joseph Dilks, John Turner, Edward Turner, James Jaggard, Esq., Samuel Pierce, Thomas Bee, John Swope, Thomas Clark, Dr. Thomas Hendry, Stephen Simms, Samuel Mickle, John Marshall, Esq., John Morrow, Isaac Collins, Biddle Reeves, James Cooper, Jonathan Brown, Ephraim Miller; *Greenwich*—Gabriel Izard, Jeptha Abbott, David Wolf, Thomas Carpenter, Esq., Isaac Pine, Esq., John Atkinson, Moses Bradshaw, Joseph Lodge, Esq., James Hinchman, David Brown, Isaac Cade, William Lippincott, George Tatum, John Easley, Thomas Reeves, Edmond Weatherby, James Jessup, Matthew Gill, Jr., Esq., Jacob Hains, Robert Newell, Esq., John V. Clark, Esq., George Tonkins, David Cooper; *Woolwich*—Matthew Gill, Esq., Samuel Killee, David Hendrickson, Jr., Dr. Isaac Davis, Dr. Joseph Fithian, Joseph Ogden, Daniel England, Samuel Black, Joseph Batten, Benjamin Lippencott, Charles Lock, Enock Allen, Josiah Moore, Esq., Samuel Fislor, William Porch, Esq., William Wood, Robert Tittermary, Philip Pew, David Owen, Nicholas Justice, Esq., Enoch Agins, Caleb Kirby, John Gill, Jesse Avis; *Galloway*—Richard S. Risley, Esq., William Erwin, Matthew Collins, Esq., Sceby Stuart, Esq., Japhet Leeds, Samuel Sooy, Esq., Jeremiah Higbee, Richard Higbee, Esq., Dr. Ezra Baker, Jr.; *Great Eggharbor*—Joseph Risley, Esq., Samuel Leeds, Jr., Daniel Lake, Daniel Leeds, Enoch Risley, Thomas Doughty, David Somers, Isaac English; *Hamilton*—John Estell, Frederick Steelman, Uriah Gaskill, Enos Veal, William Ackley, Esq., John Smith. Of these, Dr. Joseph Fithian was the only one living in 1870.

Gen. Franklin Davenport was elected president of the society in 1827, and continued in that capacity till 1833, when Samuel Black was chosen. (The minutes from 1827 to 1847 are missing.)

In 1847, Dr. Joseph Fithian, who had been connected with the society from the time of its organization, was elected president, and continued to serve in that capacity till his decease in 1881. He was always an earnest and efficient member.

A recent circular letter states,—

"In 1827 the Parent Society donated fifty Bibles and one hundred Testaments to the society in addition to the fifty Bibles and twenty-five Testaments that had been purchased. Later in the year, five hundred additional Bibles and Testaments were presented to this society by the Parent Society, in order that all the destitute in our midst might be supplied.

"In 1854 all the hotels in the county and the county jail were ordered supplied with Bibles. In 1863 the society determined to supply every soldier from this county and all who should thereafter go from the county to the war with a Testament.

"In 1865 the society again decided to supply the county, and Rev. E. Shinn was engaged to do the work. He subsequently reported having visited three thousand and twenty-two families; found one hundred and eighty-two families destitute; supplied one hundred and seventy-eight families; found one hundred and forty-four individuals destitute; supplied one hundred and thirty-eight; sold two hundred and twenty-seven Bibles and two hundred and forty-four Testaments; donated one hundred and sixty Bibles and one hundred and fifty-six Testaments. The value of books sold was five hundred and thirty-five dollars and eighty-one cents; value of books donated, one hundred and twenty-nine dollars and six cents.

"In 1871 the almshouse and county jail were supplied.

"In 1876 the society again determined to explore the county and supply those destitute; and in 1877, Judge B. F. Carter, Revs. Daniel Thackara, J. H. O'Brien, G. R. Snyder, and J. H. Hutchinson were appointed a central committee to see about the resupply of the county, and this committee reported in 1878, stating that in Deptford, Clayton, Mantua, Woolwich Township, and the city of Woodbury one thousand three hundred and thirty-six families had been visited, and one hundred and eight families and forty-nine individuals found destitute."

The following officers among others have served the society with zeal and fidelity: Alexander Wentz, Esq., seventeen years as secretary and ten years as vice-president; James Moore, Esq., secretary for ten years; Dr. Benjamin P. Howell, manager and member of the executive committee many years; and Dr. Joseph Fithian, agent, manager, and president from April, 1816, till his death, in 1881.

The present officers are Judge Benjamin F. Carter, president; A. S. Barber, Esq., vice-president; Dr. George W. Bailey, corresponding secretary; Dr. Wallace McGeorge, recording secretary; and Charles P. Abbott, Esq., treasurer and depositary.

The executive committee consists of Rev. Daniel Thackara, Belmont Perry, Esq., Rev. C. F. Downs, John S. Jessup, Esq., Rev. J. H. O'Brien, Rev. S. M. Hudson, Rev. Edward Dillon, S. P. Londenslager, Esq., W. S. Cattell, James D. Hoffman, John F. Nute, William H. Bodine, Thomas P. Smith, John C. Tatum, Jacob H. Mounce, Job S. Haines, D. Wilson Moore, Thomas W. Lynnott, Rev. I. Y. Burke, and Rev. W. H. Johns.

Gloucester County Sunday-School Association.[1]—This association was formed several years ago, co-operating with the New Jersey Sunday-School Association in its work, and proving to be one of its most valued auxiliaries. The early history of the association has not been accessible to the writer, but among the early workers in the cause were William H. Bodine, of Williamstown; Dr. George W. Bailey, of Wenonah; Rev. C. W. Duane, of Swedesboro, Rev. A. Proudfit, of Clayton; John F. Nute, of Franklinville; and M. Ware Scott, of Woodbury. Previous to 1875 the work of the society was mainly carried on by these gentlemen, assisted by active workers in several of the townships. In July, 1875, the first systematic effort was made to enlist the sympathies and secure the co-operation of all Christian people throughout the county in the society's work.

On July 14, 1875, "pursuant to public announcement, the friends of the Sunday-school cause in Gloucester County met at Pitman Grove in mass-meeting, with the view of promoting the Sunday-school cause in the county." The society was there reorganized, with Dr. George W. Bailey, president; Rev. C. W. Duane, vice-president; John F. Nute, treasurer; William H. Bodine, recording secretary; and Rev. A. Proudfit, corresponding secretary. The following township secretaries were also chosen, to look after the work in their respective townships and assist Rev. A. Proudfit in his work: Clayton,

[1] By Dr. Wallace McGeorge.

C. F. Fisler; Franklin, Alexander Sloan; Monroe, H. K. Bugbee; Washington, Thomas Allen; Deptford, M. Ware Scott; Greenwich, James M. Roe; Woolwich, John Lecroy; Harrison, William S. Mattson; Mantua, Charles F. Moffett.

This meeting was largely attended, and was very successful in its work.

The fruits of the labors resulting from this meeting were manifest during the ensuing year, and a large and useful meeting was again held at Pitman Grove. No change was made in the officers, but a determination to redouble their labors during the year to come was manifest.

In 1877 one of the most successful Sunday-school gatherings ever held in the State was held, under the auspices of friends of the cause in Gloucester County, Cumberland, Salem, and Cape May Counties, at Pitman Grove, and was known as the West Jersey Sunday-School Assembly. This lasted one week, and was attended by thousands of people, and great good resulted from it. The officers of the association contributed materially to the success of this assembly.

In 1878 the annual meeting was held in Glassboro. This was a large and delightful assemblage, and tended much to cement the sympathies of the workers in the different townships. The removal of Rev. A. Proudfit, our former corresponding secretary, to another field of labor necessitated some changes in the offices, and William H. Bodine was promoted to the presidency, and M. Ware Scott and Dr. George W. Bailey elected vice-presidents, Belmont Perry, recording secretary, and Rev. C. W. Duane, corresponding secretary. Mr. Duane's appointment was subsequently confirmed by the State Association, and he proved a worthy successor to Rev. A. Proudfit.

In 1879 the association met in the town hall in Clayton. The attendance was large and enthusiastic, and the reports showed much good work done for the Master all over the county. No changes of any moment were made in the officers.

In 1880 the annual meeting was held in the town hall in Woodbury. The attendance was large, but not as great as at Clayton the previous year. Reports were received from all the townships, from which we extract the following: Total memberships in schools that had reported, 4929, with an average attendance of 3432. Sixty of the sixty-four schools used the International Lesson Leaves, and fifty-eight were evergreen schools (open all the year). Twenty schools have teachers' meetings and two schools training-classes. Rev. C. W. Duane, county secretary, having removed from the State, some changes in the list of officers became necessary. Wm. H. Bodine was again chosen president; Drs. George W. Bailey and Wallace McGeorge, vice-presidents; M. Ware Scott, corresponding (county) secretary; William E. Shoch, recording secretary; and John F. Nute, treasurer.

In 1881 the association again met at Pitman Grove, but the weather was so intensely hot that the attendance was not as large as usual. The reports were good, but did not show so much activity during the year.

In 1882 the association met in the Methodist Episcopal Church at Paulsboro, and later in the year than formerly. The attendance at all the meetings was good, the song and praise service, after Rev. J. De Hart Bruen's address, being very fine. The address was a masterly effort and practical in tendency.

From Secretary Scott's report we extract the following: Total population in county, 26,499; scholars in public schools, 7475; Sunday-schools, 64, of which 60 were evergreen schools; number of scholars, 5626; number of teachers and officers, 619; total membership, 6245, showing an increase of 240 during the year; average attendance of scholars during the year, about 4000. During the year 134 scholars were received into churches on profession of their faith. Of this number one township (Woolwich) alone reported 80 added to its churches from the Sunday-schools. Nearly 12,000 library books were reported, of which number Woodbury had 1812. Over one thousand dollars were raised for missionary and benevolent purposes by the schools, and one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three dollars paid out for the current expenses of the schools reporting during the year.

The officers elected at this meeting and now serving the association are as follows: President, M. Ware Scott, of Woodbury; First Vice-President, Dr. Wallace McGeorge, of Woodbury; Second Vice-President, William H. Bodine, of Williamstown; Corresponding (County) Secretary, John C. Tatum, Woodbury; Recording Secretary, S. H. Howitz, Paulsboro; Treasurer, John F. Nute, Franklinville; and the following township secretaries: Woodbury, Robert S. Clymer; West Deptford, Edmund W. Packer; Deptford, William S. Cattell; Greenwich, S. H. Miller; East Greenwich, Job S. Haines; Washington, E. F. Watson; Monroe, George W. Ireland; Franklin, E. D. Riley; Clayton, Dr. H. G. Buckingham; Glassboro, W. H. Zane; Mantua, Charles F. Moffett; Logan, Isaac Derickson; Woolwich, Biddle R. Moffett; Harrison, Rudolph Benezet.

At this meeting important action was taken on proposed changes in the constitution of the State Sunday-School Association, looking to the establishment of a regular salaried missionary, whose time and efforts should be entirely devoted to visiting Sunday-schools, encouraging the strong to renewed efforts, the weak to more persistent work, and letting them feel that the missionary is to work with and strengthen them, to organize Sunday-schools in localities where there are none, and to reorganize or resuscitate drooping or suspended schools. Much depended on the action Gloucester County would take in this matter, and the unanimity with which it adopted or recommended the adoption of the proposed amendments, and the cheerful spirit in which

it promptly assumed to raise the sum allotted to it, showed that the Sunday-school workers in the county were not only willing, but determined to do all that was necessary to push along the cause.

Another change in the constitution was to have annual meetings in districts, instead of comprising the whole State. Under this arrangement the "First District Convention of the New Jersey State Sunday-School Association was held on Thursday, May 31, 1883." This district comprises the counties of Cape May, Cumberland, Salem, and Gloucester. The meeting was held in the Presbyterian Church at Clayton. Dr. George W. Bailey, William H. Bodine, C. C. Phillips, J. B. Lippincott, W. L. Jones, are the executive committee for the First District.

The annual meeting in 1883 was held in the Methodist Episcopal Church, Bridgeport, on October 3d and 4th, and was very largely attended. The reports showed no diminution in the work done, but a determination was manifested to do greater work in the year to come.

The New Jersey Conference Camp-Meeting Association.—This was organized in June, 1871, under the general act for the improvement of property. The association at once purchased about two hundred acres of ground, on the line of the West Jersey Railroad, about one and a half miles from Glassboro. The place is known as Pitman's Grove, so called in honor of Rev. Dr. C. Pitman, an able clergyman and camp-meeting manager. The place was fitted up during the summer by the erection of a pavilion, an office, and some cottages, and by laying out and clearing up the ground.

In March, 1872, a special law was enacted incorporating the association. This act set forth that the association was incorporated "for the purpose of providing and maintaining, for the members and friends of the Methodist Episcopal Church proper, desirable and permanent camp-meeting grounds in the townships of Mantua and Clayton, in the county of Gloucester." The authorized capital stock of the association was fixed at $25,000, with power to increase the same to $50,000, in shares of $50 each.

The grounds have been tastefully fitted up, and three hundred cottages have been erected, mostly by individuals, on lots leased from the association. The pavilion has been much enlarged, a tabernacle for social worship has been erected, four restaurants have been established, under rules prescribed by the association, and every practicable convenience has been provided for those who make this a temporary resort or a more permanent place of sojourn. Camp-meetings of from ten to seventeen days' duration are held at this place each summer, and many make the cottages they have erected there their residences through the season. It is one of the most pleasant and attractive places of the kind in Southern New Jersey.

The association is in a healthy financial condition, and its permanent success appears to be assured. The presidents have been Rev. William E. Perry and J. B. Graw, D.D. The present officers are Rev. A. E. Ballard, president; J. D. Hoffman, Esq., vice-president; Rev. William Walton, secretary; James M. Cassidy, treasurer; and Henry P. Young, superintendent.

CHAPTER XXXV.

TEMPERANCE IN GLOUCESTER COUNTY.[1]

THE first voluntary or prohibitory association was that of the Rechabites, who pledged themselves to their father, Jonadab, that they would drink no wine, nor their sons, forever, for which they received this promise: "Therefore, thus saith the Lord of hosts, the God of Israel, Jonadab, the son of Rechab, shall not want a man to stand before me forever."

The first temperance speech delivered in New Jersey was unquestionably delivered in Gloucester County.

The Indian kings made repeated complaints to the Proprietors of the bad effects of rum upon their people. The Friends also, seeing the evil effects of liquor among the Indians, called a general council, there being eight Indian kings present. One of them stood and delivered the following speech, which we give in full:

"The strong liquor was first sold us by the Dutch, and they are blind; they had no eyes; they did not see that it was for our hurt. The next people that came among us were the Swedes, who continued the sale of strong liquors to us. They were also blind; they had no eyes; they did not see it to be hurtful to us to drink it, although we knew it to be hurtful to us; but if people will sell it to us, we are so in love with it that we cannot forbear it. When we drink it, it makes us mad; we do not know what we do; we then abuse one another; we throw each other into the fire. Sevenscore of our people have been killed by reason of drinking it since the time it was first sold us. These people that sell it have no eyes. But now there is a people come to live among us that have eyes; they see it be for our hurt; they are willing to deny themselves the profit of it for our good. These people have eyes; we are glad such a people are come among us; we must put it down by mutual consent; the cask must be sealed up; it must be made fast; it must not leak by day or by night, in light or in the dark, and we give you these four belts of wampum, which we would have you lay up safe and keep by you to be witnesses of this agreement, and we would have you tell your children that these four belts of wampum are given you to be witnesses betwixt us and you of this agreement."

Philanthropists of all ages have made use of the best means within their power to counteract the influence of intoxicating liquors. To do this they have formed themselves into temperance organizations as mutual helps, and by exhortations, denunciations, and prohibitory laws have endeavored to save their fellow-men from the evils of drunkenness.

In 1840 six men of intemperate habits assembled at a tavern in the city of Baltimore to partake of their accustomed drink. A committee of them attended a

[1] By Rev. D. Thackara.

temperance meeting that night, and, after reporting to the others, they determined to form themselves into a temperance association. This they did, and called themselves the "Washingtonian Temperance Society," and drew up a pledge by which they were governed. Thus was brought into existence an organization that spread with great rapidity over the United States. This work, originating in a tavern by six men, became one of the greatest temperance movements in the history of that day.

Some time prior to this a temperance society was formed in Gloucester County, known as "The Gloucester County Temperance Society." Meetings were held quarterly in the different churches throughout the county, at which there were speeches, resolutions, and the ordinary business of the society. At the division of the county in 1844 it was called the Gloucester and Camden County Temperance Society, and held its meetings alternately in the two counties. In this movement there were many very earnest workers, among whom were Stacy Hazleton, Hon. John Hazleton, Judge Iszard, B. C. Tatem, Ira Gibson, D. Thackara, and Jesse Peterson. The ministers in the county were mutually active in the work.

In 1842 the order of the Sons of Temperance came into existence. A division was organized at Woodbury, called the Samaritan Division, No. 47, Sons of Temperance. The division increased very rapidly; many were initiated, both old and young. They built a large hall, but by reason of a defect in the cellar-wall it fell. It was rebuilt at a considerable expense, incurring a debt the burden of which had much to do with the disbanding of the division after an existence of about nine years. It was the means of reforming many. Prominent among its members were Jos. Franklin, Sr., Dr. Charles F. Clark, Samuel Hudson, William Fisher, D. Thackara, Joseph Garwood, G. V. Garwood, John E. King, Isaac Ballinger, etc.

The Independent Order of Good Templars organized in New York and New Jersey in 1851. Lodges were organized in Gloucester County as follows:

Eureka, No. 16	Newfield.
Unity, No. 26	Pennsgrove.
Sparkling, No. 42	Franklinville.
Malaga, No. 45	Malaga.
Bamart, No. 60	Swedesboro.
Crystal Spring, No. 71	Unionville.
Harrisonville, No. 77	Harrisonville.
Progress, No. 80	Mullica Hill.
Florence, No. 122	Mantua.
Go Ahead, No. 133	Clayton.
Paulsboro, No. 138	Paulsboro.
Concordia, No. 140	Glassboro.
Farmers', No. 144	Five Points.
Magnolia, No. 146	Clarksboro.
Williamstown, No. 194	Williamstown.
Duffield, No. 200	Huffville.

Cross Keys and Ewan's Mills, name and number unknown.

County deputies of the district lodges have been S. P. Haines, William McCullough, William Huffman, S. W. Fawcet, John S. Stanger, William B. Christine, Rev. R. W. Barnart. It is a secret order, but not generally beneficiary. Both sexes are admitted to membership. This order has been, and it is still, the means of much good, especially among the young, by the influence of proper associations, forming temperate habits, and giving tone to public sentiment.

The Gloucester County Temperance Alliance.—Pursuant to public notice, a meeting was called at the court-house, Woodbury, Sept. 19, 1872, at which it was resolved to organize a county alliance auxiliary to the State Temperance Alliance. An organization was effected by electing D. Thackara president; Rev. G. R. Snyder, secretary; S. P. Haines, treasurer; and one vice-president for each township or voting precinct in the county. The following officers have been elected annually from its organization until 1883:

D. Thackara, president, each year until the present; Secretaries, Rev. G. R. Snyder, W. C. Stokes, Dr. W. McGeorge, Dr. S. E. Newton, George H. Barker, and M. Ware Scott; Treasurers, S. P. Haines, M. W. Witcraft, J. D. Hoffman, J. C. Eastlack, Dr. W. McGeorge, and Joseph Morgan. Most of the vice-presidents have been noble, zealous, working men. Space, however, will not allow giving their names.

The Alliance has had the earnest co-operation of the ministers in the county, most of whom are members. In the organization of the Alliance there are three elements incorporated as a working power, namely,—reformatory, political, and legal.

1. The reformatory comes under the jurisdiction of the vice-presidents. It is their duty to see that lectures are delivered, and to arrange for the same, and assist the ministers in bringing the subject before the people, to do what they can towards reforming the inebriate, to see that the law is not violated in their districts, to report the same, if so, to the legal committee, and make quarterly reports to the Alliance.

2. Political. Believing that as long as the present license law exists, with the moneyed influence and interest to avert judgment and prevent the strict adherence to law, there are little hopes of abating the traffic very materially. If temperance laws are enacted there must be temperance men in the Legislature, and although it has not been the design of the Alliance to make a separate party or separate nominations when it could well be avoided, they do, however, obligate themselves to vote only for good temperance men, irrespective of party. They have, in some instances, nominated a separate ticket when not satisfied with the candidates in the field, or with those whom they were assured would be placed in nomination by the old parties, claiming the right to vote as their consciences dictated. This duty is in the hands of a political committee, invested with power to call conventions, to make nominations, etc., if they think it best for the cause of temperance and the good of the country to do so.

3. The legal committee, whose duty it is to see that no illegal license is obtained, and to oppose those where they are remonstrated against as not necessary for the public good, to prosecute all cases of violation

of law, when properly brought before them. They have power to employ counsel and to pay the same out of the funds of the Alliance. This committee was appointed March 12, 1874, Dr. W. McGeorge and Benjamin C. Tatem constituting the committee. Dr. W. McGeorge has been chairman of the committee up to the present, and has had most of the work to do. There have been associated with him Benjamin C. Tatem, S. P. Haines, William C. Stokes, Dr. G. W. Bailey, George H. Barker, and M. Ware Scott. The duties of this committee, although not very pleasant, have been faithfully and energetically performed. As near as can be ascertained, there have been forty-two indictments for violation of law that have been sustained, for which fines have accrued to the amount of one thousand one hundred and sixty-three dollars, besides court charges. Most of these have been prosecuted by the legal committee. In 1872, when the Alliance was organized, there were twenty-three licensed hotels in the county. Taking the census of 1870, with a population of twenty-one thousand five hundred and twenty seven, as a guide, there was one hotel to every nine hundred and thirty-six persons. In 1882 we had sixteen hotels in the county, and taking the census of 1880, which was twenty-five thousand eight hundred and eighty-six persons, makes one hotel to every sixteen hundred and eighteen persons. In addition to this there were, in 1872, many more illicit drinking-places than at present. This change in favor of temperance may be attributed largely to the work of the Alliance.

There have been some local temperance organizations worthy of note. A reform club was organized at Woodbury, in 1877, through the efforts of Mr. Osgood. It is religious and social in its meetings, and is depending very much upon divine help for success. It seeks to reform the inebriate, and to interest the young and lead them to adopt a sober, moral, and industrious life. It has been successful in reclaiming a number of those who were addicted to strong drink, and who are now active members in the club-meetings. There are several hundred names on the roll of membership, with an increasing interest. The names of the different presidents of the club are Caleb M. Risley, —— Johnson, M. Ware Scott, and Dr. W. A. Glover. A club has been organized at Williamstown, and it is in a flourishing condition.

A Women's Christian Temperance Union, with Mrs. William C. Stokes as president, was organized in Woodbury, Feb. 23, 1842, and one in Glassboro, February, 1883, with Mrs. Green as president. The women in these organizations are manifesting a great deal of zeal for the cause.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

Indian, Dutch, Swedish, and Old English Names of the Creeks that Empty into the Delaware from Gloucester County.—Mickle says, "It is important, in order to avoid confusion in reading the ancient historians and geographers of the Delaware, to remember that many localities have four or five different names, owing to the petty jealousy and bad taste of the Dutch, Swedes, and English, each of which people insisted on displacing the euphonious titles of the Indians, and applying its own new-fangled designations.

"OLDMAN'S CREEK, the south bound of Gloucester County, was called by the Indians *Kag-kik siz achens-sippus,—sippus* being in the Delaware language the word for river or creek. The Dutch and Swedes called it *Alderman's kilen, kil* in Dutch, and *kilen* in Swedish, meaning the same as *sippus*. The early English settlers named it Berkley River, in honor of the Proprietor, Lord Berkley; but it is often spelled in old laws *Barkley*. Finally, the present name came in vogue, it being a translation of the Dutch name Alderman's kilen.

"The RACCOON takes its title from the powerful tribe of *Naraticon* Indians, who once resided there, Naraticon being the Indian name, it seems, for the now canonized animal, the *raccoon*, which Kalm tells us formerly abounded in great numbers in that part of the country. The Indian name for this creek was *Naraticons-sippus*, or *Memirako*, which neither the Dutch nor the Swedes seem to have altered.

"The REPAUPO, according to Lindstrom's map, was called by the aborigines *Wivenski Sackoey-sippus*, and probably took its present title from the Swedish town of *Repaapo*.

"Great and Little Mantua Creeks are named," Smith tells us, "from the native word *manta*, which signifies a frog. The Indian tribe which resided here, and which had a branch about Burlington, is often mentioned in the old writers. De Vries calls them Indians of the Roodehoek, or Mantes; De Laet, the Mantaesy; and Plantagenet, the Manteses. They were a bloody people, and doubtless had a hand in the Graef Ernest tragedy, inasmuch as De Vries tells us that some of them boarded his yacht in the Timmerkill with the very jackets on which the murdered Virginians had worn. The Swedish name for Great Mantua Creek was *Makles-kylen*. The *Roode-hoek* mentioned by De Vries was BILLINGSPORT, *hoek* being the Dutch for point or hook. The Swedes called this place *Roder-udden*, the latter word bearing the same signification in Swedish as *hoek* in Dutch.

"The original name of WOODBURY CREEK was Piscozackasing, upon which neither the Dutch nor the Swedes attempted any other improvement than

the customary addition of *kyl*. It received its present English title from the town of Woodbury.

"TIMBER CREEK was called indiscriminately by the Dutch and Swedes *Tetamekanchz-kil, Aarwames, Tekoke,* and *Sassackon,* although in strictness each of these Indian names applied to a particular branch. The names *Gloucester River,* and *Big* and Little Timber Creek came in use very soon after the permanent settlement of the English. GLOUCESTER POINT was called *Tekaacho,* or *Hermaomissing,* and was justly considered, when the creeks above and below it were open, *'un grand cap'*. HOWELL'S COVE was called by the first English *Cork Cove,* and afterwards *Ladde's Cove.*

Trial of Singleton Mercer.—In the old court-house at Woodbury, forty years since, occurred the trial of Singleton Mercer for the murder of Hutchinson Heberton, who had abducted and seduced the sister of Mercer, then only sixteen years of age. Both families were residents of what was then known as Southwark, in Philadelphia, and both were reckoned among the aristocracy. Heberton was arrested, and the proposition was made to him to marry his victim, which he refused to do. Young Mercer, then not twenty years of age, challenged him to fight a duel, which he declined, and the brother, thus repulsed and driven to madness, threatened to take his life at the first opportunity. To escape his fate Heberton tried to fly from the city. He ordered a carriage, and attempted to cross the Camden ferry. Mercer, who was watching him, entered a cab, and ordered the driver to follow, and not lose sight of the carriage. While crossing the ferry, and when near the Camden shore, Mercer fired into the carriage from a six-barreled Colt's revolver four shots in quick succession, and one of these took effect in Heberton's heart, causing his death almost immediately. Camden County had not then been set off from Gloucester, and the trial took place at Woodbury. The State was represented by Judge T. P. Carpenter, of Camden, prosecuting attorney for the county, assisted by Attorney-General Molleson. Eminent counsel from Philadelphia and New Jersey conducted the defense, and through their strenuous efforts Mercer was acquitted. The case elicited great interest throughout the country, and the excitement in Philadelphia and in this vicinity during the trial was intense. The result was generally hailed with satisfaction.

A few years since Mr. Mercer, in response to an appeal to the North for aid, went to Norfolk, Va., as a volunteer nurse in the yellow fever then prevailing there, and fell a victim to the disease.

Manumission of Slaves.—Among the documents filed away in the office of the county clerk of Gloucester County may be found the following:

"GLOUCESTER COUNTY, *ss.*

"We do hereby Certify that on this Tenth Day of May, Anno Domini One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-Eight, Joseph Hugg, of the Town and County of Gloucester, brought before us, two of the Overseers of the poor of the said Town, and two of the Justices of the Peace of the said county, his Slave, named Berton, who, on view and examination, appears to us to be Sound in mind and not under any bodily incapacity of obtaining a support; and also is not under twenty-one years of Age, nor above thirty-five. In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands the Tenth day of May One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-Eight (1788).

"JOHN GLOVER, } *Overseers.*
"JOHN HERITAGE, }
"JOHN SPARKS, } *Justices.*"
"JOHN WILKINS, }

Accompanying this certificate is a deed of manumission, filed with thirty or forty others. The following is a copy of the one bearing the latest date:

"To all to whom these presents shall come or may concern, I, Simon Wilmer, Rector of the Swedish Lutheran Church at Swedesborough, in the County of Gloucester, and State of New Jersey, Send Greeting. Know ye that I, the said Simon Wilmer, for divers good causes and considerations thereunto moving, have and by these presents do hereby manumit and Set free my negro Slave, Lydia Bradley, of the age of thirty-seven years on Christmas day next ensuing the date hereof, she being at this time of sound mind and under no bodily incapacity of obtaining her support. So that neither I myself, my heirs, executors, and administrators can hereafter have claim or demand on the said Lydia, or her labour or services as a slave. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this seventeenth day of June, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty.

"S. WILMER.

"Sealed and delivered in presence of Tho. WILKINS, W. HARRISON."

The Repaupo Meadow Company was incorporated by an act of the Legislature passed Feb. 2, 1831. This act repealed an act for the same purpose which was passed June 4, 1787, and a supplement thereto passed Feb. 3, 1817. The law empowered the "owners and possessors of the meadow, marsh, and swamp lying on and adjoining Repaupo Creek in the county of Gloucester" to choose committee-men and managers, who were empowered "to erect, cast up, make, and complete good and sufficient banks, dams, flood-gates, sluices, and every other work necessary and proper to keep out the tide at all times" from such lands as were liable to be overflowed by the tide. It also authorized assessments upon the owners of lands thus reclaimed of such sums as were necessary to construct and keep in repair these works, and prescribed the methods by which the objects of the corporation were to be accomplished.

Under this and similar acts thousands of acres of tide marshes have been reclaimed and made arable.

The Population of Gloucester County at the commencement of each decade since 1783 has been as follows:

1790	13,363	1840	25,438
1800	16,115	1850	14,655
1810	19,744	1860	18,444
1820	23,071	1870	21,562
1830	28,431	1880	25,886

Of these aggregates there were of slaves in

1790	191	1820	39
1800	61	1830	4
1810	74		

CHAPTER XXXVII.

CITY OF WOODBURY.[1]

[In compiling a history of Woodbury City for this work, we are indebted to ex-Judge Benjamin F. Carter, of this town, for the many extracts we have been permitted to make from his history entitled "Woodbury and Vicinity."]

The town is located at the head of navigation on Woodbury Creek, eight miles south from Camden, thirty-nine from Trenton, one hundred and forty-five from Washington, D. C., and is the county-seat of Gloucester County. The court-house was built here in 1787, over one hundred years after the place was settled. The county clerk and surrogate's offices were built in 1820, all of which are still occupied for the purposes for which they were erected, and an addition to the rear of the clerk's office was built in 1873.

Woodbury was settled as early as 1681, or about the time of the settlement of Philadelphia, by a brother of Richard Wood, a native of Bury, in Lancashire, England. John C. Smallwood said that in looking over various surveys he could not find the time when "Woodbury Creek" was not so called. The Indian name was "Piscoyaekasingz-kill," which Smallwood finds as far back as 1681. Such being the case, Woodbury must have been settled at that date, and in all probability some time previous. If such was the case, then it was not named after, or in honor of Jonathan, or some other Wood that came here in 1684, as is claimed by "Historical Collections of New Jersey." However this may be, it is very evident that Richard Wood settled about a mile farther down the creek, in the middle of the year 1681, and that his brother, whatever his name might have been, came here the same year, and located upon land now covered by the city of Woodbury, and from him, and the place whence he came, the creek and town were named.

The Christian name of the brother of Richard Wood is not given, but Judge Carter has reason to believe it was either Henry or Jonathan. In 1688 four hundred and thirty-two acres of land on Woodbury Creek was surveyed to Jonathan Wood. Mr. Smallwood also informed Judge Carter that from a copy of records he learned that the "Woods" came from a place in England called "Bury."

For nearly or quite a century following the settlement of the place we are left in the dark as to who came, and when or where they settled, if they did settle at Woodbury. There is no doubt, however, that the many attractions in this immediate locality induced more persons than Mr. Wood to make this beautiful and healthful locality their home, though then in the forest.

We will, therefore, board the limited express train "Time," and quickly pass along down to the last quarter of the next century, when we shall find that Woodbury had become a place of historic interest. During the last hundred years many of the subjects of the crown had crossed the deep deep sea, and sniffed the fresh, invigorating air of freedom, and had fully decided to cast off the yoke of British oppression and unjust taxation, and become free men indeed. All are by this time familiar with the scenes that followed the declaration of independence and of war, and during that period Woodbury became one of the strategetic points or outposts of the British army.

Woodbury in the Wars of 1776 and 1812.—During the Revolutionary war Brig.-Gen. Silas Newcomb was stationed in Woodbury for a time, in charge of three hundred of the State militia, by order of Governor Livingston. He wrote from here to the Governor, August, 1777, asking "Whether, as the movements of the enemy are so precarious, the orders given me might not be more discretionary, as I am always on the spot, and the distance so great that the service might suffer before proper orders could be procured from your Excellency?" He asks for directions as to the manner in which certain cases shall be tried. It appears that three inhabitants of Cumberland County had been favoring the designs of the British, and that they had been on board the enemy's ships; had met the enemy on shore, and treated with him; and that they had laid a plan to seize upon Gen. Newcomb in the night, and take him on board the enemy's ships. He asks whether, if previous to trial they are willing to go on board the Continental fleet, they may be permitted to do so? Gen. Newcomb received a reply from Governor Livingston, then at Haddonfield, speaking of the bravery of the militia and the terror they were to the enemy, and thought they would "be of essential service in opposing the progress of the enemy towards Philadelphia, and orders those at Woodbury, under command of Capt. Potter, to march to help reinforce the army under the command of his Excellency George Washington." The Governor compliments Gen. Newcomb, and thinks "his presence will be necessary in the State, in case the enemy attempts to ravage our coasts."

Oct. 22, 1777, the battle of Red Bank was fought, and many of the wounded Hessians were brought to Woodbury, and cared for in the old brick schoolhouse on Delaware Street, where many of them died, and were buried in the northerly part of the grounds known as the "Strangers' Burying-Ground."

During the winter of 1777, Lord Cornwallis was at Gloucester with five thousand troops collecting provisions for the British army, and for a time in Woodbury, with quite a large body of troops. His headquarters were in the dwelling now owned and occupied by the family of the late Amos Campbell, Esq. The soldiers pried open the doors and cupboards with

[1] By W. H. Shaw.

their bayonets, marks of which still remain upon the furniture.

The encampment of the British in Woodbury at that time was between Cooper and Bank Streets, about where the West Jersey Railroad is now located, and a battery was stationed near the Friends' meeting-house.

Like many other towns, considered at the time of some military importance by each army, Woodbury was occupied by both alternately.

We will now pass over another quarter of a century, and we find the British lion again aroused, and again trying to coerce his Yankee son into submission. At this time Woodbury had grown to the estate of manhood, and resisted his majesty's demand by raising a company of infantry for the war of 1812, called "The Blues of Gloucester County," of which Robert L. Armstrong, a prominent lawyer of that day, was the captain. He was the father of the late Robert L. Armstrong, of Woodbury. Samuel L. Howell was first lieutenant, and Randall Sparks second lieutenant; Henry Roe, Jr., was ensign, and John W. Mickle, of Camden, was a non-commissioned officer.

Among the enlisted men from Woodbury were Simon Sparks, Samuel Cole, Joseph Scott, William Scott, William Roe, Robert Roe, John Simmerman, Aaron M. Wilkins, and Charles Wilkins. A well-known citizen of Woodbury, Thomas Jefferson Cade, was the "drummer boy."

He was also with the company encamped at Billingsport, and afterwards was with a company at Cape May, of which his father, John Cade, was captain.

A company of cavalry was also raised at Woodbury during the war of 1812, of which the late Judge John Moore White was captain, and Isaac Browning, father of ex-Sheriff Joshua Browning, was first lieutenant.

Woodbury in 1815.—At that date (1815) the second little misunderstanding between the mother-country and her independent son had just come to a satisfactory termination as far as the son was concerned, and Woodbury, with the rest of the nation, was rejoicing at the happy termination of the difficulties. Bonfires were lighted, speeches were made, and a jubilant feeling pervaded the whole community. Among the prominent lawyers residing here at that time were Gen. Frank Davenport, Robert Pierson, John Moore White, Elias D. Woodruff, Robert L. Armstrong, and Isaac W. Crane, who, with the community generally, took part in the jubilee.

Woodbury at that early date had not assumed the dignity or proportions of a city, and all there was of the town lay along either side of what is now Broad Street, except two or three houses down what is now Delaware Street. The surrogate and clerk's offices were then in the court-house, and the sheriff, like that official of old in some other counties, carried his office in his hat. Although the population of the town was small compared with the present, yet four taverns seemed to be necessary to accommodate the traveling and local trade. These old hostelries were kept by Jesse Smith, Randall Sparks, John Dyer, and Samuel H. Runyan.

The merchants at that time were William Sailer, Caldwell Fisher, Thomas Saunders, James Saunders, William and James Roe, and Job Brown.

The physicians of Woodbury in 1815 were Thomas Hendy, and Drs. Ayres and Hopkins. Dr. Fithian, who was afterwards prominently identified with the interests of Woodbury, had not then located here.

The carpenters were John Zane, Amos Campbell, Jacob Medara, and John and James Sterling. The blacksmiths were Isaac Ballinger, Daniel J. Packer, Samuel Wheaton, and David Carson. The wheelwrights were William Hopper, Amos Archer, Ira Allen, and Joseph D. Pedrick. John Simmerman, Benjamin Whitaker, James Dorman, and William Scott were the cabinet-makers; Oliver Davis and Simon Sparks, the shoemakers; and William Crump, John Gibson, and John S. Silley were the village tailors. The stone- and brick-masons were Apollo Woodward and a man by the name of Page, while the saddle- and harness-makers were Martin Stille and Samuel Reeve.

Charles Ogden was then the county clerk and postmaster, and James Matlack, surrogate and justice of the peace. The sheriff in 1815 was Joseph V. Clark, of Clarksboro, a small hamlet then known by the name of "Death of the Fox," that being the sign on the village tavern.

The quality of the religious element of the town in 1815 was probably as good as at present, yet the variety, that gives spice to many things, was not as great as now, there being then only the Friends and Presbyterians to enjoy the comforts of religion, while to-day there are eight or nine denominations of Christian worshipers. There was, however, a dilapidated building standing in "Jericho Lane," as it was called, that had been occupied at some former period by the Methodists. In 1815 the Deptford free school for boys was taught by Samuel Webster, and the academy by William Rafferty, or Nathaniel Green Todd, both Presbyterian clergymen.

The taverns in those days were places of resort for farmers at certain seasons of the year, and for many of the settlers on Saturdays or Saturday afternoons, which were devoted to gatherings at these places, not for any pecuniary benefit that might arise therefrom, but to participate in and enjoy the "sport." Among the sports of the pioneer were horse-racing, wrestling, quoit-pitching, and occasionally a trial of the "manly art." Almost all kinds of liquors were cheap in those days, and it would take an ordinary man nearly all day to get in the same condition in which the sweet singer of Israel was often found. The principal beverage in those days was New England rum, known throughout this section as "Boston Particular," a beverage that was harmless, yet quite

exhilarating in its effect. General training was the "big day" for Woodbury. The officers would appear with their gaudy uniforms and equipments, while the private soldiers would appear in their every-day clothes, some with an old "flint-lock" musket, some with rifles, and some with cornstalks in place of either; and many of the soldiers would appear in their bare feet, which gave the troops of that day the name of "barefoot militia." The wars were over, and they stood not upon ceremony any longer.

In 1815 there were only seventy-one dwellings in Woodbury, and among them were those of James Roe, John C. Smallwood, John M. Watson, John Mickle, Robert K. Matlack, Thomas Jefferson Cade, Dr. Benjamin P. Howell, and the following

Pioneer Dwelling-Houses in Woodbury.—The oldest dwelling-house now standing in the city of Woodbury is the Joseph Franklin residence, on Broad Street. Its style belongs to the better class of houses built here in the early part of the last century.

The next in order of age is the dwelling occupied by John M. Saunders, built in 1762. This was formerly the residence of Samuel Mickle, who was, in his day, much esteemed for his integrity, exactness, and promptness as an executor, administrator, guardian, etc.

The Joseph Paul house is next in age. This house was for many years the home of those much-loved and highly-respected citizens, Michael C. and Mary R. Fisher. It was built in 1763. Following this is the residence now occupied by John S. Jessup, Esq., which was built in 1765. The present residence of John C. Smallwood was built in 1766.

Balcony House.—Among the pioneer landmarks in Woodbury that have been removed to make room for something more modern, was an old brick building known as the "Balcony" House, that stood on the site now occupied by the soldiers' monument. It was so named because of an elevated veranda in front of the first story, which had the appearance of a balcony.

The corner of this house was the point of departure in the description of the original county lot purchased from Bispham. The old Balcony House was removed when the county clerk's office was built, in 1820.

Woodbury Incorporated as a Borough.—In 1854 Woodbury was incorporated as a borough, and at the first town-meeting James L. Gibbs was elected mayor, and for Council, David J. Griscom, William E. Cooper, Thomas D. Clark, Benjamin Schroyer, Benjamin Lord, and Benjamin F. Carter. For clerk, John Starr. Of these only two are living. The population then was about thirteen hundred.

Ogden Fund.—In 1863 the late venerable Joseph Ogden left by will to the borough one thousand dollars, for the purpose of creating a fund for the support of indigent women residing in the town.

Woodbury Incorporated as a City.—The following is a copy of the act incorporating the city of Woodbury:

"1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey*, That all that part of the township of Deptford, known as the Borough of Woodbury, lying and being in the county of Gloucester, beginning in the middle of Woodbury creek, at a station twenty-five feet westerly (at right angles) of the course produced of the westerly line of Sidney Dyer's lot, on the Red Bank turnpike road, and from thence northeasterly, the same course of and parallel with said line, running twenty-five feet westerly thereof, through lands of William R. Tatum, until it strikes land late Anna Howell's; thence easterly along the southerly line of said Howell's land and E. Mann's lot to the line of Samuel H. Ladd's land; thence southerly along the line between the lands of said Ladd and late E. Burson's to a corner between said Ladd, Burson, and John W. Cloud; thence southwesterly along the line between said Burson, John W. Cloud, and Samuel P. Watkins, to the line of other land of Samuel P. Watkins; thence southerly along the line between said Watkins and L. Cloud, to a corner between them at the head of a branch; thence down the main water course of said branch to the middle of Woodbury creek aforesaid; thence up the middle of said creek, crossing the Good Intent turnpike, to the corner of Lewis Lardner's and late Joseph Iszard's land; thence southwesterly along the line between said Lardner and others, and continuing on the same course thereof, through lands of William Griscom and late Wm. Dickerson, crossing the Egg Harbor road, Kester's branch and the Glassboro road to the line between said Dickerson and lands of Joseph W. Reeves; thence westerly along said line to the corner between Susan W. Garrigues and late D. B. Cooper; thence southerly along the line between said Garrigues and Cooper, and continuing the same course through said Cooper's land to a point in the old northerly line of formerly Paul Cooper's land; thence westerly along on said old line to a corner of William Knight's land, standing a little westerly or southwesterly of William Atkinson's house; thence northerly and westerly along the easterly and northerly lines of said Knight's land, and along the old line between said Knight and late A. Woodward's lands till it comes in range of a certain line between the lands of Joseph Tatum, Jeptha Abbott, John H. Bradway, and lands now or late J. M. White's on the one side, and the said Joseph Tatum, Thomas Glover, and Robert K. Neff on the other side; thence on the course of and along said line northeasterly to Delaware Street, and continuing on the same course, crossing said street and through lands of John S. Twells to the middle of Woodbury creek aforesaid; thence up the middle of said creek to the place of beginning; shall be and is hereby erected into a city, which shall be called and known by the name of 'The City of Woodbury,' and the inhabitants thereof shall be and are hereby incorporated by the name of 'The Mayor and Council of the City of Woodbury,' and by that name they and their successors forever shall and may have perpetual succession; shall be persons in law capable of suing and being sued, pleading and being impleaded, answering and being answered unto, defending and being defended in all manner of actions, suits, complaints, matters, and causes whatever; may have a corporate seal, and alter the same at their pleasure, and may by their corporate name aforesaid, purchase, receive, hold, and convey any estate, real or personal, for the use of said corporation."

Under this act, which was approved March 16, 1870, the Council of the city of Woodbury met at the court-house on the evening of March 21, 1871, at seven o'clock, when all the members were present, viz., John H. Bradway, Benjamin W. Cloud, J. Palmer Fullerton, George E. Harris, John M. Henderson, Thomas B. Joslin, Daniel J. Packer, Charles W. Starr, and Samuel W. Stokes.

Having subscribed to and taken the official oath or affirmation required by said act before Alexander Wentz, mayor, they proceeded to organize as the Council of the city of Woodbury for the ensuing year. Thomas Brooks Joslin was unanimously chosen president, and, after returning thanks for the honor conferred, he called the Council to order and declared it ready for the transaction of business.

The following was announced as the list of officers elected at the first annual city election, held on Wednesday, the 15th day of March, 1871:

Mayor, Alexander Wentz.
Council, John H. Bradway, Benjamin W. Cloud, J. Palmer Fullerton, George E. Harris, John M. Henderson, Thomas B. Joslin, Daniel J. Packer, Charles W. Starr, Samuel W. Stokes.
Chosen Freeholders, John I. Estell, John M. Saunders.
Assessor, James H. Pierson.
Collector, Adon W. Cattell.
City Clerk, George E. Pierson.
Judges of Election, Edward W. Clayton, Samuel H. Kirby, M. Ware Scott.
Commissioners of Appeals, David M. Redfield, Joseph Tatum, Ira D. Williams.
Marshal, William Watkins.
Overseers of Poor, William Scott, John Clark.
Pound Keeper, William H. Clark.

The Council was divided by lot into three classes, as provided by law, when the following-named persons drew for the terms named:

To serve one year, J. Palmer Fullerton, Charles W. Starr, John H. Bradway; to serve two years, Samuel W. Stokes, Thomas B. Joslin, Benjamin W. Cloud; to serve three years, John M. Henderson, George E. Harris, Daniel J. Packer.

At the meeting of the Council held April 4, 1871, the following appointments were made:

City Solicitor, James Moore; City Surveyor, Samuel H. Ladd.

The following is a complete list of mayors, Council, city clerks, assessors, collectors, chosen freeholders, and marshals from 1872 to the present time:

MAYORS.

1872. Alexander Wentz.
1873–74. James H. Pierson.
1875–76. William D. Scott.
1877–78. Wallace McGeorge.
1879–82. Lewis M. Green.

COUNCIL.

1872. For three years, John H. Bradway, J. Palmer Fullerton, Charles W. Starr; for two years, Thomas P. Mathers.
1873. Benjamin W. Cloud, Thomas B. Joslin, Samuel W. Stokes.
1874. John M. Henderson, Thomas P. Mathers, Henry R. Russell.
1875. Samuel H. Ladd, Lewis M. Green, Ner Sterling.
1876. George G. Green, George W. Cattell, Nathan Allen.
1877. For three years, John I. Estell, Jacob B. Glover, Daniel R. Gardiner; for one year, Amos Thorp.
1878. Amos Thorp, Samuel H. Ladd, Charles Walton.
1879. John S. Jessup, Wallace McGeorge, George G. Green.
1880. Edwin L. Hall, W. Harrison Livermore, Edward W. Clayton.
1881. Harry A. Flanigen, Thomas P. Smith, Charles Walton.
1882. George G. Green, Jeptha Abbott, John S. Jessup, and Israel C. Voorhies, elected for two years to fill vacancy occasioned by death of H. A. Flanigen.

CITY CLERKS.

1872–78. George E. Pierson.
1879–82. Robert S. Clymer.

ASSESSORS.

1872–74. James H Pierson.
1875–82. Jesse C. Chew.

COLLECTORS.

1872–75. Adon W. Cattell.
1876–82. Charles W. Starr.

CHOSEN FREEHOLDERS.

1872–73. John M. Saunders.
John I. Estell.
1874–80. John M. Saunders.
Charles S. Knisell.
1881–82. Charles S. Knisell.
Samuel Hopkins.

MARSHALS.

1872–77. William Watkins.
1878–82. Adon W. Cattell.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1881. W. Harrison Livermore.
William Watkins, Sr.
1882. William Watkins, Sr.

SOCIETIES AND CORPORATIONS.

Fox Hunting Club. — There was established in Woodbury, in 1776, a "Fox Hunting Club" that in its day became quite famous. Among its members were some of the most prominent citizens of the county, and of Philadelphia. The chase lasted from one to six hours, and sometimes hot pursuits were made, extending over a vast extent of country, for eight or ten hours after an old, straightforward, fleet-running fox. In 1798 one of the hunters in the chase carried the pack of hounds in full cry to Salem, a distance of upwards of thirty miles. The farmers hailed the huntsman and hounds as friends, their stock suffering so much from these animals, and permitted the hunters to traverse their fields and woods unmolested, after and before the time for tilling the land.

One of the most noted members of this club was Jonas Cattell. He was more than six feet in height, and of a very strong and vigorous constitution, the result of a life of temperance and wholesome exercise. He pursued the chase on foot, and when the riders, horses, and hounds were tired he did not appear to be fatigued. He once, when fifty years of age, outran an Indian in a trial of speed from Mount Holly to Woodbury, a distance of twenty-two miles. On another occasion, for a wager, he went on foot from Woodbury to Cape Island, a distance of eighty miles, in one day, delivered a letter, and returned next day with an answer.

Samuel Morris, of Philadelphia, was president of the club. The Revolutionary war for a time put a stop to the chase, when Samuel Morris, as its captain, and twenty-two of its members formed the "First Troop of Philadelphia City Cavalry." They nearly all served faithfully in the troop during the campaign of 1776–77. After the war the club was revived, and had an existence, in all, of over half a century.

Of the members from Philadelphia was the once efficient mayor, Gen. Robert Wharton, and from Woodbury were Gen. F. Davenport, John Lawrence, Esq., Capt. James B. Cooper, Capt. Samuel Whitall, Col. Heston, Col. Joshua Howell, Samuel Harrison, Esq., and ex-sheriff Jesse Smith, Esq.

Woodbury Library Company.—This company was instituted in 1794, and incorporated in 1814. It was first known as the "Union Library of Woodbury." In 1872 it contained one thousand volumes of well-selected and valuable books. The original membership embraced, as does the present, many of the leading citizens of the city. Jacob Wood was the first librarian, and Michael C. Fisher treasurer.

Many of the names are still familiar; such as Saunders, Wood, Whitall, Wilkins, Ward, Cooper, Reeves, Mickle, Tatum, Roe, Stevens, Howell, Brown, Matlack, Hugg, Harkee, Davenport, West, Caldwell, Rulon, Sparks, Jaggard, Webster, and Fisher. For a number of years the library was kept in the court-house, and was afterwards removed to its present location in the town hall.

Whirligig Society.—"At an annual Meeting of the Inhabitants of the Township of Deptford, held the 8th day of March, 1809—The following by Law was moved by Oliver Davis and seconded by Job Brown, and carryed.

"Resolved that a Committee of 15 members be appointed, under the name of the *Whirligig society*, with authority to suppress all riots, and Whirligig all Gamblers, Showmen and such characters as are commonly styled *fair plays;* that may happen to intrude upon the peaceable, moral and respectable inhabitants of the town of Woodbury, as has been done heretofore to their great detriment and degradation. And that the following persons be appointed for the ensuing year:

"1. Oliver Davis, Pres't.
2. Simon Sparks.
3. Samuel Ladd.
4. Mark Brown.
5. John Shivers.
6. Joseph Hilman.
7. David Daniels.
8. Abel Rulon.
9. Samuel Estlack.
10. Robert Roe.
11. William Simson.
12. Daniel Packer.
13. Enoch R. Allen.
14. Samuel Wheaton.
15. Job Brown, Secretary.

"A true Copy from the minutes.

"DAVID C. WOOD, *Clk.*"

Woodbury Lodge, No. 54, I. O. of O. F., was instituted in Woodbury, N. J., Feb. 4, 1847, with the following charter members, who were the first officers, viz.: Charles Sterling, N. G.; John G. Garwood, V. G.; Joseph Franklin, Sec.; Joseph R. Fisher, Rec. Sec.; and John Eyles, Treas.

The lodge is the owner of a valuable property on Delaware Street, in which the lodge-rooms are located, which returns an annual rent of three hundred dollars. The lodge, financially, is in a very prosperous condition, having a large fund at interest, also receiving quite a revenue from four other societies for rent, etc.

The regular meetings of the lodge are held on Monday evening of each week. Present membership, one hundred and twenty. Present officers, September, 1882: Edward C. Cattell, N. G.; Joseph W. Merritt, V. G.; Nelson W. Sparks, Sec.; Charles W. Sayre, Rec. Sec.; Joseph Carter, P. G., Treas.

Florence Lodge, No. 87, F. and A. M.—At the Eighty-first Annual Communication of the M. W. Grand Lodge of F. and A. M., held at Trenton on the 23d day of January, 1868, a warrant was granted to form a new lodge at Woodbury, Gloucester Co., N. J., to be called Florence Lodge, No. 87. On the 20th of February, 1868, the lodge was set to work, in Odd-Fellows' Hall, Delaware Street (where it has since continued to meet).

The following officers were installed, and constituted the entire membership of the lodge at that time: W. M., Benjamin W. Cloud; S. W., Tyler R. Blake; J. W., William N. Angle; Treas., Moses Atkinson; Sec., Edward H. Stokes; Chaplain, Rev. William H. Jeffreys; S. D., Samuel S. Norcross; J. D., Aaron C. Johnson; Tyler, Thomas J. Harrison.

Since the organization of the lodge, nine members have become so by affiliation, and sixty-six by regular election by ballot and advancement in the degrees. Of these, one has been suspended for U. C., five for non-payment of dues, seven have withdrawn by demit, and three deceased, leaving the present membership sixty-eight. Communications have been held regularly, and the lodge is enjoying a good degree of prosperity.

The regular communications of the lodge are held on the first and third Wednesday evenings of each month, in Odd-Fellows' Hall, Delaware Street. Past Masters: Benjamin W. Cloud, 1868–70; Frederic E. Knorr, 1871; George E. Pierson, 1872–74; Hiram B. Vanneman, 1875; John M. Henderson, 1876; W. Harrison Livermore, 1877; Jacob Muller, 1878; Samuel H. Ladd, 1879; A. S. Barber, Jr., 1880; Jacob H. Bibo, 1881.

Mariola Lodge, No. 43, K. of P.[1]—This lodge was instituted at Woodbury, N. J., on the afternoon of April 2, 1868, by Samuel Read, Grand Chancellor, and afterwards the first Supreme Chancellor of the World, with the following-named persons as charter members: James H. Pierson, Adon W. Cattell, Branson L. Ore, T. Brooke Joslin, George E. Pierson, Benjamin C. Packer, Benjamin S. Thackara, John Barber, Samuel S. Sharp, Thomas B. Mathers, Michael Hartzell, William Milligan, Benjamin C. Tatem, John L. C. Tatem, Charles T. Molony, Edward Ballinger, Barclay Mankin, Ira D. Williams.

The first officers were as follows: V. P., Benjamin C. Tatem; W. C., Thomas B. Joslin; V. C., Aden W. Cattell; R. S., George E. Pierson; F. S., John L. C. Tatem; Banker, Thomas R. Mathers; Guide, James H. Pierson; I. S., Edward Ballinger; O. S., Ira D. Williams.

From the date of the institution of the lodge it has received a strong and faithful membership, enrolling upon its roster many of the best citizens of the city and county. During this time it has received by initiation nearly or quite two hundred and fifty, and granted cards of dismission to members for the purpose of organizing Concordia Lodge at Mantua, Logan Lodge at Bridgeport, Welcome Lodge at Paulsboro, and Jefferson Lodge at Hurffville.

Financially, Mariola is one of the strongest lodges in the city, having received into her treasury nearly fifteen thousand dollars since the organization in April, 1868. This sum has accrued from weekly dues, funeral assessments, profits on excursions, and income arising from investments. After paying out nearly eleven thousand dollars for rent, salaries, dues to Grand Lodge, sick benefits, funeral benefits, and incidentals, there is still in the treasury, of cash and securities, a little over four thousand dollars.

[1] By George E. Pierson.

The following deceased members of the lodge have been buried with the honors of the order:

John Barber, by profession a civil engineer, died at Port Deposit, Md., of hemorrhage of the lungs, May 14, 1870, aged thirty-five years. He was buried in the Presbyterian cemetery at Woodbury.

Joseph D. Ogden, by occupation a coal merchant, died in Philadelphia, Pa., of consumption, May 12, 1871, aged forty years. He was buried in the Episcopal cemetery at Swedesboro.

Edward S. Packer, auctioneer, died in Woodbury, N. J., of typhoid fever, Feb. 4, 1872, aged forty-three years. He was buried in Friends' burying-ground, Woodbury, N. J.

Benjamin Cloud, Jr., farmer, died in Woodbury, N. J., of consumption, Nov. 21, 1872, aged forty-one years. He was buried in the Methodist cemetery near Woodbury.

George Ward, farmer, died in Deptford township, N. J., of consumption, Feb. 15, 1873, aged twenty-nine years. He was buried in the Friends' burying-ground, Woodbury, N. J.

Edward R. Snyder, wheelwright, died in Woodbury, N. J., of diabetes, March 6, 1873, aged forty-three years. He was buried in the Presbyterian cemetery at Woodbury, N. J.

Stevenson Leslie, farmer, died suddenly of apoplexy, at Blackwoodtown, N. J., June 30, 1873, aged thirty-four years. He was buried in the Presbyterian cemetery at Blackwoodtown.

Jared A. Parvin, pilot and hotel-keeper, died at Gloucester City, N. J., of consumption, Dec. 22, 1873, aged forty years, and was buried in Evergreen Cemetery, near Camden, N. J.

Jonathan G. Fidler, locomotive engineer, died at Woodbury, N. J., of consumption and injuries received by the explosion of a locomotive boiler, Feb. 12, 1874, aged thirty-seven years, and was buried at Dennisville, Cape May Co., N. J.

Ner Sterling, master carpenter, died at Woodbury, N. J., of consumption, April 28, 1876, aged fifty years, and was buried in the Methodist cemetery near Woodbury, N. J.

Samuel H. Ward, P. C., farmer, died at Woodbury, N. J., of consumption, May 15, 1880, aged thirty-nine years, and was buried in Eglington Cemetery, at Clarksboro, N. J.

Edward Low, hotel-keeper, died at Barnsboro, N. J., of a dropsical affection, July 5, 1880, aged fifty-two years, and was buried in the Presbyterian cemetery at Woodbury, N. J.

Edward Ballinger, died June 3, 1881, of chronic laryngitis, at Woodbury, N. J.; buried in the Methodist cemetery at Mantua, N. J.

Benjamin C. Packer, died Sept. 18, 1881, in Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia, from injuries received while in the discharge of his duties as baggage-master on the West Jersey Railroad. He was buried in Eglington Cemetery, Clarksboro, N. J.

Thomas A. Chambers, died in Philadelphia, Pa., May 8, 1882, of hemorrhage of the lungs, and was buried in Haddonfield, N. J.

The lodge responded with alacrity with voluntary contributions in aid of the many sufferers by the great fire in Chicago; also at a later period she extended a helping hand to the yellow fever victims of the South, and upon other occasions Mariola has not been lacking in her acts of charity to suffering humanity when application was made in due form.

Among the membership of the lodge can be found men of the various trades and professions, county and State officials, and last, but not least, she has furnished officials for the Grand and Supreme Lodges in the persons of Thomas B. Joslin, Benjamin C. Tatem, and James H. Pierson.

Past Grand Chancellors: Thomas Brooke Joslin, James H. Pierson.

Past Chancellors in good standing: Benjamin C. Tatem, Ira D. Williams, George W. Cattell, George E. Pierson, Edward W. Clayton, Barclay Mankin, Thomas R. Clayton, Elias H. Osborn, Edward C. Talman, William Milligan, Samuel S. Sharp, Elijah A. English, Charles Owen, Joseph C. Watson, Jacob Muller, A. Hoodless Locke, William Augustus Glover, Edward C. Cattell, Charles S. Jones, Thomas Glover, Jr., Joseph S. Eldridge, Thomas J. Savage, Robert C. Page, Eli Eldridge, William A. Cook, Charles Carr, Joseph A. Moore, J. Wood Hannold.

Past Chancellors suspended: Aden W. Cattell, Thomas P. Mathers.

Past Chancellors deceased: Edward Ballinger, Benjamin C. Packer, Samuel H. Ward.

The regular meetings of the lodge are held on Thursday evening of each week, in Odd-Fellows' Hall, on Delaware Street.

The elective officers for 1882 were Robert S. Clymer, C. C.; Nelson W. Sparks, V. C.; Alfred L. Black, Prelate; George E. Pierson, K. of R. and S.; George W. Cattell, M. of F.; William Milligan, M. of E.; and C. Selden Johnson, M. at A.

Woodbury Loan Association.[1]—At the one hundred and twenty-third regular monthly meeting of the board of directors of the Woodbury Real Estate and Mutual Loan Association, held on Wednesday evening, July 13, 1881, in Room No. 1, Green's Block, the stock of the first series was declared to have reached the matured value of two hundred dollars per share. This much-desired result has been accomplished by regular consecutive payments of one dollar per month on each share for a period of ten years and three months. By the above action, bonds and mortgages amounting to twenty-three thousand dollars will be released and canceled in favor of stockholders who have borrowed on their stock, and ten thousand six hundred dollars will be paid to other stockholders who have not taken loans on their shares. Of the

[1] By George E. Pierson.

latter amount, four thousand two hundred dollars were paid at once at the above meeting, and the remainder will be paid promptly in the course of two or three months. Fifteen persons will have incumbrances removed from their properties, and seventeen others will be paid cash for their unpledged stock, thus adding greatly to the comfort and prosperity of many industrious and worthy mechanics, laborers, and other persons.

The success which has attended the operations of this association since its organization may give interest to a brief notice of its history and business during the last ten years. The first meeting to consider the formation of the association was held April 12, 1871, James H. Pierson acting as chairman, and George E. Harris officiating as secretary, when sufficient encouragement was given the enterprise to warrant further efforts towards organization. Other preliminary meetings were held April 22d and 29th, presided over by George E. Harris, with Edwin Stokes as secretary. At each of these meetings shares of stock were subscribed, and a constitution and by-laws were adopted April 29, 1871, which has since been changed and amended, as experience demonstrated was necessary, from time to time. A permanent organization was effected May 5, 1871, by the election of the following officers: President, George E. Harris; Vice-President, John H. Bradway; Secretary, George E. Pierson; Treasurer, Samuel W. Stokes; Solicitor, James Moore; Directors, Stephen McHenry, William Wade Griscom, James H. Pierson, Edwin Stokes, John M. Henderson; Auditors, John S. Jessup, Henry R. Russell, Adon W. Cattell.

The first collection of dues was made at this meeting, and amounted to four hundred and eighteen dollars. The first sale of loans took place June 7, 1871, when one thousand dollars was sold to Thomas R. Clayton, at a premium of twenty per cent. This loan was secured on a new house and lot situated immediately opposite the railroad depot, which property has since been sold to George C. Green, Esq., by Mr. Clayton, at a handsome increase over the original cost. This loan was allowed to remain, and is among those now canceled. The payments made thereon were six hundred and fifteen dollars for monthly dues and six hundred and seventy-five dollars and seventy-nine cents for interest, making twelve hundred and ninety dollars and seventy-nine cents as the total amount paid to liquidate the debt of one thousand dollars originally created by the mortgage. If eight hundred dollars, the amount actually received after the premium was deducted on the above loan, had been borrowed at the same time in the ordinary way for a period of ten years and one month, the real length of time the money was used, the result would have been as follows when the time arrived to pay the debt: Principal, $800; seven years and one month's interest at seven per cent., $396.66; three years' interest at six per cent., $144, making a total of $1340.66, and showing a difference in favor of the association of $49.87. This comparison will hold good with all other loans, the difference being against or in favor of the borrower, as the premium paid might be higher or lower than on the loan here referred to.

Since the organization of the association, up to and including the July payment of this year, the amount of business transacted will be shown by the following statement:

Receipts.

For monthly dues	$146,483.50
" interest on loans	33,481.85
" fines on arrearages	1,052.03
" premiums on new shares	253.59
" loans repaid by borrowers	26,900.00
" loans collected by foreclosure	4,659.39
" rent from properties	464.83
" sale of properties	2,007.00
" tax returned	9.46
Total	$215,311.65

Disbursements.

For loans to stockholders	$130,232.88
" withdrawal of shares	70,054 80
" expenses of all kinds	3,503.78
" taxes on securities	3,281.13
" return of premiums on repaid loans	1,625.03
" interest on advance payments	186.39
" purchase of properties and costs	2,172.19
" payment of matured shares	4,200.00
" balance in treasurer's hands	55.45
Total	$215,311 65

As may be noticed from the above statement, the association has been very fortunate in its investments, having only been compelled to purchase three properties to avoid losses, one of which has since been disposed of, while the other two are yet owned by it, their combined value being about two thousand five hundred dollars. Less than one thousand dollars loss has been sustained during the whole time, in the general depreciation of real estate which prevailed for several years during its history, and less than five thousand dollars has been collected by foreclosures in addition to the three properties purchased at sheriff's sale.

Eleven series of stock have been issued, one at the beginning of each year in May, the number in each being as follows: First series, 483 shares; second, 226; third, 310; fourth, 223; fifth, 276; sixth, 271; seventh, 350; eighth, 364; ninth, 593; tenth, 549; eleventh, 436; making the total issue in all series amount to 4081 shares. These numbers have all been decreased, however, by withdrawals and forfeitures.

The rate of interest on loans was seven per cent. per annum until changed by the State law in 1878, since which time it has been six per cent. The highest premium ever paid for money was twenty-six and one-half per cent., and the lowest one per cent. The premiums have averaged about eleven per cent. on the total amount of sales since organization.

After the first series has been fully paid and canceled, the association will still contain ten series, comprising eighteen hundred and fifty-six shares, with assets amounting to over ninety thousand dollars, and a membership of three hundred and forty-

eight stockholders. Loans will be sold at each regular monthly meeting, and a new series will probably be issued yearly hereafter.

The following is a brief reference to the time of service of the various officers of the association, all of whom are still living except Messrs. Harris, Moore, and Ballinger:

George E. Harris, the most active organizer of the association, and its first president, died Oct. 9, 1872, after serving faithfully one year and five months in the office, and contributing very much from his Philadelphia experience with building associations in giving the enterprise a successful start. He was succeeded by John S. Jessup, Esq., who has continued to serve acceptably since that time.

John H. Bradway served three years as vice-president, James H. Pierson five years and six months, and Charles W. Starr, the present occupant, has filled the station with level-headed dignity and complete success for nine months.

George E. Pierson has filled the office of secretary and director without interruption the whole time, and has never been absent from a regular meeting of the association or board of directors during that period.

Samuel W. Stokes was treasurer six years, and W. Harrison Livermore, the present very efficient officer, four years and three months. Both of these officers have discharged their duties faithfully and without any loss to the association or its members.

James Moore, Esq., was solicitor seven years, and W. Harrison Livermore, who still prepares all the legal papers in due form, three years and six months. The documents drawn by these officers have always been models of neatness and correctness.

Of those who have filled the very responsible office of director, William Wade Griscom, of the original board, has served continuously ten years and three months; Edwin Stokes, seven years; Charles W. Starr, five years and six months; Israel C. Voorhies, five years and four months; John M. Henderson, five years and two months; George G. Green, four years and seven months; Samuel W. Stokes, four years and three months, in addition to six years' service as director *ex officio* while treasurer; W. Harrison Livermore, three years, in addition to service in other offices; James H. Pierson, three years, in addition to other service as vice-president; Dr. Wallace McGeorge, one year and five months; Stephen McHenry, one year; and George H. Barker, six months. These directors all served without any compensation whatever. They receive, as they richly deserve, the earnest thanks of all the stockholders for the careful manner in which they have discharged their duties and the good judgment always manifested in investing the funds of the association.

The somewhat laborious office of auditor has been very conscientiously and faithfully filled by Henry R. Russell for eight years. Adon W. Cattell also served seven years; Edward Ballinger, five years; Dr. Wallace McGeorge, four years, with great care and thoroughness; William Bradway, three years; C. Oscar Abbott, two years; and John S. Jessup, one year. These officers all rendered valuable assistance, and all served also without any compensation for their labors.

The present officers of the association are as follows: President, John S. Jessup; Vice-President, Charles W. Starr; Secretary, George E. Pierson; Treasurer, W. Harrison Livermore; Directors, William Wade Griscom, Israel C. Voorhies, Samuel W. Stokes, George H. Barker, John M. Henderson; Solicitor, W. Harrison Livermore; Auditors, Henry R. Russell, Cornelius C. Voorhies, Curtis B. Angle.

Kinder-Kamack Tribe, No. 59, I. O. R. M.,[1] organized Aug. 12, 1881. Charter members: Jesse C. Chew, Sr., Robert S. Clymer, Thomas B. Joslin, William Milligan, George D. Thomson, Caleb C. Pancoast, John Brant, Charles S. Fletcher, William Hensman, William H. Clark, Jr., Charles D. Stanton, Horace G. Hewlings, I. Lewis Davis, Edmund DuBois, Jr., George W. Hewlings, Samuel Hopkins, B. Frank Tatem, Joseph S. Cheeseman, Theodore Patterson, John A. Brown, Albertus S. Pierce, John T. Wilson, Elijah A. English, Benjamin R. Carpenter, Edward C. Cattell, Joseph A. Moore, James L. Duffield, Jesse C. Chew, Jr.

First officers: S., Thomas B. Joslin; S. S., Edmund DuBois, Jr.; J. S., I. Lewis Davis; C. of R., Robert S. Clymer; K. of W., William Milligan.

Present officers: S., I. Lewis Davis; S. S., Jesse C. Chew, Sr.; J. S., Burroughs Eldridge; C. of R., Robert S. Clymer; K. of W., George W. Cattell.

The tribe meets on Friday evening of each week, in L. M. Green's hall, which they have furnished for their own use. Total membership, one hundred and twenty-three. It is an incorporated body.

Provident Conclave, No. 47, I. O. H.,[2] organized Feb. 10, 1882, with the following charter members: Joseph Carter, Daniel R. Gardiner, M.D., Daniel J. Packer, Sr., John B. Keasbey, M.D., Edward A. Warner, James Mickle, Joseph B. Roe, Thomas B. Joslin, George E. Pierson, William Milligan, Charles W. Starr, W. Harrison Livermore, J. Wood Hannold, Charles E. Von Stege, Wallace McGeorge, M.D., A. Hoodless Locke, Aries P. Brooke, Mahlon W. Newton, Charles W. Sayre, David S. Pitman, Benjamin Thorpe, Belmont Perry, T. Earl Budd, Daniel J. Packer, Jr., Josiah G. Cloud, William Watkins, Jr., Joseph Paul.

The names of the first officers were as follows: C., Thomas B. Joslin; A., Joseph B. Roe; P., W. Harrison Livermore; Sec., George E. Pierson; Fin., Belmont Perry; Treas., Charles W. Starr; Prel., William Milligan; Trustees, Joseph Carter, Daniel J. Packer, Sr., Dr. W. McGeorge; Inspector, A. H. Locke. The present officers are the same, with this

[1] By Robert S. Clymer. [2] By G. E. Pierson.

exception, C., Joseph B. Roe; A., W. Harrison Livermore; P., Daniel J. Packer, Jr. Meets every other Tuesday evening in Odd-Fellows' Hall. Number of members, thirty-one. The object of the order is to give the members of the same life insurance in endowments of from one thousand to five thousand dollars, on graded assessments, according to age. The names of Past Archons, Thomas B. Joslin and Joseph B. Roe.

Guarantee Lodge, No. 17, A. O. U. W.,[1] was organized March 31, 1882, with the following charter members: Arthur L. Terry, James W. Mulford, Israel M. Scattergood, Wallace McGeorge, George E. Pierson, Edward M. Atkinson, John H. Lupton, Theodore F. Burkett, Samuel B. Burkett, Henry Tatum, Joseph W. Merritt, M. Ware Scott, Aries P. Brooke, Emory J. Blatherwick, Jesse R. West, William Watkins, Jr., W. Harrison Livermore, Edward A. Wamer, J. Frank Shull, Cornelius C. Voorhies, Simon R. Wilson, William V. B. Pierce, T. Earl Budd.

The names of the first officers were P. M. W., Arthur L. Terry; M. W., James W. Mulford; F., Aries P. Brooke; O., John H. Lupton; Recorder, George E. Pierson; Fin., Cornelius C. Voorhies; Receiver, W. Harrison Livermore; G., Joseph W. Merritt. Meet every other Tuesday evening in Odd-Fellows' Hall. Number of members, twenty-nine. The object of the order is life insurance in endowments of two thousand dollars, on payment of assessments of one dollar each, without reference to age below fifty years. The names of past officers are Arthur L. Terry and James W. Mulford.

First National Bank of Woodbury.—This banking institution was organized in 1855, and incorporated the same year as the "Gloucester County Bank." Their present banking-house was also erected in 1855, and in January, 1856, the following-named persons were elected directors: William R. Tatum, John M. Saunders, Charles P. Stokes, Amos J. Peaslee, John M. Watson, Woodward Warrick, Samuel Black, Joseph Jessup, and Israel Pancoast, who subsequently elected William R. Tatum president, and James W. Caldwell cashier. In 1865 the bank was converted into the First National Bank of Woodbury. In 1883 the directors were Joseph Jessup, J. M. Saunders, W. Warrick, George W. Dickensheets, John H. Bradway, Jonathan Colson, A. J. Peaslee, Thomas W. Hurff, and George G. Green. President, Amos J. Peaslee; Vice-President and Cashier, John H. Bradway. Capital, $100,000; surplus, $60,000; deposits, $550,000.

Woodbury Real Estate Mutual Loan Association.—This association was organized May 5, 1871, with George E. Harrison as president; John H. Bradway, vice-president; Samuel W. Stokes, treasurer; George E. Pierson, secretary, and five directors.

Railroads.—In 1856, Woodbury was put in communication with Philadelphia by means of the then Camden and Woodbury Railroad, which was subsequently extended to Glassboro and Bridgeton.

In 1869 the Swedesboro and Woodbury Railroad was opened, and in 1874 the Delaware River Railroad from Woodbury to Salem.

General Howell Post, No. 31, G. A. R.,[2] Department of New Jersey, was instituted Sept. 16, 1879, with twenty-six comrades. The following were the first officers of the post: C., Adon W. Cattell; S. V. C., George S. Downs; J. V. C., George G. Green; Adjt., Joshua Lawson; Sergt.-Maj., Nathan Allen; Q. M., Hiram B. Vanneman; Q. M.-Sergt., Edward C. Cattell; O. D., George D. Troth; Chap., William N. Angle.

The post started with reasonably fair prospects, and has continued until the present time, September, 1883, no deaths having occurred in our ranks. The present number upon the muster-roll is fifty-eight. The following are the officers at the present time: C., George D. Thomson; S. V. C., Ephraim C. Ware; J. V. C., George D. Troth; Q. M., Hiram B. Vanneman; Q. M.-Sergt., George W. Jennings; Chap., Nathan T. Allen; Adjt., Joseph L. Franklin; O. D., Jonathan Seeds; Surg., George W. Clark; Sergt.-Maj., Alonzo S. Chew.

EDUCATIONAL.

"**Woodbury Academy** was erected in 1791, the money with which to build being raised by lottery, which was quite a common way at that time of raising money for such purposes.

The land upon which it was built was deeded the same year by Joseph Bloomfield, of Burlington (who from 1803 to 1812 was Governor of the State), to Rev. Andrew Hunter, Dr. Thomas Hendry, John Sparks, Benjamin Whitall, Franklin Davenport, John Blackwood, and Joseph Howell, *in trust*, for the sole purpose of building an academy upon. It had at first but one story, with the present belfry upon it.

"Rev. Andrew Hunter, one of the trustees, and minister of the Presbyterian congregation at that time, was the first teacher. In 1820 the second story was put on, and used for academic purposes, and the lower story, which had been used for some years by the Presbyterian congregation as a place of worship, as well as for a school, was conveyed to them, and fitted up for church purposes, and dedicated on the 19th of March of the same year by Rev. Jonathan Freeman, George W. Janvier, and Thomas J. Briggs, and continued to be used as a place of worship till 1834.

"The late Dr. James Rush, of Philadelphia, and Commodore Benjamin Cooper, son of Capt. James Cooper, formerly of Woodbury, were partly educated in this academy; also Capt. James Lawrence, who resided with his brother, John Lawrence, Esq., in the house where John S. Jessup, Esq., now resides. He

[1] By G. E. Pierson.

[2] By Joseph L. Franklin.

will ever be remembered as a most gallant officer. He was mortally wounded while at sea, in command of the United States frigate 'Chesapeake,' in an engagement with the British frigate 'Shannon.' The last dying words of Capt. Lawrence were, 'Don't give up the ship.' His remains lie beside Trinity Church, New York, where there is a monument to his memory. Commodore Stephen Decatur was also at school here, his home being with the West family, at what was then called Buck Tavern, now Westville.

"The old academy bell deserves a passing notice. It was placed in the belfry soon after the original building was erected. It bears upon its exterior the impress of a Latin cross, at the base of which is the manufacturer's name and the place where it was manufactured in France, Bordeaux. This is evidence of its traditional history, and there can be no doubt that it was originally a convent bell, brought from San Domingo during the insurrection in 1789 to Philadelphia, and from there to Woodbury, and placed in its present position. From its appearance it is an old, old bell, and rang long in foreign countries before it rang in Woodbury. It sounds as sweetly now as when it first to vespers called.

"The pioneer school-house of Woodbury is what is now called the Deptford School, on Delaware Street. It was built in 1774. It was originally a one-story building, and in 1820 the second or upper story was added, James Cooper having bequeathed five hundred dollars for that purpose. In 1863 the building was remodeled and made the most pleasant and healthful of any in this vicinity. The land upon which the building stands was donated by Joseph Low, and school established, and to be forever under the control of the 'Society of Friends.'

"The school was opened to children of all religious persuasions, on condition of payment and submission to the rules. The object, as set forth, was 'educational, moral, and charitable.' The original trustees were Joseph Low, David Cooper, John Brown, Job Whitall, Jr. Jeremiah Paul was the pioneer teacher. 'Precepts' were ordered read on visitation-days, some of them being as follows: 'God created you; love him with all your strength; never pronounce his sacred name vainly or lightly.' 'Fear nothing so much as to offend him.' 'To your elders and superiors show reverence and respect; to equals and inferiors, civility and kindness; to all, a pleasure in obliging.'

"Among the 'rules' were the following: 'The teacher shall suffer no scholar in ye school that hath the itch or any other infectious distemper.'

"In looking over the records of the trustees of this school we notice that the minutes are still kept in the original book, and that each leaf bears the royal impress of the crown and cross."

Friends' Meeting.—"The oldest place of worship in what is now the city of Woodbury is the 'Friends' meeting-house.' The original building was erected in either 1715 or 1716. In 1715 an acre of land, being a part of the original purchase of two hundred acres by Thomas Matthews, was deeded by John Swanson to John Ladd, Henry Wood, and John Cooper, in trust, to build a 'Friends meeting-house.' This John Cooper built the house, and lived in the property now occupied by the family of the late Amos Campbell. He was a man of much influence in all this section of the State. The Henry Wood here mentioned was probably the brother of Richard Wood, and first settled and named Woodbury. It has been stated, on good authority, that during the Revolutionary war the meeting-house was used as a commissary depot by the British army.

"In 1783 an addition was built to the original. The timbers in the original part are quite a curiosity at the present time, as the joists are fifty-one feet long, and ten by fifteen inches square.

"The first monthly meeting was held in 1785. The elders were David Cooper and James Whitall, Jr.; overseers, Isaac Ballinger and James Whitall, Jr. The records show continued effort on the part of the Friends to assist the colored people in their spiritual and temporal concerns; to educate their children; also their efforts with the Legislature for the freedom of those held as slaves. The first meeting of Friends in this part of the State was held in 1682, at Newton, in then Gloucester, now Camden County, at the dwelling-houses of Mark Newby and William Cooper. In 1690 a meeting-house was built about two and a half miles south of West Haddonfield. The Friends residing here attended that meeting up to 1696, when a meeting was established in the house of John Wood, in or near Woodbury." —*Carter's Woodbury and Vicinity.*

Presbyterian Church.—The date of the origin of Presbyterianism in Woodbury is uncertain. It was doubtless, however, in the early part of the seventeenth century, as their first place of worship or meeting-house was of logs, built in 1721, where their graveyard now is, on land deeded by John Tatum to Alexander Randell and others for a church. The earliest record of the congregation is in 1732. The first stated pastor was Rev. Benjamin Chestnut, in 1751. Upon the authority of old Jonas Cattell, it is stated that in 1776 the church was occupied by the American army as a commissary depot, and was then some time unoccupied. The first elders were Elijah Clark, John Sparks, and Charles Ogden.

Maria Ogden, daughter of Charles Ogden, a much loved, highly esteemed, and useful member of this church, left her home and friends in 1827 to go as a missionary to the Sandwich Islands. This was about six years after the first missionary had visited these islands, and great ignorance and superstition existed among the natives.

In 1803 the old church was ordered to be sold. The first trustees were elected in 1819, and were

Charles Ogden, Thomas Hendry, James Jaggard, Ephraim Miller, Amos Campbell, William A. Tatem, and James Dorman, who were legally incorporated and qualified before James Matlack, Esq., justice of the peace, to support the Constitution of the United States, to give allegiance to the State, to execute the trust.

The present church edifice was erected in 1833–34, and dedicated in the latter year, when Rev. Charles Williamson was pastor. The trustees at that time were Robert L. Armstrong, John Cade, William Scott, Ephraim Miller, William Roe, Dr. Joseph Fithian, and Richard Wells. Dr. Fithian was elected in 1834.

Upon the records of this church may be found resolutions of respect to the memory of Rev. Samuel D. Blythe, a most excellent man. His warm, honest heart drew to him all the people, who flocked to hear him in matters of church or state, and to receive his solid advice, and catch, as they fell from his lips, the brilliant gems of a well-stored mind. His manner was full of graceful dignity, and an eloquence in the very lifting up of his hands in prayer. His personal resemblance to that distinguished statesman, the Hon. Henry Clay, was most marked. He died early, in his thirty-ninth year, and was buried in the Presbyterian graveyard at Woodbury. The record states—"His labors were greatly blessed of God."—*Carter's Woodbury and Vicinity.*

Of the pastors of this church we can gain but little information beyond the pastorate of Rev. Mr. Blythe, who was the shepherd of this flock for nearly five years, and died June 23, 1843. The pulpit was then supplied by Rev. Mr. Rogers for some time, when Rev. William Graham became pastor of the church, and continued in that relation for nearly nine years, when he was removed by death, that event occurring Dec. 18, 1856. Samuel J. Baird was the next pastor, and remained with the church ten years, and was succeeded by Rev. F. Davenport Harris, who remained till October, 1876, a period of ten years, when he was succeeded by Rev. Edward Dillon, the present pastor, who was called in June, 1877, and ordained and installed in October of the same year.

The elders of the church in 1882 were Augustus S. Barber, John S. Jessup, and Joseph B. Roe. Dr. Joseph Fithian, a useful and honored member of this church, was elected a deacon in 1834, and held that responsible position till his decease, which occurred in 18—.

The trustees of the church in 1882 were S. McHenry, president of the board; Augustus S. Barber, John S. Jessup, Benjamin W. Andrews, John Lupton, Augustus S. Barber, Jr., secretary; and William A. Flanigen, treasurer. Present membership, 100. Value of church property, $15,000.

St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church.—For some time previous to 1865 the Catholics held services in private houses in or near Woodbury, conducted by Rev. Father Daily. At that time this was a mission attended from Gloucester, the place of residence of Father Daily. In 1865 the mission had attained both numerical and financial strength sufficient to warrant the building of the present frame church edifice and parsonage, when Woodbury became self-supporting, and was no longer a mission field.

Previous to 1865, or in that year, a deed of the lot upon which the church and parsonage stands was obtained by Father Daily, and in 1868 the property was deeded by Rev. James Daily and Right Rev. J. Roosevelt Bailey, Bishop of the Diocese of New Jersey, to St. Mary's Catholic Church, of Gloucester, and in 1878 St. Mary's Church deeded the property to St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church, of Woodbury. The church edifice was formally dedicated by Bishop Bailey, and the first pastor was Rev. James Daily. The pastor in 1883 was Rev. James McMinimin.

Christ Church (Episcopal),[1] located on Delaware Street, was established in 1854. The Rev. William Herbert Norris was then appointed missionary in charge by the Right Rev. Bishop Doane. The lot on which the church is located was purchased from William H. Morris in 1855, and deeded in trust to William H. Norris, George Manley, Benjamin F. Carter, John R. Wright, and Edward Pierson. The church building was completed in 1857, at an expenditure of about ten thousand dollars, and was consecrated the same year by the Right Rev. Bishop Doane. In the fall of 1873, after a long, faithful, and most self-sacrificing service, the Rev. Mr. Norris resigned to accept an appointment as missionary to travel in Europe. Before his departure, in October, 1873, Robert R. Neff, Henry C. Foote, and Samuel H. Ladd were elected to fill vacancies in the board of trustees. By appointment of Rt. Rev. Bishop Odenheimer, the Rev. William H. Lewis became the missionary in charge after the resignation of the Rev. Mr. Norris. In April, 1874, the parish was regularly incorporated, and organized and elected the following officers: Robert R. Neff, senior warden; Benjamin F. Carter, junior warden; Henry C. Foote, Samuel H. Ladd, David Cooper, Samuel G. Twells, Henry C. Clark, M.D., Frank J. Foote, and Theodore R. Glover, vestrymen. The Rev. William H. Lewis was then elected rector. The same year the parish was admitted into union with the Diocesan Convention. The Rev. Mr. Lewis resigned the rectorship in 1878. During his time the parish was very prosperous, and the chapel, nearly opposite the church, was built, at a cost of about seventeen hundred dollars. In the same year (1878) the present minister, the Rev. George M. Bond, was elected by the vestry rector. The present number of communicants is one hundred and thirty-nine, the number of Sunday-school pupils one hundred and forty. The officers are: Senior Warden, Benjamin F. Carter;

[1] By Judge B. F. Carter.

Junior Warden, Henry C. Foote; Vestrymen, Henry C. Clark, M.D., Edwin D. Mullen, Tyler Blake, R. Randolph Parry, William Milligan, Samuel G. Twells, Belmont Perry.

During the episcopate of Bishop Croes, and afterwards, until regular services were established by the Rev. Mr. Norris, occasional Episcopal services had been held in the court-house by Bishop Doane and others. From 1824 to 1826 the Rev. Richard Hall resided in Woodbury, and had charge of the Episcopal Churches at Clarksboro and Chew's Landing. From 1835 to 1836 the Rev. J. Glancy Jones was a resident of the town, and had charge of the two last churches referred to. He afterwards became a member of Congress from Pennsylvania during the administration of President Buchanan, and was a prominent leader. He was also appointed minister to Austria.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—The Methodist Episcopal Society was organized in Woodbury in 1803, when the following-named trustees were appointed; David Dail, Abishai Chattin, William Wilkinson, Benjamin Whitecar, Michael Griglinglon, James Dilks, and Samuel Scott. They purchased a dwelling-house on what is now called "Glover's Lane," of Benjamin Cloud, where they worshiped till 1817. From that time till 1827, meetings were held in private houses, and from 1827 to 1832 the Methodists occupied the court-house, and in the latter year built a church upon the site occupied by the present church. In 1868 the present neat and commodious brick edifice was erected, and dedicated by Bishop Matthew Simpson. The building committee were Rev. Joseph L. Roe, pastor, and Messrs. John I. Estell, Nathan S. Abbott, and William Horn.

Among the earliest and most prominent Methodist preachers, who from time to time officiated at Woodbury, were Revs. Joseph Rusling, Robert Garey, David W. Bastine, and Joseph Ashbrook.—*Carter's Woodbury and Vicinity.*

Bethel African Methodist Episcopal Church.—The African Methodist Episcopal Church in Woodbury was organized in 1817 by Revs. Richard Allen and W. P. Quinn, in an old log cabin in which lived two devoted Christians, Thomas and Amelia Mann, in North Woodbury.

Among the pioneer class-leaders, and probably the first in this church, was David Johnson. His class consisted of Thomas Mann, Sr., Amelia Mann, Thomas Mann, Jr., Henry Haines, Phebe Haines, Fanny Smothers, Susan Ricco, Harriet Block, Ebenezer Mann.

The society continued to worship in private houses, school-houses, or any place most available until 1840, when through the efforts of five ladies, Elizabeth Wright, Jane Wright, Hannah Collins, Susan Ricco, and Eliza Freeman, the old church, on the site of the present one on Otter Street, was erected. As neither of the ladies was educated, they called to their assistance John Freeman and Thomas Craig, as secretary and treasurer of the building fund. In that quaint old frame structure the colored people of Woodbury worshiped until 1874, when the church was rebuilt, resulting in the present neat and commodious frame building, with a seating capacity of two hundred and fifty, at a cost of nine hundred dollars.

In 1881 the society built their present parsonage, at a cost of eight hundred dollars, on a lot adjoining the church lot. About the time of building the church by the colored people they commenced a school-house for the education of their children, and were greatly assisted in this enterprise, as well as former ones, by the Society of Friends. This continued as a semi-private school until 1881, when it was changed to one of the common schools of the city.

Among the preachers who have served the Woodbury circuit, which includes Swedesboro, the following are remembered: Revs. Richard Allen, W. P. Quinn, Joseph C. Harper, John Cornish, Israel Scott, Jeremiah Buley, Nohr C. Cannon, Peter D. Schumen, John R. V. Morgan, Isaac V. Parker, Clayton Durham.

Since 1872 the records have been more carefully kept, and we find the following: William Rogers, 1872; Asa Crippen, 1873; R. M. Turner, 1874–75; Asa Garrison, 1876; S. B. Williams, 1877; J. T. Diggs, 1878–79; W. M. Watson, 1880–81; J. H. Morgan, 1882–83.

The trustees of the church in 1883 were James E. Groves, Morris Huffington, Charles Gibson, Charles Sifax, John Long, Riley Davis, and Handy Hein.

Class-leaders, Rev. J. H. Morgan, Charles Sifax, James E. Groves, and Charles Gibson.

Local preacher, L. B. Langford. Present membership of society, one hundred and one. Sunday-school superintendent, Henry Sharp.

First Baptist Church of Woodbury.[1]—The preliminary steps towards the organization of a Baptist Church in Woodbury were taken in 1857, as follows: "A meeting of those friendly to the organization of a Baptist Church, and the erection of a house of worship, was called at the house of Dr. E. J. Records, in North Woodbury, Thursday, May 7, 1857, of which due notice had been given in the village paper, the *Constitution.*"

The church was duly constituted at the house of E. B. Hall, North Woodbury, Aug. 6, 1857, by representatives from the following-named churches: First and Second Baptist Churches of Camden, First Baptist Church of Salem, Blackwoodtown, Woodstown, Mullica Hill, Marlton, and Moorestown. The sermon was preached by the Rev. John Duncan, of the First Baptist Church, Camden. Text, 1 Peter, ii. 9.

The constituent members were Rev. D. J. Freas, Ellis Bentley Hall, Dr. E. J. Records, Charles R.

[1] By Rev. J. Judson Pierson

Bee, Elizabeth Dare, Susan Tatum Freas, Hannah Harris Hall, Mary J. Records, Mary Paine Tatum, and Mary A. Ballinger.

The first few years of this church's existence were years of hard struggle, but under the pastorate of Rev. L. Kirtley a rapid growth began, which has continued to the present time, and from the ten constituents the church has increased to a present membership of two hundred and forty-four, with no debt against the church property. Of the constituent members four are still living, viz.: Rev. D. J. Freas, C. R. Bee, Hannah Harris Hall, and Susan T. Freas.

The following is a list of the pastors of this church, and time of service of each:

Rev. D. J. Freas, Sept. 5, 1857, to April 8, 1866.

Rev. Henry Bray, July 10, 1867, to March 15, 1868.

Rev. William P. Maul, Aug. 9, 1868, to Feb. 6, 1870.

Rev. Charles Kain, Sept. 1, 1871, to June 1, 1872.

Rev. William M. Whitehead, Oct. 1, 1872, to January, 1874. Mr. Whitehead was a man of eminent piety, zealous in the work, beloved by all who knew him, and died Jan. 28, 1874, while in the service of this church.

Rev. C. H. Harris, March 22, 1874, to Sept. 20, 1874.

Rev. L. Kirtley, March 18, 1875, to June 7, 1881.

Rev. J. Judson Pierson, the present pastor, began his pastorate Sept. 11, 1881.

Of the above pastors all, except Mr. Whitehead, are still living, and in active service.

The church edifice is located in North Woodbury, is of brick, and built in 1858, at a cost of nine thousand dollars. The basement was dedicated by the Rev. Dr. Perkins, Nov. 25, 1858. The parsonage was built in 1877.

The officers of the church in 1883 were Rev. J. Judson Pierson, pastor; Sunday-school Superintendent, M. Ware Scott; Deacons, Arthur L. Terry, J. L. Morgan, C. T. Bennett, H. Hendrickson, E. J. Lloyd, J. F. Shull; Trustees, E. J. Lloyd, S. D. Dobbs, C. T. Bennett, J. F. Shull, E. Johnson, E. Clayton, and I. L. Davis; Church Clerk and Treasurer, C. T. Bennett, D.D.S.

The German Presbyterian Church was organized May 5, 1882, in "Sofleiss Hall," in Woodbury, N. J., by Rev. John W. Bischoff, with the following-named persons as constituent members: Christian Sofleiss, William Sofleiss, Johanna Sofleiss, John Myers, Sally Myers, William Myers, Charles E. Von Stege, Anna Hochmuth, Josephine Hochmuth, Heinrich Frass, Eleazer Schmidt, Gottfried Young, Charles Seeger, Julius Baumgarden, Louis Brandt, Gustoph Pulver, Magdalena Schmidt, Jacob Byerly, Mary Baslinghover, and Case Schaufarle.

A building lot on Lincoln Street was purchased of John C. Tatem. The foundation walls of the church edifice were built, and the corner-stone laid in August, 1883, by Rev. J. W. Bischoff. The church edifice, when completed, including lot, is estimated to cost two thousand five hundred dollars.

The membership in October, 1883, was twenty. The elders in 1883 were Christian Sofleiss and John Myers. Trustees, Christian Sofleiss, John Myers, and Heinrich Fraas.

North Woodbury Cemetery.—This small plot of ground is situated in the north part of the city, between Broad Street and the West Jersey Railroad. The following are extracts from some of the inscriptions found upon headstones and monuments there:

Brig.-Gen. Joshua Blackwood Howell, First Brigade, First Division, Tenth Army Corps, born Sept. 11, 1806; died from injuries by the falling of his horse while in temporary command of the Third Division, Tenth Army Corps, in front of Petersburg, Va., Sept. 14, 1864.

Mary Lewis, wife of Joshua B. Howell, born Nov. 22, 1809, died Sept. 7, 1852.

Rachael Thomas Lewis, born April 28, 1783, died Sept. 4, 1849.

Henrietta Campbell Weatherby, born Jan. 7, 1815, died May 2, 1880.

Otilia Lennig, died March 20, 1874.

James Roe, born Feb. 26, 1792, died Jan. 22, 1880.

Nathan Cozens, died Dec. 27, 1863, aged 67.

James L. Gibbs, died July 20, 1860, aged 69.

Eliza L. Gibbs, died Jan. 3, 1851, aged 53.

Mary S. Barber, born Aug. 27, 1812, died July 3, 1854.

Isaac L. Davenport, died May 7, 1855, aged 33.

John M. Connelly, died March 29, 1855, aged 68.

Samuel E. Evans, died Feb. 22, 1872, aged 69.

Emeline Evans, died Feb. 19, 1872, aged 53.

Robert K. Matlock, born Jan. 22, 1804, died April 27, 1877.

Rev. Samuel D. Blythe, nearly five years pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Woodbury, N. J., born March 27, 1804, died June 23, 1843.

Rev. William Graham, died Dec. 18, 1856, aged 58. He was in the thirty-fourth year of his ministry, and ninth of his pastorate of Presbyterian Church of Woodbury.

Peter Curts, died Oct. 24, 1864, aged 74.

Elizabeth Curts, died Sept. 7, 1857, aged 66.

Elizabeth Budd.

Sophia Tomlin, wife of James B. Tomlin.

Maria Budd, died Aug. 24, 1851, aged 45.

David Garson, born Feb. 22, 1780, died Dec. 17, 1844.

Sarah Garson, born April 13, 1786, died Aug. 14, 1851.

Robert Roe, died Aug. 18, 1862, aged 79.

Elizabeth Roe, died Feb. 24, 1875, aged 81.

Thomas Budd, died May 13, 1867, aged 59.

Jane C. West Eizenhower, died Jan. 26, 1852, aged 19.

Judith G. Smith, died Jan. 28, 1848, aged 21.

Jacob E. Burkett, born Jan. 10, 1848, died Aug. 7, 1869.

Moffitt Mount.

Hannah W. Cade, died Feb. 23, 1869, aged 56.

William G. Phifer, Sr., died Sept. 15, 1867, aged 78.

Edward Low, died July 5, 1880, aged 51.

Sarah Knight, died Sept. 22, 1854, aged 58.

Isabella Hartley, died March 6, 1839, aged 57.

Joseph Curts, Sr., born July 22, 1785, died Nov. 1, 1852.

Deborah C. Curts, died March 30, 1880, aged 75.

John M. Watson, born March 22, 1796, died July 3, 1878.

Sarah W. Watson, born Jan. 31, 1822, died Sept. 30, 1860.

Jane Chew, born Aug. 12, 1794, died March 13, 1844.

Thomas J. Miller, drowned Dec. 12, 1829, aged 22.

Joshua Matlack, born April 17, 1806, died Aug. 30, 1862.

Amy Matlack, born March 18, 1808, died July 6, 1859.

Samuel Wentz, died Sept. 11, 1835, aged 53.

Sarah Wentz, died May 2, 1845, aged 62.

Elizabeth Maffet, born March 11, 1757, died Nov. 27, 1773.

Mary Ovens, born Jan. 29, 1814, died April 3, 1834.

Ann A. Aires, died July 3, 1828, aged 25. On her tombstone is the following poetic effusion:

> "I have left you, no more my pale face to see;
> Prepare Yourselves To Follow me."

Mary P. Tatem, born Nov. 10, 1793, died Nov. 29, 1880.

Mary P. Belden, died March 1, 1844, aged 62.

James Crump, died Jan. 20, 1812, aged 55.

Ann Crump, born April 29, O.S. 1749, died Oct. 15, 1811.

Elizabeth Anderson, born Sept. 26, 1763, died Dec. 5, 1794.
Ann Hopkins, died Dec. 29, 1850, aged 75.
Dr. George W. Campbell, died Sept. 22, 1798, aged 51.
William Wallace Harris, died October, 1872, aged 26.
Matilda Harris, died 7th mo. 6, 1880, aged 69. She was the wife of Rev. F. D. Harris.
John Tatem, died March 18, 1812, aged 51.
Mary Tatem, died July 21, 1836, aged 73.
Ann Campbell, died Aug. 23, 1832, aged 50.
Lydia W. Dickinson Campbell, born June 2, 1822, died March 13, 1855.
John D. Smallwood, born Aug. 19, 1835, died Nov. 21, 1865.
Mary Smallwood, born Dec. 11, 1803, died June 21, 1874.
John C. Smallwood, born Feb. 16, 1797, died Sept. 18, 1878.
Robert M. Smallwood, born Aug. 20, 1827, died Feb. 8, 1856.
William K. Anderson, born Jan. 6, 1841, died Sept. 2, 1878.
Clara Smallwood Anderson, born Oct. 11, 1838, died March 25, 1867.
Josiah R. Anderson, born Oct. 18, 1836, died Dec. 3, 1868.
Mollie S. Anderson, born Oct. 11, 1838, died Jan. 4, 1881.
Mary Hannold, born March 27, 1787, died Sept. 7, 1835.
Elizabeth H. Tatem, died July 28, 1858, aged 46.
Oliver Davis, died May 8, 1833, aged 66.
Susan Davis, died June 5, 1845, aged 73.

INDUSTRIES OF WOODBURY.

G. G. Green's New Factory.[1]—"One of the handsomest buildings in the country for the manufacture of proprietary medicines is that of Mr. George G. Green, located in our town. If among all it is not the handsomest, it is certainly the largest devoted exclusively to the business, and is exceeded by none in convenience of arrangement and adaptability. The exterior is attractive in its material and finish, and in strict harmony with the interior arrangements.

"We have before referred to the general construction of the building, which is such an ornament and addition to our town, but having accepted an invitation from Mr. Green to inspect the same, we saw much of which it is our pleasure to speak. Before it was in an unfinished condition, now it is so far completed that the entire business is done in its departments.

"On the west side, extending along the entire front, are the private office of Mr. Green and the general office containing the desks at which the several clerks are engaged. The private office on the south end is set off from the general office, and is complete in its finish and appointments. Richly carpeted and furnished, and brilliantly lighted, it is all that could be desired. The general office presents a busy appearance with its ten or dozen clerks employed in their respective departments of labor, some at their ledgers, others in receiving and shipping orders to and from all parts of the world, and in attending to the important branch of advertising. This room is large, light, and airy, tastily and richly finished in walnut, chestnut, and oak of exceedingly neat design. It has every appearance of counting- and banking-room combined. On the south end of the wing is built a large fireproof safe, adequate to the accumulated needs of the business for years to come, and constructed in accordance with all the well-established scientific principles to secure safety and strength. Suspended from the ceiling are handsome gas chandeliers, the light being furnished by the vaporization of gasoline by means of a large machine in the cellar and outside the building. The floor is inlaid with tile, which is partially covered with carpet. Mr. Green's second or general office is in the north end, neatly finished and furnished, and, like his private one, so constructed with French plate glass windows that it may be practically thrown into the main room.

"On the second floor are the almanac and printing-rooms. Here the almanacs of 1883 (of which five millions have been ordered and will be circulated gratuitously by the close of the present year) are prepared for distribution among dealers over the globe. These almanacs contain maps of each of the States in which they are to circulate, and as the names of thousands of dealers are printed on the last leaf of each almanac, the amount of work may easily be estimated. Nine printing-presses are kept constantly running. After having thus passed through the press they are boxed, directed, and shipped for distribution. These almanacs are printed in the English, German, French, and Spanish language, and go wherever the medicines find sale, which is everywhere.

"The third floor on the west is divided into two rooms, in which the bottles are washed, cleaned, and made ready to be filled with medicine, and where are stored such articles as are needed in the present distribution of the almanacs,—placards, pasteboard, etc.

"The upper floor is used as a store-room. It extends over both the east and front wings of the building.

"The first floor of the east wing is occupied exclusively as a packing-room. Large quantities of boxes, hay, and sawdust fill up all the available space, and the facilities are all that are needed in this department of the business.

"The bottling-room is immediately above, where twenty-eight young ladies are engaged in filling the bottles with medicine. The facilities here are first-class. Rubber hose, fitted with nickel-plated faucets and connected with the reservoirs or tanks of medicine in the room above, runs to the centre and sides of the room, where are constructed stands or tables, at which sections of hose terminate. Rows of bottles are ranged on these tables, and the process of filling them at once becomes simple, complete, rapid, and cleanly, the end of the faucets being inserted in the neck of the bottle, and the medicine being allowed to flow until the phial is filled. When filled the bottles are sealed with corks, each containing a corkscrew, and afterwards put up in pasteboard boxes of a dozen and half-dozen each, which are subsequently packed in strong wooden boxes.

"The laboratory or compounding-room is on the third floor, east wing, and runs its entire length. Of the business of this room much cannot be said. All the secrets of the establishment are locked up here, especially in one corner, where is partitioned off an apartment to which admission to the public is wholly denied. Applications are frequently made for the secrets contained in the composition of the medicine,

[1] By G. E. Pierson.

but as yet satisfactory answers have not been given. The apparatus for heating the syrups is of Mr. Green's own design, and is perfect in its working. Steam is forced through a pipe into a large copper boiler, the pressure being regulated to suit the needs of the work by means of a valve and blow-off gauge. Four immense tanks stand in the centre of the main floor, while on the south side are fourteen small reservoirs, all being connected with the room below by means of iron pipes. The capacity of the large tank is eight hundred gallons; that of the smaller ones, ten hundred and fifty gallons.

"Between the front and east wings is constructed an elevator, which can be communicated with from the several rooms of the building on the first, second, and third floors. Medicines, materials, etc., are thus distributed over the whole building. At present this is worked by hand-power, but it is the intention of Mr. Green to operate it with steam.

"A seven-hundred dollar gas-machine distributes gas over the whole building, giving a light whose brilliancy and evenness are exceeded only by the student lamp.

"Located on different floors are two water-tanks with a capacity of fifteen hundred gallons each. Connected with these on each floor are iron pipes, to which are attached sections of rubber hose reaching into the several rooms on the floors, to be used in case of fire or other purposes.

"Mr. Green has also built an engine- and boiler-house on the north side of the factory. In it he has placed an engine of thirty horse-power, which he is using in heating the factory, and will apply to machinery for the operation of the elevator. Pipe and other apparatus run through and are located in every room for the heating of the building. The success of the plan will appear to every one who enters the several rooms, a pleasant heat being evenly distributed throughout.

"To facilitate business as well as to lighten its transactions, speaking-tubes run through the first three stories, accessible to all the rooms and communicating with all parts of the building.

"Forty-four persons are engaged in the building and on the pay-rolls, besides fourteen traveling salesmen, and exclusive of twenty-eight young ladies who are wholly occupied in filling the bottles with medicine. This number does not include the workmen who are employed outside the building by the day. Ten clerks are busily engaged at the desks in the counting-room, while more than that number of employees are kept constantly busy in the printing-room, running presses for printing dealers' cards on almanacs, wrappers for bottles, directions to accompany the almanacs, etc. A force is engaged solely in making boxes, and the compounding of the medicines occupies the whole time and attention of two gentlemen.

"The recent contract entered into with the Messrs. Starr, of Camden, for two miles of three-inch iron pipe to connect the factory with the reservoir on Dr. Roe's farm, was made with the view of receiving an inexhaustible supply of water for all purposes and at every section of his property. The work is finished (privileges having already been secured), and gives a flow of twenty thousand gallons per hour, sufficient for every conceivable need. The elevation of the reservoir above the level of the ground on which the factory is located is ninety-eight feet, a heavy enough descent to give all the pressure required for distribution.

"The amount of business done this year will slightly exceed five hundred thousand dollars, and there are indications already which lead to the belief that the sales the coming year will run over six hundred thousand dollars. Mr. Green is a firm believer in advertising and a liberal use of printers' ink, and he does not expect to have to wait long before having his impresssions confirmed respecting the large benefits to be derived from the universal and free distribution of his almanacs.

"The general oversight and management of the business are, of course, in the hands of Mr. Green himself. These require his most assiduous attention. A business of such magnitude, reaching into every quarter of the globe, needs his personal attention to many of the little details. When to this care are added the trouble and anxiety incident to his recent building operations, it is most natural that Mr. Green should have his time fully occupied. The making and management of such a character of business have required an executive ability and tact not possessed by the many, and that Mr. Green has conducted, and is still conducting it successfully, is not among the debatable questions. If, as Col. Sellers says, "there's millions in it," Mr. Green will do his best to get it out, giving that patient toil, industry, and application which are indispensable to success."

Standard Window-Glass Works (Limited).—These works are located in that portion of the city known locally as North Woodbury. The company that built and that are now operating the works was organized April 20, 1882, and comprise the following-named persons as stockholders: George G. Green, John I. Estell, S. Paul Loudenslager, Benjamin C. Brown, and H. C. Loudenslager.

The first glass-house with the buildings attached for carrying on the business was built in 1882, and in 1883 a second furnace was built a few yards from the first, the whole works costing nearly forty thousand dollars.

The first officers of the company were George G. Green, chairman; S. Paul Loudenslager, vice-chairman; John I. Estell, general manager and treasurer.

The capacity of the works is fifty-five thousand boxes of glass (all sizes) per annum, which gives employment to sixty men. The officers for 1883 are the same as for 1882.

Green's Steam Planing-Mill is located on the

north side of Woodbury Creek, below the turnpike bridge, and was built in 1881 by Harry Tatem, and purchased by George G. Green in 1882. This mill furnishes employment for ten men in the preparation of lumber for building purposes.

The pioneer grist-mill of Woodbury was originally the depot of the Camden and Woodbury Railroad, built in 1838, and in 1856, after the railroad station was changed to its present location, William Johns converted the old depot into a steam grist-mill, and built the frame part now attached to the brick. In rear of the station, or brick part of the present mill, was the round-house and blacksmith-shop, a part of which is now occupied by the fruit-canning establishment of Ralston & Busby. The mill property is now owned by George G. Green.

The railroad crossed the creek below the turnpike bridge, crossing the lot now occupied by the coal-yard of John I. Estell.

The Woodbury Fruit-Canning House was established in 1881 by Ralston & Busby, who are doing an extensive business in canning all kinds of fruit, employing a large number of workmen.

One of the pioneer industries of this town was the scythe-factory of James Matlack. The old shop was what is now the brick store occupied by I. L. Davis, below Paul's Hotel. In this old shop, and under the instruction of James Matlack, the late Daniel J. Packer learned the trade of scythe-maker, axe-maker, and blacksmith. In 1810, Mr. Packer commenced business on his own account in the shop now occupied by his son, Daniel J. Packer. Here he carried on the business of axe-making, which he made a specialty. Mr. Packer died April 30, 1851, and was succeeded in business by his son, who after a year or two discontinued the manufacture of axes and turned his attention to general blacksmithing and the manufacture of heavy road- and farm-wagons, which he still continues.

The Woodbury Glass-Works Company was incorporated under the general law of 1881, with George G. Green as president, I. C. Voorhies as secretary and treasurer, and C. A. Madden, superintendent, with William Connolly, John Runge, Charles F. Marshall, and Belmont Perry constituting the board of managers. The company did well with Mr. Green as president, as he is indomitable in overcoming obstacles, having in his own business, started from a small beginning in a little western village, pushed his business to a colossal status equaled by few and reached as rapidly by none; and who, ever on the alert to benefit and further the interests of this his adopted city, advanced largely of his means, and in so doing secured to the company a fine location and buildings of the most substantial character.

Mr. Voorhies, for a long time superintendent of the West Jersey Marl Company, and widely known in the State, a man of qualified integrity in business and social relations, was chosen to have a general supervision of the business.

Mr. C. A. Madden, of Clayton, N. J., a life-long manufacturer of glass and its adjuncts, well known in this the "Glass State," was called to supervise the construction of the works and organize the working force. Through his selection of none but sober and industrious mechanics and laborers, we have to chronicle that since the organization not a single day has been lost through drunkenness of the men, and not a more quiet and orderly set of men can be found; instead of profanity, which is too often the case in factories, there is singing of hymns and innocent songs, with merry laughter, making it a pleasure to associate with or live near them.

The architectural designs were furnished by Mr. Paschal Madara, and were well executed in building.

A tank-furnace was built from the Foster patent, and ran well for a season, but owing to a number of unavoidable accidents it proved a failure. The management studied carefully the defects and causes of the accidents in the tank, and having faith in the plan decided to try a second, which, after long and tedious efforts, was got into working order, but unhappily lasted only a short time. This second failure so discouraged Mr. Madden that he resigned his position and resumed his former occupation as a glass-blower.

Through the determined efforts of Mr. Voorhies to overcome the many annoyances occurring continually from accidents which compelled him to exert himself both mentally and physically beyond what nature had designed for him to endure, it brought him to an untimely grave. He started in this enterprise full of vigor and animation, with bright hopes for a prosperous future, but alas, all were soon blasted.

After the resignation of Mr. Madden, in December, 1882, Mr. Jacob Pease, originally from Glassboro, born and reared in the business, a blower of no mean reputation, and for the past thirteen years superintendent of Hagerty Bros. factories, Brooklyn, N. Y., was elected superintendent, and is now filling that position. In a long and varied experience, he had acquired a knowledge of the advantage of the old system on that of pots over the tank for a general line of glassware. Consequently, on Jan. 20, 1883, the tank was taken down to its foundation, and in thirteen days a new pot-furnace of an improved design built, pots sheared, and the blowers at work, a work that was never before equaled. It is due, however, to say that this work was accomplished through the gratuitous skilled labor performed by a few of the blowers now employed by the company.

After exchanging the new for the old system everything worked smoothly, and the company soon redeemed their early losses, and met with such success that a second factory was built in the summer of 1883, on even later plans, and having four sets of ovens, thus securing for bottles four days' tempering, which will make them the best in use. The ventilation of the buildings is perfect, and all the tools and imple-

ments of the latest improved patterns; every facility is offered for shipping to all parts of the world, and, with first-class goods, this new company stand second to no other in this or any other country.

Woodbury in 1883.—Two hundred years has made about the same impression on Woodbury that one decade would make upon a locality with like facilities in a new country at the present day, for the reason that the pioneers were not of the aggressive sort of people, and the same trait of character has run down through the veins of several generations.

Yet, with all the staid and quiet peculiarities of the pioneers and their descendants, Woodbury is second to none of the many county-seats in the State. Whatever her facilities were two hundred years ago for going and coming, they are to-day the best that the art of man, with the help of nature, can supply. Her railroad facilities of to-day are all that could be required by the most fastidious. Twenty or thirty minutes to Philadelphia, an hour or so to the Atlantic coast, and but a step to the capital of the Union, or to the great metropolis of our country, New York City. With the aid afforded by river and harbor appropriations, the water communication of Woodbury with the outer world has been made sufficient for all requirements by that means of transportation. Time and space has been almost annihilated by the telegraph and the telephone, and Woodbury brought within the circuit of both means of communication, a thing neither dreamed of or imagined during the embryo period of this town.

From the one broad and well-shaded street of ye ancient days she has spread out over a large extent of territory, with broad avenues, along the lines of which are hundreds of beautiful villas and cottages, the grounds of which are beautifully ornamented with shrubbery and flowers.

From the one or two small and dingy stores and blocks of even a century ago, Woodbury now boasts of elegant blocks of buildings and stores that would do honor to any city.

From the five or six country taverns at the beginning of the present century, the number has been reduced to two well-appointed modern hotels, Newton's, corner of Broad and Delaware Streets, and Paul's, on Broad Street, between Delaware Street and the creek; and yet, with these excellent places of sojourn for the weary traveler, there is plenty of room for improvement.

From no place of amusement even half a century ago, except that afforded by the small room in the old school-house or academy, Woodbury now boasts of her town hall, a large brick building, corner of Broad and German Streets, in which is a store, public library, and a hall of modern size and appointments; also Green's block on Broad Street, one of the largest and best constructed of its kind in the State, in which are four large stores, Common Council chamber, printing-office, Woodbury Novelty Manufacturing Company's Works, Society Hall, offices, and one of the best appointed opera-houses in New Jersey. The building is of brick, three stories high, and built by George G. Green in 1881.

From no manufacturing establishments one-quarter of a century ago, Woodbury has at present two glass manufactories, "Woodbury Glass-Works," a hollow-ware establishment, built in 1881, "Standard Glass-Works," built in 1882, each of which was enlarged in 1883 to double their original capacity, and Green's August Flower Works, located on Railroad Avenue. These three establishments employ between five and six hundred persons, and it may truly be said of them that they are "the life of Woodbury." There are several other small manufacturing establishments, such as are usually found in a town of this size.

From no printing-press at all at the beginning of this century, Woodbury has grown up to the support of three first-class weeklies, the *Constitution*, a Republican organ, the *Democrat*, a Democratic organ, and the *Liberal Press*, independent in all things.

From the one place of worship, "Friends' meeting-house," there has arisen six others, the Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, Protestant Episcopal, African, Baptist, and German Presbyterian, of all of which a history will be found in this work.

The old court-house stands as a monument of the last century, almost as good as new, and one that should never feel the blighting touch of the hand of vandalism.

The soldiers' monument, with its many inscriptions, tells of the brave deeds of Woodbury and Gloucester County's sons, who laid down their lives for a principle.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

LEWIS M. GREEN.

The family are of German ancestry, the grandparents of Mr. Green having been David and Elizabeth Green, the former of whom was a soldier in the war of the Revolution. Their children were Isaac, Jacob, David, Joseph Daniel, John, and Elizabeth (Mrs. Stout). Of this number, Joseph Daniel was born in Gloucester County, on the 5th of July, 1793, and there spent his life as a successful farmer and business man. He married Mary, daughter of Gilbert and Elizabeth Morris, of the same county, also of German descent, to whom were born children,—Lewis M., Charles, Senix, John, Edward, Jos. Albert, Mary Elizabeth (Mrs. Gebhart), and Beulah A. (Mrs. Shute).

Mr. Green's death occurred at Clarksboro, April 12, 1880, in his eighty-seventh year. During a long and active life his character for probity and integrity

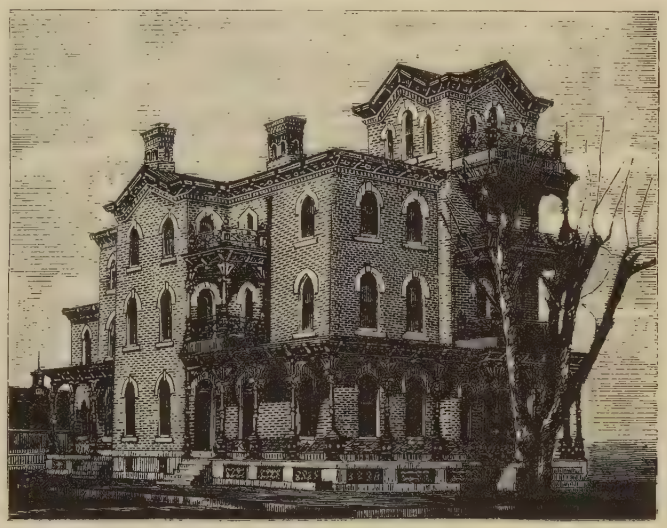
L. M. Green

was never questioned. His widow still survives, and in her eighty-seventh year enjoys excellent health and exhibits exceptional vigor of mind. Their son, Lewis M., was born March 28, 1817, in Woolwich township, and when but a lad removed with his parents to Greenwich township, where he enjoyed the advantages of a country school, and subsequently completed his education in Philadelphia, his father having afforded his children liberal advantages for the day. His time and energies until twenty years of age were devoted, on his return, to farm labor, after which, for three years, he engaged in teaching, meanwhile pursuing the study of medicine under Dr. Joseph C. Weatherby, which profession he did not follow, owing to the arduous labor involved in a country practice. He was, at the age of twenty-two, married to Miss Mary Ann, daughter of Nathaniel P. Turner, whose death occurred in Clarksboro, Aug. 29, 1844, in her twenty-fifth year. He was again married to Miss Ellen H., daughter of Haddon and Elizabeth Banks. To these marriages were born children,—George G., Mary A. (Mrs. John H. Lupton), and Joseph D.

Mr. Green, soon after his marriage, purchased a farm near Clarksboro, and engaged in agricultural employments, which were continued until the death of his wife, when he abandoned farming and embarked in the sale of clocks throughout the State. By industry and thrift he accumulated in this business the sum of twenty thousand dollars, after which he became a merchant in Clarksboro, but finding little in this quiet, monotonous life to satisfy his energetic, restless nature, he engaged again in the business of clock-selling. During this period, having been afflicted with dyspepsia, Mr. Green was handed by a friend a cluster of blossoms which, combined with a formula he had before used, formed a remedy for the malady from which he suffered. This he introduced into the market under the name of "Green's August Flower," which speedily became popular and attained a very extended sale. He soon after purchased from a German the formula for "Boschee's German Syrup," which met with like success. Mr. Green encountered some vicissitudes during his business career, but eventually abandoned the clock enterprise and placed his whole available capital in the medicines, devoting all his time and energy to their manufacture. He achieved a signal success, but ultimately effected a business arrangement with his son, George G., by which the control and manufacture of the various articles passed into his hands, and a royalty is annually paid to his father. The enterprise, which by stipulation is to be continued in the city of Woodbury only, has reached such proportions as to yield Mr. Green a royalty of forty thousand dollars yearly. This has enabled him to devote his leisure to building, to the purchase and improvement of several farms, and the management of his private interests. He is owner, within the limits of the city of Woodbury, of eighty acres of valuable property centrally located.

Mr. Green has invariably enjoyed success in his several business ventures, as the reward of industry, combined with excellent judgment. He is conceded to be one of the most public spirited citizens of the county, and financially takes a foremost rank, being estimated to represent a fortune of over half a million dollars.

He became a resident of Woodbury in 1865, and is now, as a Republican, serving his fifth term as mayor of the city, having for three years been a member of the City Council, though not actively engaged in the political arena nor ambitious for official distinction. He is largely identified with the improvement of Woodbury, and adds to its growth and beauty by the erection of dwellings and the improvement of his real estate.



RESIDENCE OF DR. L. M. GREEN.

Mr. Green is a supporter of all religious denominations, and manifests a reasonable liberality in his donations to each, though the family are worshipers at the Methodist Episcopal Church of the city. He is a member of Florence Lodge, No. 87, of Free and Accepted Masons, of Woodbury Lodge, No. 54, of Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Mariola Lodge, No. 9, of Knights of Pythias, and of Kinder-Kamack Lodge, No. 59, of Independent Order of Red Men.

Accompanying this sketch will be found an engraving of Mr. Green's spacious and elegant residence, which is constructed of pressed brick on all sides, and finished throughout in hard woods, under his personal supervision.

GEORGE G. GREEN.

Dr. Green was born near Woodbury, in Gloucester County, on the farm of his father, present Mayor L. M. Green, of Woodbury, on the 16th of January, 1842.

The family removed soon after to the adjacent village of Clarksboro, where, as a lad, he attended the public school of the place. When sixteen years of age, desiring more thorough scholastic training than could be enjoyed at home, he repaired to the Fort Edward Institute, in Washington County, N. Y., and remained for two years a pupil at this popular seat of learning, after which he entered Dickinson College, at Carlisle, Pa. This was during the period of the late civil war, and the college having been threatened with raids of the rebel army, a speedy departure of most of the students was deemed advisable. Dr. Green left, with many others, and entered the Pennington Seminary, at Pennington, N. J., where a year was spent in the study of the languages, and the pursuit of a scientific course with a view to preparation for the medical profession. While here he organized the Philomathean Society, and was chosen its first president. It has since that date become the most popular society of the institution, and recently established a library known as the G. G. Green library. In the fall of 1862 he entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia, and remained for two years, when impaired health caused his removal in 1864 to the West, Warren and Galena, in Illinois, having been chosen as his places of residence. In the summer of 1864 he became a member of the One Hundred and Forty-second Regiment, Illinois Volunteers, and served for seven months as assistant surgeon of the regiment, receiving his discharge in Chicago on account of illness. During this time he was detailed to service in Memphis, Tenn., and participated in the battle which occurred in that city. He returned home after his term of service, when a period was spent in recreation and the re-establishment of his health. Dr. Green, on his graduation and removal to the West, determined upon the pursuit of his profession. He was, however, so chagrined at the low standard of professional attainment consequent upon the reckless manner of conducting medical colleges in various parts of the United States, in conferring degrees upon the illiterate and short-timed student, and thus filling the country with charlatans bearing the common appellation of M.D., that he abandoned his profession and engaged in commercial life. He consequently removed, in 1867, to Baltimore, and established an extensive wholesale proprietary medicine-house, securing several exclusive agencies, among which was the now world-renowned Boschee's German Syrup, which he controlled in the United States.

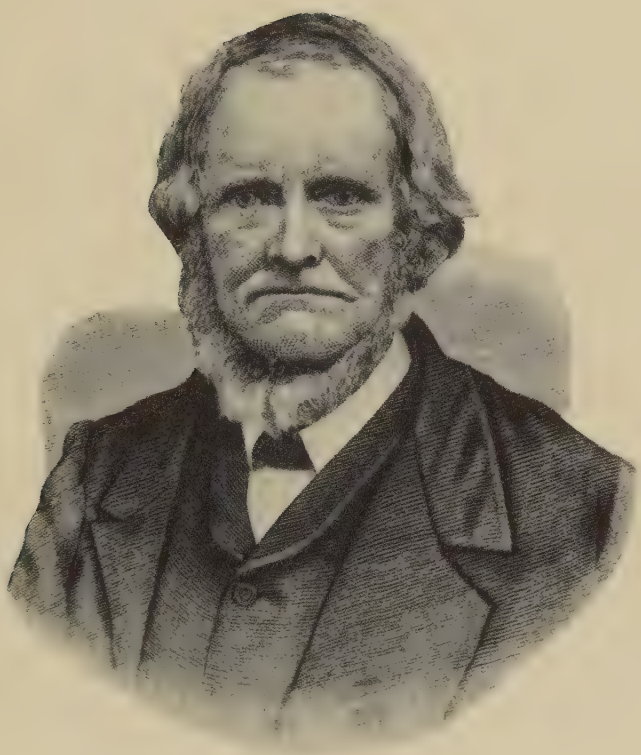
After a successful career of two years he was compelled to suspend, as a result of heavy losses by fire and otherwise. With a view to again embarking in business, he accepted a position with a Philadelphia firm to travel in the West, and in 1869 located in Athens, Ohio, where he engaged in the retail drug business. While residing here he was married to Miss Angie L. Brown, daughter of Hon. Leonard Brown, a prominent citizen of Athens. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Green are Harry Brown, Lottie, Edith, and George G., Jr.

Dr. Green began in Athens the manufacture of the August Flower and German Syrup, which have since by their merits and the enterprise of their proprietor become world-renowned, and controlled the Western branch of the business. At the expiration of two years he removed to Columbus, Ohio, and availing himself of increased facilities, greatly enlarged and extended his commercial enterprises. In 1873, having purchased the interest of his father in Green's August Flower and the German Syrup, he returned to the East and engaged in the exclusive manufacture of these medicines. Dr. Green has met with a phenomenal success, which may be attributed to his thorough early education, to extensive travel, affording him extended experience with business men and rare knowledge of human nature, and to his faculty of business organization. He devotes his personal attention to the various details of his large establishment, and, as a consequence, has little leisure for matters of public import. His political belief is that of a conservative Democrat, though rarely participating in the active work of a political campaign. His energies are devoted rather to his private business and the good of the general public than to the pursuit of honors accorded by his party. He was, however, in 1880, chosen a Presidential elector, and has been frequently proffered other offices of importance but invariably declined them. He is largely identified with the development and prosperity of Woodbury, is president of the Standard Window Glass Company and of the Woodbury Hollow-Ware Glass-Works. He is also a director of the First National Bank of Woodbury. Dr. Green is a cheerful contributor to and supporter of all evangelical religious denominations, but worships with the Presbyterian congregation of the city of his residence.

THOMAS GLOVER.

The New Jersey branch of the Glover family is supposed to be descended from the Glovers of Norwood, County Kent, and Tatsfield, County Surrey, England. The family was an ancient and honorable one in the reign of the Tudors, the head of the house having been burned in the reign of Queen Mary. His successor was ambassador to the Porte in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

The New Jersey family were first represented by Richard, who came to America early in the eighteenth century and settled in Bristol, Pa. From his son John, born at Bristol, Feb. 8, 1729, O. S., the family in New Jersey are descended. He settled in



Thomas Graves

Danl J Packer

Gloucester County, N. J., on land purchased of the proprietors of West Jersey, married Mary, daughter of John Thome, Esq., and had among his children Thomas, who married a Miss Olden. He resided near Mount Ephraim, in Gloucester County, N. J., and had one son, William, born on the homestead, the family having at that time been owners of an extensive property. After a period spent at home he learned the trade of a weaver, which was later abandoned for the occupation of a farmer. He married Mary, daughter of Samuel Mickle, of Greenwich township, Gloucester Co., and had children,—George M., Sarah M., Ann (Mrs. Thomas Hudson), Thomas, Hannah (Mrs. Charles Jennings), Eliza (Mrs. James Embre), Sophia (Mrs. Joshua Embre), Adeline, Samuel, Uli Elmer, of whom but four survive. Mr. Glover for a brief period continued his trade of weaver; but having been attracted by the rich lands of Pennsylvania, became a farmer in that State, and afterwards engaged in similar labor in Maryland. His last years were spent in Woodbury, at the house of his son Thomas, where his death occurred about the year 1852, in his seventy-fourth year. Thomas Glover was born Sept. 15, 1806, near Mount Ephraim, frequently known as Gloverstown. After enjoying such advantages as the country school offered, he at the age of fifteen removed to Burlington County and served an apprenticeship as blacksmith with Abraham Lippincott. Two years were then spent as a journeyman, after which he removed to Woodbury, having purchased the shop and business of Joseph Bellinger. Here he applied himself with vigor and industry to his vocation, and speedily established a large and successful patronage. He purchased, in 1842, a tract of land, a portion of which was within the limits of the city of Woodbury, and to his other pursuits added those of a farmer. This land, which originally cost twenty-five dollars per acre, has so greatly increased in value as now to be worth three hundred dollars per acre. Other property which he owns has arisen proportionably, and is now being devoted to purposes of building. Mr. Glover retired from business in 1879, his health having precluded active labor. He was married in 1839 to Miss Elizabeth, only daughter of Jacob Baker, whose family were of German descent, and on their emigration settled in Gloucester County, N. J. Mrs. Baker was the daughter of John Budd, who emigrated from Germany and settled in the West, leaving their children, Catherine and Casper, with a Mr. Jessup, of Gloucester County, where the former remained until eighteen years of age. She then made her home with Joseph Low, and married Edward Andrews, who died five years later, when she became Mrs. Baker. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Glover are Jacob B., of Woodbury, married to Julia H. Lee, who has had three children, of whom Walter and Lillian survive; Thomas, married to Anna L. Dickinsheet; and William Augustus, a practicing physician in Woodbury. Mr. Glover is in politics independent, choosing for office men of worth irrespective of party. He has served as member of the City Council, and held less important offices, but cares little for such distinctions. In religion he is an Orthodox Friend, and a worshiper at the church in Woodbury, of which he is a member.

DANIEL J. PACKER.

Daniel and Keturah Packer, the grandparents of the subject of this biography, resided in Gloucester County. Their children were Samuel, John, Daniel J., Susan (Mrs. Cox), and Elizabeth. Their son Daniel J. was born April 9, 1789, in Gloucester County, and became an inmate of his brother Samuel's home during his boyhood. Very limited advantages of education were enjoyed at this period, and the lad became accustomed in early life to habits of industry. At the age of sixteen he was apprenticed to James Matlack, who was engaged in the manufacture of edge tools. After four years of service his employer sold the business and also the time of his young apprentice, who served the remaining year with John Shivers. In 1810 he settled in Woodbury, and soon acquired a reputation as a manufacturer of axes. The same year he married Miss Hannah, daughter of Samuel and Hope Jaggard, whose children were Eleanor H., born in 1811; Susan, born in 1813; James M., in 1815; Mary Ann, in 1817; Isaac J., in 1818; Samuel, in 1820; and Daniel, in 1823. Mrs. Packer died Feb. 3, 1826, and he married, the following year, Mrs. Eliza E., daughter of Kindle and Keziah Cole. Their children were Daniel J., born Feb. 26, 1829; Edward S., born in 1831; Charles C., in 1834; Collins L., in 1838; and Benjamin C., in 1840. Mr. Packer's death occurred April 30, 1851, in his sixty-third year. He acquired a reputation during his lifetime, not less for his integrity and moral character than for his industry and business thrift. His son, Daniel J., still occupies the home which was the scene of his birth and which was erected by his father. The latter, having been called to active exertion in the maintenance of a large family, could do little else than afford his children a plain English education, which his son received, after which, at the age of sixteen, he was placed in the shop, and there learned with his father the trade of a blacksmith. He continued with the latter until his death, when the shop became his by inheritance, since which time he has successfully conducted the branch of the business pertaining to blacksmithing and wagon-making. He has manifested the same industry and activity that signalized his father's career, and achieved an equal degree of prosperity. Mr. Packer was married Feb. 22, 1855, to Miss Martha H., daughter of William and Sarah Wheaton, of Woodbury. Their children are Ella (Mrs. Albert Hoffman), Daniel J., Lizzie (Mrs. C. S. Johnson), and Mary (deceased). Mr. Packer was formerly a Democrat, but has since 1856

affiliated with the Republican party, which he for six years represented as freeholder of Deptford township. He is a member of Woodbury Lodge, No. 54, of Independent Order of Odd-Fellows, and of Provident Conclave, No. 47, of Independent Order of Heptasophs. He has in religion maintained the Quaker faith of his parents.

WEST JESSUP.

John Jessup was a farmer in Deptford township, and the grandfather of the subject of this biographical sketch. He was married, and had children,—James, John, and Sarah (Mrs. Joshua Lord). His son James was born in Deptford, at the house of his father, and later followed farming occupations in Greenwich township. He possessed fine business qualifications, engaged largely in lumbering, and was an extensive holder of real estate. His political affiliations were early with the Old-Line Whig party, after which he became a Republican, and filled the offices of freeholder, assessor, etc., in his township. He married Sarah, daughter of John West, of Greenwich, and had sons,—John and James (deceased); George, who died in infancy; Joseph; West; and one daughter, Mary (deceased). All these children were residents of Gloucester County. Mr. Jessup paid little heed to matters apart from the private business which absorbed his closest attention. His death occurred at the homestead, June 7, 1852, in his eighty-third year; and that of his wife, Sarah, Feb. 7, 1865, aged eighty-eight years. His son West was born Dec. 1, 1806, at the paternal home, where he remained during his youth, and in the spring of 1837 settled upon a farm belonging to his father in Deptford township. He, however, soon returned to the homestead, and for a number of years superintended its cultivation. This property eventually became his by inheritance and purchase, and continued to be the family home until his removal to Woodbury in 1869, his present residence. He also embarked in the lumber business, and engaged largely in the purchase of real estate, holding at the present time three thousand acres in Salem and Gloucester Counties. Mr. Jessup was, March 3, 1837, united in marriage to Miss Martha, daughter of David Cooper, of Deptford township. Their children are John W., who resides on the homestead; Cooper, of Mantua township; Sally (Mrs. Thomas M. Pancoast, deceased); Hannah C. (Mrs. George W. Brick); David C., of East Deptford; James (deceased); James (2d); and Lewis R., both of Mantua township. Mr. Jessup, on his removal to Woodbury, retired from active business, though still supervising his various landed interests. He is not actively interested in the political arena, but adheres to the principles of the Republican party. Both Mr. and Mrs. Jessup were educated in the Quaker faith, and worship with the Hicksite Quakers of Woodbury.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

TOWNSHIP OF DEPTFORD.[1]

Geographical and Descriptive.—This is one of the northeast border townships of this county, and is bounded on the northeast by Camden County, on the southeast by Washington township, on the southwest by Mantua, and northwest by West Deptford township.

The old township of Deptford (including what is now West Deptford, Washington, and Monroe townships, and Woodbury City) was among the original municipal districts of New Jersey. It was first named Bethlehem, and received its present appellation from the old English seaport town of Deptford, made famous in history as the place where Peter the Great served an apprenticeship at ship-building. After several alterations of the original lines of the township, made by the organization of new townships, a division of the remaining portion was effected March 1, 1871, when the township of West Deptford was organized, leaving an area of twelve thousand six hundred and sixty-five acres to Deptford.

The surface of the township is generally level or slightly undulating. In the northern portion, which is a sandy-loam soil, the cultivation for many years has been such that at present large crops of grass, vegetables, and fruit are raised. The southern portion was covered, until within a few years, with a heavy growth of pine timber, of which the land has been cleared, and is now occupied by successful "truck farmers."

The township is drained on the northeast by Timber Creek and its tributaries, of which Almonesson is the largest, rising in the southeast quarter of the township, running northerly through the hamlet of Clements' Bridge, or Almonesson post-office. The southwest portion of the township is drained by Mantua Creek and tributaries.

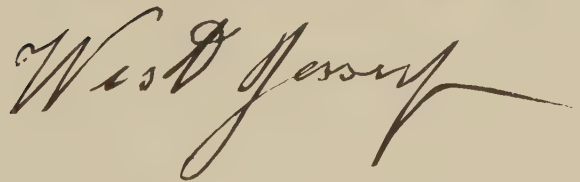
Another Change of Boundary Line.—In 1878 the boundary line of this township was changed by act of the State Legislature as follows:

"SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey*, That the present western boundary line of the township of Deptford, in the county of Gloucester, be, and the same is hereby, changed, so as to make the line of the West Jersey Railroad the western boundary line of said township, from Big Timber Creek at Westville to the junction of the Gloucester and Woodbury turnpike and West Jersey Railroad at North Woodbury."

Approved Feb. 20, 1878.

Pioneer Settlers.—Just who the pioneer of what is now Deptford township was, or the exact farm upon which he located, is a difficult matter to determine at this date, as more than two centuries have passed into eternity since the advent of the first adventurer into this then wilderness. Therefore we can only give the names of those found in old records covering all the

[1] By W. H. Shaw.



territory embraced in the old township, as originally bounded, and leave the locating of the pioneers by their descendants, whose family names still cover the same territory. Many will be found in the lists of township officers from 1733, the earliest list we could obtain, to 1782, the latest we could find in the last century. Among others found in the few imperfect leaves of records are the following, which will no doubt be looked upon with interest:

John Jasop, John Sanders, William Sharp, George Morgan, Acquilla Downs, Joseph Langler, Levi Peaze, John Brown, John Carter, David Ward, Phebe Ward, John Whittle, James Cooper, John Downs, Joseph Tatum, Habacuk Ward, John Sparks, Jonathan Morgan, John Fish, Henry Treadway, Andrew Jones, Jonathan Reeves, David Cooper, Constantine Jefferis, James Dilks, John Jones, Arthur Reeves, Israel Williams, Allen Sharp, William Clark, John Watson, James Budd, Lucas Gibbs, Samuel Shreve, Cornelius Dewall, Samuel Ladd, John Erwine, Samuel Brown, Samuel Moffett, Moses Cox, Thomas West. He, West, owned a large portion of the land upon which the village of Westville is located, and from him the village took its name. He lived there in 1758. Jonathan Carter, Edward Andrews, John Pidgeon, Constantine Lord, Levi Pierce, William Hooten, Thomas Denny, Joseph Eastlack, Jonathan Brown, Phineas Lord, Thomas Wilson, William Bates, Israel Williams, Arthur Hamilton, Levi Hopper, John Rodes, Michael Engleton, Isaiah Stratton, Joseph Cowgill, Walter Swob, Thomas Barker, John Watson, Paul Cooper, Edward Andrews, Aaron Hewes, Isaac Dilks, Caleb Gibson, Reuben Smith, Joshua Ward, Levi Clork.

The above list of persons were land-owners or landholders between 1733 and 1782, and reported estrays in their possession. There were many more that made similar reports, but their names appear elsewhere between the dates named.

Pioneer Records, 1733/4.—The earliest records that have, by courtesy or otherwise, fallen into our hands relating to the early business interests of this township bear the above date, and read as follows:

at meeting of the Inhabitants of the Town Ship of Dopford the 12 day March anod 1733/4 the following officers were choson viz

Thomas Wilkins, Town Clark; John Brown, mantus creek, George Wood, Senor, freeholders; Con Stantine Wood, John Wood, John Ladd, iunor, Joseph Gibson, Surveyors of y^{e} Roads; Con Stantine Wood, Assessor; Thomas Wilkins, Collector; Richard Bickham, Robert Downs, overseirs of y^{e} poor; Moses Word, michel fishar, overseirs of y^{e} highways; William Herrill, Edward Richason, constables.

Officers for 1735/6.

Thomas Wilkins, Town Clerk; Abraham Chattin, George Wood, Senor, Freeholders; George Wood, iunor, Benjamin Waitt, Robert Downs, Edward Richason, Surveyors of y^{e} Roads; Michael Fisher, Assessor; Mosses Wood, Collector; Obadiah Gibson, William Wilkins, ouer Seers of y^{e} poor; Gabriel Rambo, William Jagord, Senor, ouer Seers of y^{e} Roads; George Eaves, John Jones, constables.

Officers for 1736/7.

Thomas Wilkins, Town Clerk; George Wood, John Wood, Freeholders; Abraham Chattin, Edward Richardson, Luke Gibson, William Wilkins, Surveyor of y^{e} Roads; Michael Fisher, Assessor; Thomas Wilkins, Collector; John Snowdon, Robert Downs, Overseers of y^{e} poor; John Wilkins, Michael Chew, Overseers of y^{e} Roads; John Dickermanor, Richard Clark, Con Stables.

Officers for 1737/8.

Thomas Wilkins, Town Clerk; John Wood, George Wood, Freeholders: Abraham Chattin, George Wood, iunor, Peter Rambo, William Wilkins, Surveyors of y^{e} Roads; Michael Fisher, Assessor; William Tatim, Collector; John Snowdon, Robert Downs, over Seers of y^{e} poor; Mosses Wood, Loui Pers, overseers of y^{e} Roads; William Howe, John Dickermanor, con Stables.

Prior to 1751 some adhered to what was known as "old style," according to which March was the first month, and some adopted the "new style," which made the year to commence January 1st. To avoid ambiguity, the years were frequently written as here, $17\frac{39}{40}$, $174\frac{0}{1}$, or 1741/2. The new style was adopted by an act of Parliament in 1751.

Officers for 1739/40.

Abraham Chattin, Town Clark; John Wood, Obadiah Gibson, freeholders; George Ward, Peter Rambo, John Wilkins, Robert Down, Surveyors of the Roads; William Wood, Assessor; Benjamin Wait, Collector; Luke Gibson, Isaac Stephens, Overseers of the roads; John Dukamines or George Evis, thought fitt for Constables.

Officers for 1740/1.

Abraham Chattin, Town Clark; George Ward, William Wood, freeholders; michael fisher, Assessor; Henry Sparks, Collector; amaria Ballings, John Wilkins, Michael Chew, Peter Rambo, Surveyors of y^{e} Roads; Richard Clark, James Whital, Overseers of y^{e} Roads; George Evis, Moses Ward, for Constables.

Officers for 1741/2.

Michael Fisher, Town Clark; John Wood, George Ward, Jun^{r}., Freeholders; Michael Fisher, Assessor; Abraham Chattin, Collector; William Wood, Michael Chew, Henry Sparks, Edward Richardson, Surveyors of y^{e} Roads; Robert Downs, John Chew, Overseers of y^{e} Roads; John Dilks, John Jessup, Constables.

The above mentioned was chosed by Majority of the Voters which was Present.

MICHAEL FISHER, *Clk.*

Officers for 1744/5.

At a meeting for Choosing officers for y^{e} year 1745 the following persons by Major of votes was chosed, viz..

Michael Fisher, Town Clark; Edward Richardson, George Ward, Jun^{r}., Freeholders; Robert Downs, James Whital, William Wood, Peter Rambo, Surveyors of y^{e} Roads; Michael Fisher, Assessor; James Lord, Constable; Amariah Ballinger, James Wood, Overseers of y^{e} Roads; John Wilkins, Richard Clark, Overseers of y^{e} poor.

By y^{e} count Peter Mattson was chused Constable.

MICHAEL FISHER, *Clk.*

Officers for 1756.

At a Town-meeting of thee Inhabitants of the Township of Deptford met at James Woods in Woodbury the 9th Day of the 3^{d} mo: called March To Chuse Officers for the Year following 1756:

Thomas Kimsey chose Town-Clark; Free Holders, John Brown, Josh^{a} Lord; Surveyors of the Roads, William Wood, Abraham Chattin, Jun^{r}, Samuel Ladd, David Cooper; Over Seers of y^{e} Roads, John Carpenter, Joseph Low; Assessor for the County & the Poor, James Cooper; Collector, Savil Willson; Constables, Joseph Seed, John Gagard; Overseers of y^{e} Poor, Thomas Rambo, Jn^{o} Wilkins.

Money to be raised for the poor is the Sum of £35.

The Young men that Works for Hire is to pay poor Tax the Sum of Five Shillings Each.

The abovesaid Money to be raised upon the Residental Inhabitants upon the pound Value according to y^{e} former Act (Including the Residental Young Men) And the Assessor to Return his List to the Over Seers of the Poor By the first Day of May next Ensuing.

Jn^{o} Whital is to have 7S 6D for Warning in the Town.

Officers for 1775.

At a Meeting of the Inhabitants of the Township of Deptford the 4th

Day of March 1775 The following Persons were Chosen Officers for the Insuing Year, viz.:

Town Clark, Isaac Stephens; Free Holders, James Whitall, David Cooper; Surveyors of Roads, James Whitall, Jur., Joseph Gibbson, Jur.; Over Seers of Road, John Wilkins, Jur., Conard Andrew, & Randle Morgan; Assessor, Isaac Ballenger; Collector, Charles Fisher; Over Seers of Poor, Isaac Inskeep, Joseph Clements.

After which David Cooper James Wilkins Samuel Ladd & Joseph Low were Chosen a Committee to Assist the overseers of Poor and Surveyors of Roads and Such other Services as are Mentioned in a Minuit made in this Book in the Year one Thousand Seven hundred and Sixty Nine.

The Town Orders the Sum of Thirty Pounds to be Raised for the Use of the Roads this Present Year. To be Sessd according to Law and his Duplicate to be Delivered to the Collector within Ten days from the Date hereof who Shall Collect the Same and pay it to the Overseers of the Highways on Order within Six weeks after Receiving s^d^ Duplicate and the Clerk is Directed to Serve the Assessor with a Copy of this order.

March y^e^ 14^th^ 1775.

Pr ISAAC STEPHENS,
Clark.

Voted at the s^d^ Town Meeting, that one Constable be Sufficient to Serve for the Township of Deptford.

Pr ISAAC STEPHENS,
Clark.

This Town Meeting is Adjourned to the School House in Woodberry to be held the Insuing Year the Day the Law Directs, it is further agreed By this Town Meeting that if it Should be found Inconvenient to be Continued at s^d^ School house then the s^d^ Meeting to be Adjourned to the Present House of Jehu Wood.

Pr ISAAC STEPHENS,
Clark.

Notice of Citizenship, 1775.

I have thought Proper According to an Act of Assembly of this Province of New Jersey to give Thee Notice, Lucas Gibbs as one of the Overseers of the Poor of the Township of Depford in the County of Gloucester, that I, Henry Williams Came to Reside in s^d^ Township the 3^d^ day of January in the Year 1775 in the family of Joseph Low.

his
HENRY ✕ WILLIAMS
mark

Witness Present

Joseph Low Jun^r^—A True Copy.

I Received this Notice Witness my Hand the 9^th^ day of February 1775.

LUCAS GIBBS.

Officers for 1760.

At a Town Meeting of the Inhabetance of the Township of Depford held at the House of Joseph Tatum In the S^d^ Township the Eleventh day of third Month ad 1760 for the Chusing and Recommending Persons fit for ofises for the s^d^ Township for the insuing Year the following Persons was chose and Nominated viz.:

Nixon Chattin, Town Clark; James Whitall, Joshua Lord, Jun^r^, Freeholders; John Brown, Isaac Balinge, James Hinchman, Joseph Low, Sirvayers of the Rods; Thomas Rambo, Henry Wetherby, Oversers of the Rods; Jonas Cattle, Asessor; Thomas Kimsey, Collector; David Coopper, Savel Wilson, Overseers of the Poor; William Leonard, Habacuck Ward, Recommended for Constables as thought to come to their turn to serve.

Ordered at the above meeting that Abra Chattin Repair the fence of the Public Burying Ground Near Woodbury and return his accoumpt to the then Overseers of the Poor.

Officers for 1772.

Town Clark, Mark Miller; Freeholders, David Cooper & Joshua Lord; Surveyers of the Roads, John Es^t^. Hopkins & James Whitall, Jun^r^; Oversears of the Roads, Isaac Dilks, William Lennord, Joseph Gibson, & Isaac Hopper; Assessor, Isaac Ballinjer; Collector, Aaron Hewes; Oversears of the poor, Benj^a^. Rambo & Aaron Hewes.

The town Orders the Sum of Sixty pounds to be Raised for the use of the poor, and the farther sum of fifty pounds to be Raised for the use of the Roads the ensuing year.

The Town appoints, John Brown David Cooper Joshua Lord Isaac Ballinjir James Whitall Jun^r^. Samu^ll^. Ladd, John Tatem, Isaac Inskip Benj^a^ Herritage, Charles Fisher Randel Martial and Joseph Low, as a Committee, to Inspect Griat Timber Creek Causway and in Conjunction with the Overseers of the Roads make, or cause such repares to be made as they may think necessary and Report to Nex annuel Meeting; —The Town appoints David Cooper Jn^o^ Brown Joshua Lord and Benj^a^. Herritage a Committee to Represent the Town.

Officers for 1773.

Town Clark, Isaac Stephens; Freholders, David Cooper & James Whitall; Surveyers of y^e^ Road, Ja^s^. Whital, Jun^r^, Joseph Gibson, Jun^r^; Overseers of the Road, Isaac Inskip, Arthur Reves, Charles Fisher; Assessor, Jn^o^ Wilkins, Jun^r^; Collector, James Wood; Overseers of the poor, Mark Miller, Job Whital.

The Town Orders the sum of one Hundred pound for the use of the poor to be Raised the present Year And the sum of Forty pounds for the use of the Roads.

Officers for 1776.

Town Clark, Jeremiah Paul; Free Holders, David Cooper & Joshua Lord; Surveyors of Roads, James Whitall, Jur., & James Wilkins; Overseers of the Roads, Samuel Ladd, Josiah Clerk, John Wood, Farmer; Assessor, Isaac Ballinger; Collector, Aaron Hews; Overseers of the Poor, Joseph Clements, Job Whitall.

After which David Cooper, Samuel Ladd, Joseph Low and Joshua Lord, were chosen a Committee to Assist the Overseers of the Poor, and Surveyors of the Roads; & such other Services as are mentioned in a Minute made in this Book in the year one Thousand seven Hundred and sixty nine. 1769.

The Town orders Joseph Gibson and Aaron Reeves to inspect the Stranger's Burying Ground Fence, and order Isaac Stephens to repair the same, & Draw an order on the Overseers of the Poor for the same.

. . . Orders that the Overseers of the Poor allow John Bachel seven Pounds, to be paid weekly for the maintenance and of his Mother Sarah Bachel, as a present of the Town, to commence from John's next Turn in keeping his said Mother, with this exception that Alexander Hamilton be paid fifteen shillings out of the Seven Pounds for her keeping two weeks.

The Town meeting is adjourned by Vote to this House to be held the ensuing year on the Day the Law directs, to meet at the 10th hour.

JEREMIAH PAUL,
Clerk.

Officers for 1777.

At a Meeting of the Inhabitants of ye Township of Deptford, held at Woodbury, in Deptford Free School House the 11th Day of the 3 Month, 1777, the following Persons were chosen officers for the year present, viz.: Town Clerk, Jeremiah Paul; Free Holders, David Cooper, James Whittall, Jr.; Surveyors of the Roads, James Wilkins, Aaron Hewes; Overseers of the Roads, John Turner, Isaac Hopper, Zephaniah Brown; Assessor, Abel Clement; Collector, Joseph Reeves; Overseers of the Poor, Isaac Inskip, Samuel Nicholson; Constable, John Porch; Committee for hearing Appeals, Surveyors, and Overseers of the Poor, Assistants, &c., Samuel Ladd, Joseph Low, James Wilkins.

The Town Orders One hundred & twenty Pounds to be raised for the use of the Poor this Present Year.

Ordered, that Samuel Thompson have the Care of the public Burying Ground.

This Meeting is adjourned to the usual Time next year, to be held at this Place.

1777, 4 Mo. 24.—Abel Clement, Joseph Reeves, & Sam^l^. Nicholson, refusing to act in their respective offices, John Fisher, Assessor; Savil Wilson, Collector; & Jonathan Morgan, Overseer of the Poor, were this Day chosen in their Places, by the Freeholders of this Town, assembled at Richard Bickham's, by an order of the Justices, agreeable to an act of General Assembly in Such Case provided.

Officers for 1778.

Town Clerk, Jeremiah Paul; Freeholders, Charles Fisher, Joseph Low; Surveyors of the Roads, James Wilkins, Benjamin Clark; Overseers of the Roads, Aaron Hewes, Joshua Hopper, Josiah Clark; Assessor, John Fisher; Collector, Randal Morgan; Overseers of the Poor, Jonathan Morgan, Richard Johns; Committee of Assistance, &c., Joseph Low, James Whitall, Junr., James Wilkins, Benjamin Heritage.

The Town orders, that the sum of fifty Pounds for procuring Necessaries for Repairing Roads be raised for that Use; The Assessor to Assess it on the Pound Value as the Provincial Tax is Assessed; and to deliver a Duplicate to the Collector by the 1st of the 5 Month, who is ordered to Collect it in one Month after for the Use of the Overseers of the Roads, as they may have Occasion for that Purpose.

Ordered, that the sum of £120, which was ordered to be raised at last

Meeting for the Use of the Poor, but was not, be raised this Year for that Purpose.

The Meeting is adjourned to the usual Time next year, to be held at this Place.

Officers for 1779.

Town Clerk, Jeremiah Paul; Freeholders, Charles Fisher, Savil Willson; Surveyors of the Roads, Joseph Low, James Wilkins; Overseers of the Roads, David Wood, James Gibson, Arthur Hamilton; Assessor, Isaac Stephens; Collector, David Morgan; Overseers of the Poor, Jonathan Morgan, James Wood; Constable, Benjamin Ward; Commissioners of Appeal, James Wilkins, Joseph Low, Randle Morgan.

The Town Orders, That the Strangers Buryal Ground be enclos'd with Oak Posts and Ceder Rails. Samuel Thompson is appointed to that Service, & to draw upon the Overseers of the Poor for Defraying the Expense thereof. Also to have the Care of it.

Ordered, That the £120, which was ordered at Last Year, together with £380 this Year, amounting to £500, be Raised this Year, for the Use of the Poor immediately.

Ordered, That the £50, which was to have been Raised at last Year, together with £100, in the whole making £150, be raised this Year for the Repairing of Roads and Bridges, the Assessor to Assess it on the Pound Value as the Provincial Tax.

The Meeting is adjour'd to the usual Time next Year, to be held at this House.

Officers for 1780.

Town Clerk, Jeremiah Paul; Freeholders, Randal Morgan, James Wilkins; Surveyors of the Roads, John Ladd Howel, Benjamin Whitall; Overseers of the Roads, Caleb Bickham, Josiah Clark, Phinehas Lord; Assessor, Isaac Stephens; Collector, Isaac Inskip; Overseers of the Poor, Richard Johns, Thomas Wilson; Assessors' Assistants, David Morgan, John Stephens, James Wilkins; Judges of Appeal, Robt. Frd. Price, John Wilkins, Randal Morgan; Constable, Isaac Ballinger.

The town orders, that the Sum of £1000 to be raised for the Repairing of the Roads &c. to be collected with the Ensuing General Tax.

The Town orders also, that the Overseers of the Poor provide Cedar Rails and oak Posts, in order to Enclose the Strangers' Burial Ground, and that they get it done as Soon as convenient may be. Also that Job Kimsey have the Care thereof when completed.

The Meeting adjourns to meet at this house next Year.

Special Town-Meeting.

At a Meeting of the Inhabitants of Deptford Township, Convened the 7th Day of the 2 Mo. 1780, agreeable to an Act of General Assembly, the following persons were chosen Assistants to the Assessors, viz., John Wood, David Morgan, and John Stephens.

Special Town-Meetings, 1780.

At a Meeting of the Inhabitants of the Township of Deptford held the 22nd Day of the fourth Month, Isaac Ward and Joshua Hopper were chosen Overseers of the Poor, in the Stead of Richard Johns and Thomas Wilson, who refused to serve.

At a Meeting of the Inhabitants of the Township of Deptford, held the 1st Day of the 9 Mo. 1700, pursuant to Public Notice given for that Purpose, Ordered, That the Sum of three thousand five Hundred Pounds be immediately raised for the Relief and Benefit of the poor. Also,

Ordered, That the Sum of three thousand Pounds be raised for Repairing the Roads.

Officers for 1781.

Town Clerk, Jeremiah Paul; Freeholders, Joseph Low, John Ladd Howel; Surveyors of the Roads, Richard Johns, Samuel Flaningam; Overseers of the Roads, Benjamin Clark, Samuel Mickle, William Carson; Assessor, James Wilkins; Collector, Biddle Reeves; Overseers of the Poor, Joshua Hopper, Isaac Ballinger; Assessors' Assistants, David Morgan, John Stephens, Isaac Inskip; Judges of Appeals, Robert Friend Price, Joseph Low, James Whitall, Junr; Constable, George Morgan.

Officers for 1782.

Town Clerk, Job Kimsey; Freeholders, Joseph Low, John Ladd Howel; Surveyors of the Roads, Samuel Flaunengem, Richard Johns; Overseers of the Roads, Jonathan Brown, Edward Andrews, John Dorch; Assessor, James Wilkins; Collector, John Stevens; Overseers of the Poor, Isaac Ballenger, Joseph Gibson; Assessors' Assistants, Biddle Reves, James Wood, David Morgan; Judges of Appeals, Joseph Low, John Woodfarmer, Aaron Hews; Constables, George Morgan, Aaron Dilks.

Ordered that Joseph Low and John Wilkins Esquires be appointed as Commissioners on the part of the Town to agee for and purchace a Convenient House for the ease Reception and Accommodation of the Poor of the Township of Debtford, Vesting them with full and ample power for that Purpose provided always that the Said Joseph Low and John Wilkins give or allow no greater Sum for the Said House than they in their Discretion Shall think proper.

Pioneer Roads, 1739—1743.

Gloucester, *ss.* Whereas application hath been Made to us Whose Names are hereunto Subscribed, Surveyors Chosen and appointed for the township of Depford and Grenwich, Within the County afore Sd & province of New Jersey according to the derrection of the act of Generall assembly of the province aforesd as in such Causes is made and provided by divers of the inhabatances of the town Ship of Depford a for Sd. for 3 two Rod Roads to be Laid out from a Road Laid out from the Kings Road to a Scool hous Standing on Wm. Woods Land begining by ye Sd Scool hous So a Long the Line betw Wm. Woods and tradways Land to the first Corner thence a Streight Corse to a thourafair where the Road now goath. thence a Stright Corse avoiding the Swampts to John Mad Sons orchard and So End; ye Second Road begining att peter Mad Sons Line att ye Side of his feeld; thence a Long the Cooting Road avoiding the brooks to ye first Run att the head of John Madsons Land; thence a Long the Said Road avoiding the brooks and Swamps to ye Soond Run; thence a direct cors to the Corner of the widow Browns fence avoiding ye Swamps & gulles, So down the sd Widow Browns Line to Gabriel Rambos corner; thence to the Kings Road a bove Gabrol Rambos home place, avoiding the Swamps and So ends; ye third begining att ye upor corner of ye widow browns line, So down the old Botton Road to the Line of John Rambo and al ford, & So ends. In consideration of the application we have there by Laid out ye Roads a bove mentioned, as witness our hands this twenty-first day of May one thousand Seven hundred thirty and nine 1739.

Robert Zane.
Richard Bickham.
Michael Chew.
Moses Ward.

Entred by my
Thomas Wilkins, *Town Clerk.*

Persevent to an act of asemly made for the purposing of these things we the Subscribers hearof, being the Surveyors of the Roads for ye township of Deptford, Gloucester, and Greenwich, answarable to an application made to us by part of ye inhabitance of the Township of Deepford have laid out a Roade fouar Rod broad from the Kings Roade unto Luke Gibsons Mill, begining about one mile from Manto Creek Bridge, at a Hickry saplen Marked With fouar notches on two sides from the sd Hickery afterward by trees Marked in ye like Maner to a Run called Cricke Run, from ye sd Run Along by ye sd Markd trees to ye head of A branch that putteth into Manto Creek; from thence across ye barens to a run Caled Brekback Run; from thence A Strait Coars to ye afore sd Luke Gibsons Mill, as Witness our hands this Twenty-fifth Day of ye Twelvth Month, caled Feberery, 1743/4.

Moses Ward.
James Cooper.
Joseph Tomlinson.
Robard Zan.
Haunce Steelman.

Deptford Township, March ye 12th, 1744/5.

At a Meeting for Choosing Officers for ye Year 1745, the following persons by a Majority of Votes was Chose, viz., Michaell Fisher, Town Clerk; Freeholders, Edward Richardson & George Ward, Jr.; Surveyors of ye Roads, Robert Down, James Whiteal, William Wood, & Peter Rambo; Assessor and Collector, Michael Fisher, Assessor, and James Lord, Collector; Overseers of ye Roads, Amariah Ballenger & James Wood; Overseers of ye Poor, John Wilkins & Richard Clarke.

Constable by ye Court, Peter Mattson was Chose.

Michael Fisher.

1741/2.—*Money for Public Burying Ground.*

By order of a Town Meeting Met at ye House of Henry Sparks, this 10th day of ye 12th Mo., 1741/2, George Ward, Junr., is Appointed to Call on Thomas Wilkins for the Subscription for the money for purchasing a public Burying Ground in the Township of Depford, and also the Money already paid to the sd Thomas Wilkins, and att the paymt thereof this to be a sufficient Discharge for the same from the township of Depford aforesd.

By order aforesd
Meeting. Signed by Abraham Chattin, *Clark.*

Ordered at the sd Town Meeting that Isaac Stephens Shall Have the Care of the Publick Burying Ground, and That he Sufficiently Repair the fence Round the same and Carry his Bill of Costs for the same to the Overseers of the poor of the sd Township, who is Hereby directed to Discharge the same out of the publick Stock.

The Town Appoints David Cooper and James White for a Committee to Draw a Petition to Next General Assembly of this Province for the renewal of the Late Road Law.

The town meeting is adjourned to the house of Joseph Tatem, to meet at Ten o'clock the Day the Law Directs.

ISAAC STEPHENS, *Clerk.*

John Tatum Reports their is on his Plantation one Estray yearling Bull of a Dark Brown Colour, with a Black Streak along his Back and no other Mark, Either Natural or Artificial Discovered. Sup. To be a Last Spring Calf. Entered March ye 23d, 1774.

Dr. Thomas Hendy vs. *Deptford Township*, 1798

GLOUCESTER COUNTY, ss. To Any Constable in said county Greeting:

I Summon the Inhabitants of the Township of Debtford to be & Appear before me the Subscriber, One of the Justices of the Peace in & for said County, on Wednesday, the 24 day of October Next, at two O'Clock in the Afternoon of said day, at my Office in Haddonfield, To Answer Thomas Henry in an Action of Debt not exceeding Sixty Dollars, as tis said. Given Under my hand and Seal the 18th day of September, 1798.

SAMUEL KENARD, *J. P.*

Whereas Dr. Thomas Hendry has obtained a Judgment against the Inhabitants of the Township of Deptford for a Considerable Sum of Money, We believe it necessary to call a Town-Meeting, to take into consideration the aforesaid business, and adopt Such Measures as may appear needful. We therefore request the Town clerk to call a Town-Meeting agreeably to Law, as early as possible. Dated at Woodbury this Twenty-fifth Day of October, 1798.

JOHN S. WHITEALL,
JAMES M. WHITEALL,
DAVID WARD,
Town Committee.

NOTICE.

Whereas Doct Thomas Hendry has obtained a Judgment against the Inhabitants of the Township of Deptford, for a sum of Money exceeding forty Dollars; therefore by an Order from the Committee of the Township afsd, I hereby inform the Inhabitants thereof, that there will be a Town meeting held at the Court House in Woodbury on sixth day next, at two o'clock on sd day, in order to take into consideration the afsd business, and adopt such measures as may appear needfull.

Dated at Woodbury 10th mo 25th 1798.

BENJAMIN RULON, *T. Clk.*

Feb'y 19, 1796.

This is to certify that I have settled with Thomas Hendry this day, and thier is a balance due to him of fourteen pounds, eight shillings, and two pence, exclusive of a Note of hand for 20/ which he holds against me.

JONATHAN WARD.

Witness
ELIZABETH COOPER.

The above is a Copy.

Overseers of Highways' Account, 1797.

DR.—Samuel Bennett one of the Overseers of Highways

1797				
March 21.	To Cash received of James Davis late Overseer of the Highways	£	43 10	9
1798				
March 9.	To ditto of James B. Cooper Collector of Deptford Township		75	
		£	118 10	9

CR. In Account Current with the Town Ship of Deptford.

1798				
March 14.	By Cash expended on the Roads	£	42 12	4
	By balance remaining in Samuel Bennett's hands due to the Township		75 18	5
		£	118 10	9

DR.—Biddle Reeves one of the Overseers of the Highways

1798				
March 14th	To Cash received of Sundries	£	157 3	10
	To this sum to Collect from Jonathan Harker		45 3	4
		£	202 7	2

CR. In Account Current with the Township of Deptford.

1798				
March 14.	By Sundry expenditures on the Highways	£	145 4	0½
	By balance remaining in Biddle Reeves' hands due the Township		57 3	1½
		£	202 7	2

DR.—Isaac Collins one of the Overseers of Highways

1797				
March 7.	To balance remaining on account settled this day	£	18 8	2
	To this sum received of Jona Harker Collector for 1796, overplus money		15 19	11
1798				
March 13.	To Cash received of James B. Cooper Township Collector		75	
		£	109 8	1

CR. In Account Current with the Township of Deptford.

1798				
March 14.	By sundry expenditures on Roads	£	53 18	2
	By balance remaining in the hands of Isaac Collins		55 9	11
		£	109 8	1

DR.—James Jaggard one of the Overseers of the Highways

1797				
March 7.	To balance of account settled this day	£	32 6	6½
1798				
March 14.	To Cash received of James B. Cooper Collector one fourth of 600 Dolls		75	
		£	107 6	6½

CR. In Account Current with the Township of Deptford.

1798				
March 14.	By Sundry expenditures on the High Ways amounting to	£	43 10	1½
	By balance remaining in the hands of James Jaggard		63 7	5
		£	107 6	6½

We the subscribers having examined the Accounts of the several Overseers of the Public Highways—report that there remains the following balances of money unexpended—viz^t in the hands of Samuel Bennett Seventy five pounds eighteen shillings and five pence; in the hands of Biddle Reeves Fifty seven pounds three shillings and one penny; in the hands of Isaac Collins Fifty five pounds nine shillings and eleven pence; and in the hands of James Jaggard Sixty three pounds seven shillings and five pence;—making altogether the sum of Two hundred and fifty one pounds eighteen shillings and tenpence agreeable to the above Statements. Dated at Woodbury the 14th March, 1798.

	£	s	d
Whole money Expended in this Year	285	13	8

AMOS COOPER.
JOHN S. WHITALL.
MICHAEL C. FISHER.

Samuel Bennett...£	75	18	5
Biddle Reeves.....	57	3	1½
Isaac Collins.....	55	9	11
James Jaggard.....	63	7	5
Whole balance.....£	251	18	10½

Election Return, 1797.

We, the Judge of Elections, Assessor & Collector of the Township of Deptford, in the County of Gloucester, do hereby certify, that having proceeded to receive the Votes of the Electors of sd Township of Deptford; the following is a list of all the Persons Voted for, to serve in the fifth Congress of the United States from the fourth of March, 1797, & the number of votes received for each:

Jonathan Dayton, Sixty-three votes.
Aaron Ketchel, thirty-two votes.
James Schnurman, Thirty-seven votes.
Thomas Sinnickson, forty votes.
Joseph Bloomfield, Thirty-seven Votes.
Joseph Cooper, forty votes.
Ebenezer Elmer, Thirty-two votes.
Jonathan Elmer, Three votes.
James H. Imley, Thirty-Nine votes.
Mark Tomson, Thirty-eight votes.
William Crane, Two votes.

In Testimony whereof we have hereunto Subscribed our Names and Affixed our Seals the Eleventh Day of January Domn: One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety-Seven.

JOHN WILKINS, *Judge.* [L. S.]
ISAAC WILKINS, *Assessor.* [L. S.]
JONATHAN HARKER, *Col'r.* [L. S.]

Constable's Oath of Office, 1798.

I, John Johnson, do Solemnly and Sincerely promise and Swear—that I will well and truly Serve the State of New Jersey in the office of Constable for the township of deptford in the County of Gloucester, that I will honestly and impartially Summon, Impanel and return good and lawful men for Juries, able and Sufficient, and not Suspected or procured, as is or Shall be directed by law; that I will to the utmost of my power, faithfully and without delay, Execute all writs, precepts, process, warrants and Executions to me directed, and which Shall Come to my hands, and truly return the Same; that, in the Exercise of my office, I will do no wrong to any, but will do right to all, and take none but lawful fees; that I will truly, diligently and honestly, without fraud, deceit, oppression, favour or partiallity, do, Execute and perform all Services, acts and duties of my Said office, to the best of my knowledge, Judgment and ability.

JOHN JOHNSON.

I do hereby Certify that the above oath was taken the 17th day of April, 1798, before me.

WILm. TATEM,
Justice of the Peace.

Special Election, 1798.

Whereas the Inhabitants of the Township of Deptford at their Annual Meeting held on the 14th of last month did choose two Constables to serve the said Township for the present year—vizt, John Jessup and Benjamin Clark—who have neglected or refused to qualify according to Law—thereby leaving the said Township of Deptford without a constable—and being an Officer that is much wanted,—We the Township Committee request the Town Clerk to advertise the Electors of the Township of Deptford to assemble in Town meeting on Seventh day the fourteenth inst. (April) at One oClock for the purpose of choosing one or more Constables. Also to Authorize the Town Clerk (or some other person) to receive the fines that delinquent Officers forfeit to the benefit of the Township—agreeable to Law.

Dated at Woodbury the 5th April 1798.

JOHN S. WHITALL.
JAMES M. WHITEALL.
JOSHUA L. HOWELL.

To Benjamin Rulon, Clerk of Deptford Township.

Oath of Office of Surveyor of Highways, 1798.

I, Amos Cooper, do Solemnly and Sincerely promise & and affirm that I will in all things to the best of my knowledge and understanding well, Justly & faithfully execute the Office of a Surveyor of the Highways without favour or Partiality.

AMOS COOPER.

I Certify that on the Twenty-second day of March, 1798, appeared before me the Subscriber one of the Justices of the Peace for the County of Gloucester Amos Cooper and was duly qualified to serve as one of the Surveyors of the Highways for the Township of Deptford for the year ensuing according to Law.

JN. BLACKWOOD.

Oath of Commissioner of Appeals, 1798.

I, Henry Roe, do Solemnly and Sincerely promis and Swear, that I will well, truly, and faithfully Execute the trust reposed in me, and perform my duty as a Commissioner of appeals in Cases of taxation for the township of deptford, in the County of Gloucester, according to the best of my knowledge and understanding, without favour or partiality.

HENRY ROE.

I do hereby Certify that this day, the above oath was taken by the Said Henry Roe, before me, one of the Justices of the peace in and for the County of Gloucester. Given under my hand this 29th day of October, 1798.

WILm TATEM.

Township Collector's Account, 1798.

Woodbury, 14th March, 1798.

Dr. The Collector (James B. Cooper) of the Township of Deptford

To . . the amount of Assessed Tax as per Duplicate.....	£880 2 5
ditto . . . . . Dog Tax . . . ₱. do.....	23 15
	£903 17 5

In Account Current with said Township. Cr.

By . . this sum paid the County Collector (Joel Westcott), per Receipt for State and County Tax, including his Comns.....		£326 7 2
By . . this sum the Commissioners of Appeal deducted from the undermentioned assessed Taxes:		
Samuel Pearce.....	£0 4 6	
Mark Brown.....	9 4¾	
Thomas Wilson.....	2 6	16 4¾
By . . this sum paid the Overseers of the Publick Highways:		
Isaac Collins.....	£75	
James Jaggard.....	75	
Biddle Reeves.....	75	
Samuel Bennett.....	75	300
By . . this sum paid the Township assessor (Isaac Wilkins) his fees as per account and Receipt.....		28 3 3
By . . ditto Township Collector his fees.....		28 3 3
By . . this sum for Losses on the warrant which the Constable (Henry Tredway), could not recover agreeable to his deposition.....		11 10 4
By . . this sum allowed the freeholders.....		15
By . . the balance remaining in the hands of the Township Collector.....		208 2 ¼
Deducted £1 2 6 and there remains £206 19 6¼		£903 17 5

We, the undersigned, *chosen* Freeholders for the Township of Deptford, having examined the Duplicate and accounts of James B. Cooper, Collector for said township, report that there remains in the hands of the said James B. Cooper the balance of Two hundred and eight pounds Two shillings, agreeable to the above statement, for the account and at the disposal of said Township.

Dated at Woodbury, the 14th March, 1798.

PHINEUS LORD.
JOSHUA L. HOWELL.

Township Clerk's Oath of Office, 1798.

I, Benjamin Rulon, Clerk of the Township of Deptford, in the County of Gloucester, do Solemnly and sincerely affirm, that I will faithfully and honestly keep all the papers, writings, Books & records, by virtue of my office committed, and which from time to time shall be committed to me; and that I will in all things, to the best of my knowledge and understanding, perform the duties of my s^{d} office of Clerk, without favour or partiality.

Affirmed the 14th of March, 1798, before me, Justice of the peace in and for the County of Gloucester.

WILM TATEM.

Township Collector's Oath of Office, 1798.

I, James Jaggard, do Solemnly and sincerely promis and Swear, that I will in all things to the best of my knowledge and understanding, well, Justly and faithfully Execute the office of Collector of the publick taxes, for the township of deptford, in the County of Gloucester, for the year 1798.

JAMES JAGGARD.

Sworn and Subscribed the 11th day of September, 1798, before me.

WILM. TATEM,
One of the Justices of the Peace in and for the County of Gloucester.

County Collector's Bond, 1798.

Know all Men by these presents, that we, Joel Westcott, James Stratton, & Samuel P. Paul, of the County of Gloucester and State of New Jersey, are held and firmly bound unto the Board of chosen Freeholders of the County of Gloucester, in the sum of five hundred Pounds in Gold and Silver money, to be paid to the s^{d} Board of Chosen Freeholders of the County of Gloucester, their certain Attorney, or Successors in office; for which payment well and truly to be made, we bind our selves, and each of us by himself, for & in the whole, our Heirs, Executors and Administrators, and each of us, firmly by these presents; Sealed with our Seals; Dated the eleventh day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight (1798).

The Condition of this obligation is such, that if the above bound Joel Westcott, Collector for the County of Gloucester, shall well and truly perform all the duties of his s^{d} office as County Collector for the County afs^{d} agreeably to Law, then this obligation to be void; otherwise to be and remain in full force & virtue.

JOEL WESTCOTT. [L. S.]
JAMES STRATTON. [L. S.]
SAML. L. PAUL. [L. S.]

Sealed and done in the presence of
F. DAVERPORT,
ISRAEL LOCK.

Assessor's Oath of Office, 1799.

I, Michael C. Fisher, Assessor of the Township of Deptford, do Solemnly and Sincerely promise and affirm, that I will truly, faithfully, honestly, and impartially value and assess the ratable estates in the Township of Deptford, in the County of Gloucester, and that, in making such valuations and Assessments, I will, to the best of my knowledge and Judgment, observe the directions of the Law respecting the same.

MICHAEL C. FISHER.

Affirmed before me, March 13th, 1799.

JOHN SPARKS.

Assessor's Oath of Office, 1812.

I, Thomas Bee, do Solemnly and Sincerely promise and affirm, that I will truly, faithfully, honestly, and impartially value and assess the rateable Estates in the township of Deptford, in the County of Gloucester; and that, in making Such valuations and assessments, I will, to the best of my knowledge and Judgment, observe the directions of the Law Respecting the Same.

THOMAS BEE.

March 16th, 1812. Affi^{d} & Subscribed before me,
JA^{s} MATLACK, *J. Peace.*

Overseer of Poor's Account, 1803.

DR.—The Overseer of the Poor, Biddle Reeves, In Account Current with the Township of Deptford.—CR.

1803,			
March 12.	To Balance remaining in his Hand, as per Settlement made this Day	$138.77	$138.77
	" Cash rec^{d} of Mark Brown, late Collector..	200.00	200.00
	" a fine rec^{d}	2.00	2.00
	" amount of Strays	2.77	2.77
	" Cash rec^{d} of Isaiah Ward, Lydia Ward's third	6.67	6.67
	" Cash rec^{d}, Thomas Cox's Dividend	6.52	6.52
	" Cash rec^{d} of Richard Clark, Hannah Gibson's third	23.11	23.11
		$379.84	$379.84

1804,		
March.	By the following Sums expended for the use of the Poor:	
	" Thomas Seeds	$14.00
	" Peter Osback	18.67
	" Thomas Cox	14.00
	" Margaret Tate	14.00
	" Hannah Gibson	10.33
	" Mary Hendrickson	28.00
	" Joseph Gibson	26.00
	" Joanna Seers	26.00
	" Mary Micklebury	7.00
	" Julian Jackson	8.00
	" Margaret Birch	14.00
	" Ann Langley	14.00
	" Lydia Ward	8.67
	" Margaret Hall	18.67
	" Martha Clark	28.00
	" Doc^{r} William N. Lumnis	1.25
	" Doc^{r} Thomas Hendry	.75
	" Mary Leaman	16.06
	" Moving Poor, &c	5.00
	" Clothing & medicine	20.57
	" W^{m} Carl's Infant Child	10.00
	" Elizabeth Carathers	2.00
	" Compensation for his Services	5.00
		$309.97
	Balance remaining in Biddle Reeves' Hands	69.87
		$379.84

We, the undersigned (Township Committee), having examined and settled the Account of the Overseer of the Poor, Find a Balance of Sixty nine Dollars and Eighty seven Cents remaining in his Hands unexpended.

Done at Woodberry, 12th March, 1804.

DAVID WARD,
JOHN TATUM, JUN^{r},
WILLIAM COOPER,
HENRY RULON, JUN^{r},
JEREMIAH WOOD,
Township Committee.

Election Return, 1804.

We, the Judge and Inspectors of Election of the Township of Deptford, in the County of Gloucester and State of New Jersey, do hereby certify, that having proceeded to receive the Votes of the Voters of the said Township, the following is a List of all the Candidates Voted for, for Electors, of President and Vice-President of the united States, and of the number of Votes for each.

Solomon Freleigh, One Hundred and forty-three Votes.
Alexander Carmichael, One Hundred & forty-three Votes.
Phineas Manning, One Hundred and forty-two Votes.
William Rossell, One Hundred and forty-two Votes.
Thomas Newbold, One Hundred and forty-three Votes.
More Furman, One Hundred and forty-three Votes.
Jacob Hufly, One Hundred and forty-two Votes.
Abijah Smith, One Hundred and forty-two Votes.
The whole number of Votes receiv'd one Hundred & forty-three.

In Testimony whereof, we have hereunto Subscribed our Names and affixed our Seals, this Seventh day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand Eight Hundred and four (1804).

JOEL WESTCOTT, *Judge.* [L. S.]
JAMES MATLACK, *Assr.* [L. S.]
EPHRAIM MILLER, *Collecr.* [L. S.]

Ordinance Relating to Swine in Woodbury, 1804.

At an Annual Meeting of the Inhabitants of the Township of Deptford held at Woodbury the 14th day of the 3rd mo (March), 1804. Said meeting taking into consideration the damage done by Swine in the Streets of Woodbury, by their rooting therein, and on unimproved Lots, and particularly, their distruction of ornimental trees in tearing up the roots thereof, Do Resolve,

That after the first day of April next, every Swine of six months old & upwards, found in the street, without two twisted wire rings in his Snout, may be taken up by any person living in said Town & impounded, and the owner be subject to a penalty of twenty-five Cents, and every Pig of three months old, or younger, if weaned from its mother, without one twisted ring, may be impounded, and the owner be subject to the penalty of twelve and a half cents, and if no owner appears within three days after impounding, the person who has impounded said swine shall put rings in his, or their noses, for which he shall receive twelve and a half cents for each ring, to be paid for by the owner of said swine; but if no owner appears within said time, the person who has impounded said swine may, with the approbation in writing of any two Freeholders in the town of Woodbury, sell said swine, and the money arising therefrom to be appropriated to the payment of damages done by swine in the town of Woodbury aforesaid.

BENJAMIN RULON, *Clk.*

Election Return, 1806.

A true List of the Names of all the Candidates nominated in the County of Gloucester in the State of New Jersey to be Voted for at the annual Election in October next, with the Offices proposed for each of them respectively:

For members of the Legislative Councill: Joseph Rogers, Samuel W. Harrison, Joseph Cooper, John Brick.

For members of the General Assembly: Robert Newell, Benjamin Rulon, Japhet Ireland, Jur, John Brick, John Gill, Reuben Clark, Enoch Risley, Thomas Clark, Junr, Abraham Inskeep, Amos Cooper, Richard Higbee, Matthew Gill, Senir, Samuel Clement, Michael C. Fisher, Samuel W. Harrison, Jos. C. Swett, Samuel French (farmer), Richard M. Cooper, Abel Clement.

For Sheriff: Richard Matlack, Ephraim Miller, Micajah Clement, Josiah Eldredge, Joseph V. Clark, Isaac Pine.

For Coroners: Joseph Sloan, James Miller, Daniel Lake, Enoch Risley, John Clark, Jacob Stokes, John Pissant, Daniel Carrell, Jonathan Steelman, Mark Brown, Isaac Hughs, Aaron Wood, Joseph Collins, Cooper Paul.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand this first Day of September, A.D. One Thousand eight Hundred and Six.

C. OGDEN, *Clk.*

For AMOS CAMPBELL, *Clerk of the Township of Deptford.*

Election Return, 1808.

We, the Judge and inspectors of Election of the Township of Deptford in the County of Gloucester do hereby certify, that having proceeded to receive the votes of the voters of the said Township the following is a list of all the candidates voted for, of the offices proposed for them, and of the number of votes of each.

For members of the tenth congress of the United States:

Adam Boyd hath Ninety votes	90
Ebenezor Elmer hath Fifty two votes	52
	142

The whole number of votes received is one hundred and forty-two votes.

In testimony whereof, we have hereunto subscribed our names and affixed our seals this ninth day of March in the year of our LORD one thousand eight hundred and eight (1808).

JAMES B. CALDWELL, *Judge of Election.* [L. S.]
AARON WOOD, *Assessor.* [L. S.]
THOMAS WOOD, *Collector.* [L. S.]

Accounts for Coffins Furnished.

1809, August 22th. Dr. to John Simmerman.
To Making a Ridg Lin Coffin for Benjm Smalwood Son of James Smalwood $9.00

1810, January 15th. Dr. to John Simmerman.
To Making a Ridge Lin Coffin for Motherinlaw of Benjamin Hains. $9.00

1811, March 3th. Dr. to John Simmerman.
To Making Coffin for Cittura Stewart Died at Margaret Fitspatrick's $9.00

Names of Voters at Special Election for Congress, 1810.

A pole list of the Votes taken in the Township of Deptford in One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ten at the Election for a Congress Man to Suply the Place of Genl James Cox (who has deceased) in the Eleventh Congress of the United States as pr the Goveinors Proclamation, 1810, held on the Thertyeth day of October at the House of Ebeneazer Witney Inkeeper and on the Therty first day of the aforesaid Month at the Court House in Woodbury.

1. Henry Rulon.
2. William Tatum, Jnr.
3. Ephraim Miller.
4. Isaac Collins, Senr.
5. Steaven Simes.

Fifteen minutes Past three Oclock P. M. then the Pole ajornd to the Cort House in Woodbury unto Eleven Oclock A. M., and there apears to be five Votes Taken.

6. William Tatum, Esqr.
7. Samuel Ladd.
8. Henry Roe, Senr.
9. Toctor Thomas Hendry.
10. Charls Ogden, Esqr.
11. Amos Cooper, Esqr.

Twenty minutes past 12 oclock the Pole ajornd untill Two oclo A. M. and there apears Next Day to be Eleven Votes taken.

12. Samuel Clark.
13. Isaac Wilkins.
14. John Cade.
15. Josiah Clark, Jnr.
16. Hesakiah Heppard.
17. Abel Rulon.
18. Richard French.
19. Peter Wheaton, Jnr.
20. John M. Gibson.
21. John Woodard.
22. Aaron Hews.
23. Wm. Lawrence.
24. Wm. Brick.
25. Mark Brown.
26. Cpt. John Zane, Esqr.
27. William Hopper.
28. Job Brown.
29. Samuel C. Wood.
30. William Bennet.
31. Cpt. Randall Sparks.
32. Thomas Sandrews.
33. Thomas Scott, Jnr.
34. Calob Slister.

At seven oclock the pole then closed after taking thirty four votes. Woodbury October 31st 1880.

WILLIAM TATEM, JNR., *Judge.*
EPHRAIM MILLER, *Assessor.*
JOSIAH CLARK, *T Clk.*
ABEL RULON, *Clk P Tem.*

Ye Old Time Account against the Township.

1812. Deptford Township Dr. to Jesse Smith.
March 12.

To ½ Gill Gin	$0.6
To Point of Lisbon Wine	.50
To ¾ Point Gin	.25
To 1 Ditto, Ditto	.25
To ½ Gill Ditto, Ditto	.06¼
To 6 Diners	3.00
To ½ Point Brandy at Diner	.25
To 2 Mugs Beer at Ditto	.25
To ½ Point Spirit at Ditto	.25
To ½ Point Gin	.25
To Segars	.18½
To ½ Point Gin	.25
To 1 Ditto, Ditto	.25
To 8 Suppers a 37½ Cents	3.00
	$8.81

The following indorsement was written on the back of the above bill of liquid items:

"At an Annual Town meeting of the Inhabitants of the Township of Deptford Held at the Court-House the 11th day of March, 1812,

"It was agreed that the Committee nominally appointed to Count the Votes for officers of sd Township should have their expenses paid by sd Township while engaged therein. And the within being the bill of said expenses—The Collector is hereby authorized to discharge the same, it being eight dollars and 81 cents.

"SAML. WEBSTER, Junr. *Clk.*"

Transfer of Township Books, 1812.

I Henry Rulon do Solemnly Sincerly and Truley declare and affirme that I have Given up all the Books and Papers with the Election Box, that belongs to the Township of Deptfor in the County of Gloucester unto Samuel Webster jr my Successor in office.

HENRY RULON *late Town Clk.*

Woodbury 3 mo 14th 1812, Affd & subscribed Before me

JAS MATLACK.

Suppression of Vice and Immorality.

At a town-meeting of the citizens of Deptford, held at the Court-House, March 3, 1813, the following resolution was adopted:

As vice and immorality prevail at the present day to a considerable degree among us—when the appearances of Divine judgement are marked by recent calamitous events—the pestilence which walketh in darkness in our vicinity are indications of guilt and danger too visible to be mistaken, and too alarming not to be felt. The portentious and diverse visitations of the Justice of the Supreme being, together with state of Religion, and the prevalence of iniquity in various forms and degrees, give us great reason to use our best endeavors for the promotion of Morality and Virtue.

Wherefore, Resolved by the inhabitants of the township of Deptford in Town Meeting legally assembled, that a committee of the said township be and is hereby appointed, consisting of the following persons:

John Reeves.	Levi Hopper.
Joseph Clement.	James Davis.
James B. Caldwell.	John G. Whitall.
Richard Snowdon.	Paul Cooper.
James Matlack, Esq.	Isaac Collins.
James Saunders.	James Cooper.
Amos Cooper, Esq.	Andrew Dilks.
Nathaniel Todd.	Joseph Dilks, Esq
John Tatum, Jr.	Edward Turner.
Franklin Davenport.	John Tice, Esq.
Charles Ogden.	James Hopkins, Esq.
Phineas Lord.	James Jaggard, Esq.
Jonathan Brown.	John Rambo.
Edmund Brewer.	Moreton Stille.
Henry Roe.	John S. Whitall.
Biddle Reeves.	Peter String.
Joseph Reeves.	J. B. Smallwood.
Aaron Wood.	William Nicholdson.
Joshua Lord.	John Marshall, Esq.
William Cooper.	John Swope.
Marmaduke Wood.	George Ward.
William Tatem, Jr.	Thomas Bee.
Samuel Whitall.	Benjamin W. Wilkins.
William Horvey.	William Jones.

And that this Committee be requested to present and bring forward agreeably to Law, before any Justice of the Peace in the aforesaid township, all and every person whom they may find guilty of vice and immorality, and that we, the inhabitants above mentioned, will defend all persons who shall convict the guilty within the limits of the said township.

Resolved, That copies of the above preamble and resolution, signed by the presiding officer and clerk of this meeting, be sent to each township in Gloucester County.

JAMES MATLACK,
Presiding Officer.

SAMUEL WEBSTER, JUNR., *Clerk.*

Taxes Remitted, 1816.

The following is a Statement of All the taxes Remited by us, the Subscribers, Commissioners of Appeal for the Township of Deptford in the year 1816

Josiah Heritage	$6.50	
John G. Williams	3.82	
Samuel Porch	7.50	
John Watson (weelright)	4.75	$34.47
Appolo Woodard	.90	
Heirs of Isaac Wilkins	9.00	
Jacob Park Junr	2.00	
Mark Clement	4.50 Dog tax	
William Gardiner	.50 Dog tax	
David Pigion	5.00 Dog tax	
John Down	4.50 Dog tax	16.00
Andrew Ware	.50 Dog tax	
William Crump	.50 Dog tax	
Thomas Rolings	.50 Dog tax	
James Jaggard Jr	6.00 Exempt fine	12.00
Moses Wilson	6.00 Do Do	
Total		$62.47

WOODBURY, Novm 12th, 1816.

THOMAS BEE.
JAMES JAGGARD.

Bill for Sheep Killed, 1820.

Gloucester, *ss.*

Stephen Clark's Return of Loss on Sheep } on application to receive a Compensation for damages done by Dogs to Sheep.

Whereupon Thomas I. Sparks and Wm C. Dilkes Viewers called upon by Stephen Clark to view Sheep killed by Dogs; having made out a return duly executed and affirmed to pursuant to an Act in such case made & provided.

Which return returns of record and Sets forth the damage to be

	Cts.	
" two dead valued at	175 each,	$3.50
three mortally wounded	200 Do	6.00
two badly wounded	100 Do	2.00
eight Slightly wounded	50 Do	4.00
Fees for Appraisers	75 Do	1.50
Do for Justice of the peace	50 Do	.50
		$17.50

THOMAS I. SPARKS, appr affd
STEPHEN CLARK owner affd
May 3d 1820 before me
JAMES MATLACK, *J Peace.*

In Testimony that the above is truly transacted from my Docket I have set my hand & seal this 3d day of May A.D. 1820.

[SEAL] JAMES MATLACK,
Justice of the Peace.

TOWN CLERKS, 1809–83.

1809. David C. Wood.
1810–11. Henry Rulon.
1812. Samuel Webster, Jr.
1813. William Roe.
1814. William Sailer.
1815. Thomas Saunders.
1816. James Roe.
1817–19. Jacob Glover.
1820. Joseph Saunders.
1821–25. John C. Smallwood.
1826–29, 1832. Chalkley Glover.
1830–31. Josiah S. Franklin.
1833–38. John B. Harrison.
1839–40. George M. Paul.
1841–45. William D. Scott.
1846–47. Samuel E. Tatem.
1848–49. William R. H. Sailer.
1850, 1852–53. Benjamin F. Carter.
1851. William R. Mankin.
1854–60. Henry C. Clark.
1861. Josiah S. Franklin.
1862–63. James Moore.
1864–70. George E. Pierson.
1871–77, 1879. Geo. W. Gardiner.
1878. James M. Sailer.
1880–81. C. Seldon Johnson.
1882–83. John T. Pierson.

ASSESSORS, 1809–83.

1809. Joseph Hinchman.
1810–11. Ephraim Miller.
1812–14, 1818–21. Thomas Bee.
1815. Elijah Porch.
1816. Aaron Wood.
1817. Henry Roe, Jr.
1822–31, 1839–43. Joseph Saunders.
1832–38. Josiah S. Franklin.
1844–45, 1865–67. David B. Leslie.
1846–47. William D. Scott.
1848–50. Samuel E. Tatem.
1851–53. William Rambo.
1854–56. Joseph Carter.
1857–58. Charles C. Ford.
1859–61. James H. Pierson.
1862–64. Thomas P. Mathers.
1868–70. Adon W. Cattell.
1871–73. Edward P. Steward.
1874. Samuel Tatem.
1875–83. Chalkley Duell.

COLLECTORS, 1809–83.

1809, 1815–18. John Rambow.
1810. Josiah Clark, Jr.
1811. Randel Sharks.
1812. Jesse Smith.
1813. Josiah Clark.
1814. James Hinchman.
1816. Benjamin Wilkins.
1817. John D. Scott.

1819. Ephraim Miller.
1820. Amos Campbell.
1821. Joseph Saunders.
1822–31. Joseph Curts.
1832–37, 1842–45. Joseph Franklin
1838–39. Samuel E. Tatum.
1840. Moses W. Mickle.
1841, 1846–49. George M. Paul.
1850–52. Edwin Stokes.
1853. Robert Brewer.
1854–56. William E. Hopkins.
1857. Clement Whitall.
1858–60. John I. Estell.
1861–69. John Clark.
1870. Joseph Paul.
1871–77. William S. Cattell.
1878. Ezekiel C. Mount.
1879–83. Michael Hays Perry.

FREEHOLDERS, 1809–1883.

1809.—Joshua L. Howell and Amos Cooper.
1810.—Amos Cooper and Benjamin Rulon.
1811.—James Hopkins, Esq., and Randel Sharks.
1812.—James Matlack and James Saunders.
1813.—Job Brown and William Tatem, Jr.
1814.—Job Brown and Savil Wilson.
1815.—James Matlack, Esq., and Biddle Reeves.
1816–18.—Biddle Reeves and James Matlack.
1819.—James Matlack and Job Brown.
1820–21.—James Matlack and Henry Osborn.
1822.—Benjamin Wilkins and Ephraim Miller.
1823.—Jacob Ogden and Benjamin Wilkins.
1824–27, 1833–37.—Jacob Glover and Benjamin Wilkins.
1828.—James Matlack and Jacob Glover.
1829–30, 1832.—Jacob Glover and Joseph Dilks.
1831.—Joseph Dilks and Josiah Tatum.
1838–39.—John B. Jessup and James Matlack.
1840–41, 1843–45.—Michael C. Fisher and John B. Jessup.
1842.—M. C. Fisher and Joshua Matlack.
1846–50.—Joseph Saunders and Benjamin C. Tatum.
1851, 1853–54.—William R. Tatum and Joseph Franklin.
1852.—William R. Tatum and William R. Clark.
1855–57.—Joseph Tatum and Joseph Clement.
1858–60.—William C. Sparks and Carlton P. Stokes.
1861–63.—Samuel Hopkins and Nathan S. Abbott.
1864.—Samuel Hopkins and Daniel J. Packer.
1865–67.—Daniel J. Packer and Ezekiel C. Mount.
1868.—E. C. Mount and John L. C. Tatem.
1869–70.—J. L. C. Tatem and William Knight.
1871–73.—George B. Ward and Caleb C. Pancoast.
1874.—C. C. Pancoast and Edward P. Stewart.
1875–76.—Edward P. Stewart and Henry M. Leap.
1877.—Henry M. Leap and Isaac Jaggard.
1878–79.—Isaac F. Jaggard and D. Cooper Cattell.
1880.—D. C. Cattell and James A. Porch.
1881–82.—James A. Porch and Randall M. Stevenson.
1883.—R. M. Stevenson and Philip A. Mason.

TOWNSHIP COMMITTEE, 1809–1883.

1809.—Thomas Bee, James Saunders, Savil Wilson, Samuel Ladd, and Biddle Reeves.
1810.—James Saunders, Thomas Bee, Randal Sparks, Samuel Ladd, and William Cooper.
1811.—James Saunders, Samuel Wood, Esq., James Matlack, Esq., James Stephens, and John Tatum, Jr.
1812.—William Cooper, Joshua Lord, Henry Rulon, Jonathan Brown, and James Saunders.
1813.—Jonathan Brown, James Matlack, Esq., John Marshall, John Cooper, and Josiah Tatum.
1814.—Job Brown, James Stephens, James Saunders, Ward Wilkins, and Joseph B. Smallwood.
1815.—John Tatem, Jr., William Cooper, Aaron Wood, Marmaduke Wood, and John Morrow.
1816.—John Morrow, Jonathan Brown, William Cooper, Marmaduke Wood, and Josiah Tatum.
1817.—Samuel Wood, Marmaduke Wood, Jacob Glover, Thomas Bee, and Josiah Tatum.
1818.—Paul Sears, Mark Brown, Josiah Heritage, Josiah Tatum, and Ephraim Miller.
1819.—Joseph Wilson, Benajah Andrus, Moreton Stille, Job Brown, and Josiah Heritage.
1820.—James Davis, Jesse Smith, William Sailer, John D. Scott, and Joseph Wilson.
1821.—Paul Sears, John Downe, Jesse Smith, Charles Wilkins, and James Davis.
1822.—Paul Sears, Joseph Dilkes, Jesse Smith, Jeremiah J. Fisher, and Josiah Stokes.
1823.—Amos Clark, Paul Sears, Charles Wilkins, Jesse Smith, and Josiah Heritage.
1824.—Paul Sears, Jesse Smith, J. J. Foster, Charles Wilkins, and Amos Cattell.
1825–26.—Jesse Smith, Charles Wilkins, Paul Sears, Randall W. Morgan, and Samuel M. Reeves.
1827.—James Matlack, Esq., R. W. Morgan, C. Wilkins, P. Sears, and Jesse Smith.
1828.—J. J. Foster, Josiah Tatem, John Wilkins, Jr., Jesse Smith, and Peter Rambo.
1829.—J. Smith, Paul Sears, Charles Wilkins, and Josiah Heritage.
1830.—J. J. Foster, Charles F. Wilkins, James L. Gibbs, Paul Sears, and John Downe.
1831.—Randall W. Morgan, P. Sears, J. L. Gibbs, C. F. Wilkins, and J. J. Foster.
1832.—R. W. Morgan, Thomas Bee, Paul Sears, C. F. Wilkins, and J. J. Foster. Michael C. Fisher, appointed.
1833.—J. J. Foster, James Matlack, Josiah Heritage, Paul Sears, and Jesse Smith.
1834.—Joseph Saunders, Josiah Heritage, P. Sears, Jesse Smith, and Charles Knight.
1835.—R. W. Morgan, Charles Knight, Paul Sears, James Matlack, and Joseph Saunders.
1836–37.—Joseph Saunders, James Matlack, James Davis, Charles Knight, and Joseph Stokes.
1838.—J. Saunders, Ephraim Miller, J. Davis, Charles Knight, and J. Matlack.
1839.—J. Saunders, C. Knight, George M. Paul, James Matlack, and J. Davis.
1840.—Charles Knight, J. Saunders, Peter Snyder, James Davis, and Daniel Lamb.
1841.—Daniel Lamb, David B. Leslie, Joseph Saunders, Charles Hopkins, and Charles Knight.
1842.—C. Hopkins, Joseph Saunders, Daniel Lamb, Daniel J. Packer, and James Davis.
1843.—Joseph Saunders, John Cattell, J. Davis, Griffith M. Hopkins, and D. J. Packer.
1844.—Josiah S. Franklin, James Davis, D. J. Packer, G. M. Hopkins, and John Cattell.
1845–46.—Edward H. Saunders, G. M. Hopkins, J. S. Franklin, J. Cattell, and D. J. Packer.
1847.—James L. Gibbs, G. M. Hopkins, E. H. Saunders, J. S. Franklin, and D. J. Packer.
1848.—D. J. Packer, J. S. Franklin, Henry Bradshaw, James L. Gibbs, and Joseph W. Reeves.
1849.—William R. Tatum, Joseph Clement, Jr., John M. Saunders, D. J. Packer, and Isaac Lodge.
1850.—Joseph Clement, Jr., William C. Sparks, William R. Tatum, John M. Saunders, and D. J. Packer.
1851.—George M. Paul, James Cooper, Charles Sterling, Benjamin L. Gibbs, and Joseph Clement, Jr.
1852.—Robert Brewer, B. L. Gibbs, Joseph Clement, J. Cooper, and G. M. Paul.
1853.—G. M. Paul, James Cooper, Richard M. Wilkins, Harper Davis, and Samuel H. Kirby.
1854.—James Cooper, Harper Davis, S. H. Kirby, Edwin Stokes, and Isaac Lodge.
1855.—Edwin Stokes, Benjamin P. Howell, Harper Davis, S. H. Kirby, and Josiah Budd.
1856.—William C. Sparks, George B. Ward, J. Budd, B. F. Howell, and E. Stokes.
1857.—B. P. Howell, J. Budd, W. C. Sparks, George B. Ward, and Joseph Z. Pierson.
1858.—George B. Ward, Benjamin C. Tatem, David Fletcher, D. J. Packer, and Samuel Hopkins.
1859.—Ezekiel C. Mount, B. C. Tatem, D. Fletcher, D. J. Packer, and Samuel Hopkins.
1860.—E. C. Mount, D. Fletcher, B. C. Tatem, D. J. Packer, and Samuel Hopkins.
1861–62.—Alfred C. Githens, William Rambo, B. C. Tatem, D. J. Packer, and E. C. Mount.
1863.—E. C. Mount, D. J. Packer, Benjamin S. Thackara, W. Rambo, and A. T. Githens.
1864.—Isaac C. Stevenson, B. S. Thackara, A. T. Githens, W. Rambo, and E. C. Mount.

1865.—W. Rambo, A. T. Githens, B. S. Thackara, Isaac C. Stevenson, and Edward P. Stewart.
1866.—James Moore, E. P. Stewart, I. C. Stevenson, B. S. Thackara, and W. Rambo.
1867.—Branson L. Ore, William A. Mullen, E. P. Stewart, I. C. Stevenson, and B. S. Thackara.
1868.—John C. Budd, Henry M. Leap, Branson L. Ore, William A. Mullen, and E. P. Stewart.
1869–70.—William E. Hopkins, J. C. Budd, H. M. Leap, W. A. Mullen, and E. P. Stewart.
1871.—E. P. Stewart, H. M. Leap, John C. Turner, Benjamin T. Haines, and Charles T. Malony.
1872.—John Stewart, H. M. Leap, John C. Turner, B. T. Haines, and C. T. Malony.
1873–74.—Robert S. Muller, John Stewart, C. T. Malony, B. T. Haines, and J. C. Turner.
1875.—J. C. Turner, George M. Eastlack, C. T. Malony, John G. Stewart, and Robert Muller.
1876–77.—J. C. Turner, I. C. Stevenson, Isaac Carson, G. M. Eastlack, and Robert S. Muller.
1878.—Ellison K. Turner, Isaac Carson, I. C. Stevenson, G. M. Eastlack, and J. C. Turner.
1879.—E. K. Turner, Isaac Carson, and E. P. Stewart.
1880–82.—E. K. Turner, Edward P. Stewart, and C. T. Malony.
1883.—Edward P. Stewart, Allison K. Turner, and Benjamin T. Haines.

CONSTABLES, 1809–1883.

1809–13. Andrew Ware.
John Cade.
1814. John Cade.
Thomas Whitecar.[1]
1815. John Cade.
Job Jennings.
1816. John Cade.
Jacob Dehart.
1817–18. Andrew Ware.
Ward Wilson.
1819. Andrew Ware.
Chester Dilkes.
1820. Andrew Ware.
Jacob Dehart.
1821. Andrew Ware.
William Turner.
1822. William Turner.
Thomas Scott.
1823. John Smallwood.
John Cade.
1824–27. John Cade.
William Turner.
1828. John Cade.
1829–30. Richard H. Tice.
John Cade.
1831–33. John Cade.
Isaiah Dill.
1834–35. Isaiah Dill.
Samuel Kemble.
1836. Samuel Kemble.
1837–38. Samuel Coles.
Samuel Kemble.
1839. Josiah Budd.
Samuel Coles.
1840. John Cade.
Samuel Coles.
1841. Samuel Coles.
1842–44. Samuel Coles.
Samuel Kemble.
1845–46. Samuel Coles.
1847. Warner Cooper.
1848–52. John W. Chew.
1853. Josiah Budd.
1854. Samuel Kemble.
1855–66. John Clark.
1867–70. Edward S. Packer.
1871. George C. Cattell.
1872–76. Edward S. Stewart.
1877–83. Jonathan D. Cunard.

VILLAGES AND HAMLETS.

Almonesson is a small hamlet situated on the eastern border of the township, near the Camden County line. The hamlet derives its name from Almonesson Creek, on which the town is built. Just who the pioneer settler was is unknown to any one now living in this vicinity, but it is positively known that there was a grist-mill here as early as 1800, and that soon thereafter the property was purchased by Daniel Lamb, who, in 1830, removed the grist-mill, and built in its place a cotton-factory, also built several of the dwellings that are now standing in the hamlet for the accommodation of the factory operatives. As soon as this was accomplished the place became known as *Lambtown*, and is so spoken of at the present time by many of the middle-aged and older inhabitants, and the present name of Almonesson was given to the village in 1872 or 1873, when a post-office was established at this place.

The factory was destroyed by water in 1842, when the property was purchased by Joseph Conrow, who, in 1854 or 1855, built a brick grist-mill, and in 1873 a Mr. Carman had become owner of the property, when he removed the brick mill, and erected in its place the present frame grist-mill, now owned by Joseph Rawl, or Roll, and operated by Nathan Jennings, miller.

The pioneer store at this place was kept by Daniel Lamb, who commenced the mercantile business here when he built the cotton-factory. Mr. Lamb has been succeeded in the mercantile business by Samuel Kirby, Joseph Conrow, James A. Porch, John Stewart, Fruth Wood, and George C. Cattell, the present merchant. The store property is owned by Joshua Cunard.

Among the blacksmiths that have worked at this place we find the names of Jonathan Heulings, William H. Carter, George C. Cattell, and Joseph North, the present blacksmith. The wheelwrights have been John Heulings, Robert Morgan, and John Simmerman, who is now the village wheelwright, and William G. Estlack is the village shoemaker. The first postmaster at Almonesson was Fruth Wood, and the present one is George C. Cattell, appointed in 1882. Among the oldest male inhabitants of this vicinity are Amos Cattell and Isaac F. Jaggard, each of whom has known Lambtown and Almonesson since the building of the first house in the place.

Methodist Episcopal Church of Almonesson.—Methodism at Lambtown, or Almonesson, owes its existence, no doubt, to Rev. Henry F. Cattell, who was a resident of this vicinity and a local preacher in the Methodist Church. He was in the habit of holding meetings wherever there was an opportunity, and in 1839 or 1840 a new school-house was built at Almonesson, and the deed specified "for school purposes, and meetings occasionally," whereupon Mr. Cattell took every occasion to comply with the terms of the deed, and the school-house was occupied by the Methodists till 1868, when their present neat and commodious little house of worship was erected.

Mr. Cattell not only filled the position of local preacher, but acted as class-leader until after the organization of the society, and among his members we find the following names: H. F. Cattell and wife, Samuel Morgan, James A. Porch and wife, James Springer and wife, Edward Barber, Ocean Westcott and wife, Joseph Estlack and wife, Isaac F. Jaggard, Mary Jaggard, Susan Lord. John P. Curtis was also a local preacher at this place, and had been such for some time previous to the organization of the society.

In the spring of 1868 the question of a new church building, separate from the school building, was discussed, and it was decided to build, when the follow-

[1] Job Jennings and James Hinchman were elected Dec. 26, 1814, to fill vacancy.

ing building committee was appointed: Samuel Peacock, Isaac F. Jaggard, and James A. Porch.

During the summer of 1868 the present frame meeting-house was built, at a cost of fifteen hundred dollars, the lot upon which the church stands being donated by Mr. John Stewart. The corner-stone was laid in August by Rev. Samuel Vanzant, the presiding elder of the district, according to the formula of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in October of the same year the church was dedicated by Rev. Mr. Whitecar, with the services usual upon such occasions.

This society was placed on the circuit or charge with Blackwoodtown, and its first regular preacher was Rev. Joseph Stout. Among the ministers upon this charge we find the names of Revs. J. J. Sleeper, William Brooks, —— Woolston, —— Edwards, Samuel Parker, —— White, John Stockton. This church was subsequently placed on the Hedding Circuit, where there appears to have been Revs. Johnson, —— Thompson, —— Lysel, D. Waters, P. Y. Calder, —— Edwards, J. P. Conley, and Henry Zeller, the present pastor.

The first trustees of the church were Henry F. Cattell, Jacob F. Davis, James W. Pierce, and James Porch. The present class-leaders are Isaac F. Jaggard, Amos Cattell, and Edward Howey; Stewards, I. F. Jaggard, E. Howey, and George C. Estlack; Trustees, I. F. Jaggard, Amos Cattell, G. C. Estlack, E. Howey, Peter Budd, James A. Porch, and George W. Estlack. Mr. Jaggard is also superintendent of the Sunday-school, with an average attendance of fifty pupils and ten teachers.

Westville is located in the extreme northwest point of the township, as well as that of the county, and on the line of the Woodbury and Camden turnpike, as well as on the line of the West Jersey Railroad; also on the left bank of Big Timber Creek.

The little old town takes its name from Thomas West, who lived here as early as 1755, and at the beginning of the present century, and owned the land upon which the town is built. A tavern was kept here during the Revolutionary war, but attained no distinction as the headquarters of either American or British officers; neither was this place a strategic point worth striving for by either of the contending forces. In the early part of the present century Mr. West died, and his large plantation was divided and sold to parties not akin to the West family. That portion of the land lying west or southwest from the turnpike was purchased by Michael Newbold, and that portion now lying west of the railroad is still in possession of the Newbold heirs or descendants.

The old tavern was kept in 1828 by Thomas Knight, an uncle of the senior Thomas Knight, now a wheelwright in the village. As late as 1836 there were but seven houses in what is now the town of Westville.

In 1836 the old tavern was kept by Thomas Williams. Since then the house has been rebuilt, and is now owned by the Kendrick estate; also thirty-three acres of land on the east side of the turnpike, and the wheelwright- and blacksmith-shops on the west side of the turnpike, now occupied by Henry Stanley. The Kendrick estate also own a large number of the houses and lots in the village.

The pioneer store at this place was kept by Isaac Doughten, in 1820, in the building now occupied by H. Stanley as a wheelwright-shop. At that time Mr. Doughten owned the land on both sides of the turnpike, and built the old store building. He was succeeded in the mercantile business by Benjamin Brown, and Brown by Joseph Conrow, both in the old Doughten store, the latter being the last merchant in the old store, about 1858.

The next merchant in Westville was E. C. Mount, a carpenter by trade. He built the store house in which his son, Clement C. Mount, is now doing business. Here he continued in trade until his decease. The third store building in this town was that of Charles Redfield, just south of what is now Pratt's store. Joseph W. Pratt's store, between the turnpike and railroad, was built in 1879, and is now kept by Mr. Pratt.

The pioneer wheelwright in this place was John Chapman, who commenced business here in 1836. David Bowers was also one of the early wheelwrights in this town, as was also a man named Ellis. Thomas Knight commenced the wheelwright business here in 1843, in Doughten's old shop, and subsequently purchased the property he now owns, where he is still carrying on the wheelwright and blacksmith business. Mr. Knight was born in Woodbury in 1820. His father, John Knight, was also a native of this county.

The pioneer postmaster at Westville was Isaac Doughten, who kept the office in his store. He was succeeded by Benjamin Brown, and Brown by Conrow, and Conrow by Mr. Mount. The office is now kept in Mount's store, with Elwood C. Mount as postmaster.

The pioneer blacksmith at this place was Hartley Brick, whose shop was down near the creek, at the old crossing. He commenced business here as early as 1825. Isaac Doughten was the next blacksmith, in his old shop, and was succeeded by Thomas Knight.

In 1883 there was in the village one tavern, kept by R. Dillmore; two stores, C. C. Mount and J. W. Pratt; two wheelwrights, two blacksmith-shops, Methodist Episcopal Church, school-house, post-office, railroad station, and a population of nearly two hundred and fifty.

Methodist Protestant Church.—The church edifice, a small frame building, was built by the Presbyterians in 1860, and in 1868 it was purchased by Mr. Thackara, of Woodbury, for the Methodists of Westville, since which time it has been occupied by that denomination. This society is connected with Barnsboro, with Rev. R. B. Waples the present pastor, and has a membership of forty-five, with Barclay Small

and William Patterson as class-leaders. The trustees in 1883 were William Patterson, Alexander Cobden, Zachariah Patterson, David Thompson, and Thomas Knight, Jr.

The Sunday-school connected with this society was organized in 1860, with Josiah Barber as superintendent. The present superintendent is Alexander Cobden, with a school of fifty pupils and teachers.

Wenonah is situated on the main line of the West Jersey Railroad, $11\frac{35}{100}$ miles from Camden ferry, six miles in an air-line from the Delaware River, three miles from Woodbury, the county-seat of Gloucester County, and one mile from the flourishing village of Mantua. It is in the midst of a beautifully rolling country, surrounded on all sides by some of the most highly cultivated and most valuable farm lands, in a State where the average value of land per acre is greater than in any other State in the Union.

The charter of the company, upon whose lands the town is situated, reads as follows:

"AN ACT *to Incorporate the Mantua Land and Improvement Company*, approved Feb. 21, 1871.

"WHEREAS, Horatio J. Mulford, Samuel A. Whitney, George Wood, John M. Moore, and others, their associates, own and have contracted to purchase certain tracts of land situate in the county of Gloucester, on and near the route of the West Jersey Railroad, which, with other land on and near said railroad, they intend to divide into lots and tracts, with the object, as well of laying out a town, as also of improving the country through which said railroad passes; and it is necessary, for the success of the undertaking, that they shall possess corporate powers, and shall be able to convey from time to time to purchasers, and to do all acts expedient or necessary, notwithstanding the death of any of said associates; therefore,

"1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey*, That William J. Sewell, Thomas P. Carpenter, George Wood, Samuel A. Whitney, Samuel Hopkins, Horatio J. Mulford, George S. Harris, John F. Starr, John M. Moore, Benjamin F. Lee, and William F. Allen, and their associates, and all other persons who shall become subscribers to the capital stock hereby created, and their successors, shall be, and they hereby are, created a body politic and corporate, by the name of 'The Mantua Land and Improvement Company.'

"2. *And be it enacted*, That the capital stock of the said company shall be $150,000, with the liberty to increase the same to $300,000, to be divided into shares of 50 each."

The above-named incorporators were made the first board of directors of the company.

The tract of land is bounded on the south and west by Mantua Creek (a navigable stream to within half a mile of the property), and has an average elevation of more than fifty feet above its waters, rising to a summit of about one hundred feet, giving a surface of ground than which nothing more desirable for facility of drainage could be required.

The town plot, as now laid out, is about half a mile in length, extending north and south on each side of the railroad, and about one-third of a mile in width, and embraces fourteen squares or blocks of twelve building lots each, not including the hotel square nor those occupied by the parks. All lots are seventy-five feet front by one hundred and fifty feet deep from the side of the street, and selected by purchasers so as to front in any direction desired. All the streets are sixty-six feet in width, except Mantua Avenue, which is one hundred feet, and West Jersey Avenue, one hundred and fifty feet (or seventy-five feet on each side of the railroad), exclusive of one hundred feet occupied by the track.

The whole tract owned by the company comprises between five hundred and six hundred acres, and extends for a mile along the railroad, the station, consisting of a handsome passenger depot and freight-house, and convenient turnout and wagon-sheds, being nearly in the centre.

The hotel and four cottages were erected in 1872. T. W. Synnott and George W. Bailey were the first to erect cottages for the purpose of occupying them. Mr. Synnott built upon the northeast corner of Clinton and Mantua Avenues, and Mr. Bailey erected his house on the southeast corner of Clinton and Mantua Avenues. There were in 1883 about fifty cottages on the tract, and a population of three hundred. Present officers of the Mantua Land and Improvement Company are: President, H. J. Mulford; Secretary and Treasurer, George W. Bailey; Agent, E. J. Lloyd; Directors, Hon. W. J. Sewell, Hon. Jared Hopkins, T. W. Synnott, George S. Harris, Stephen Greene, W. F. Allen, I. C. Stevenson, Woodward Warwick, Hon. John F. Starr, and John P. Whitney.

The public school-house was built in 1873.

Borough of Wenonah.—The village was incorporated under what is known as the "Borough Commission Act," in April, 1883.

Civil List.—President, George W. Bailey; Members of Council, T. W. Synnott, A. W. Carey, I. C. Stevenson, J. F. Shull, C. J. Johnston, and M. H. Perry.

The town plot was surveyed in the spring of 1871, and the first building erected thereon was the present hotel, and the first residents as above stated.

The pioneer store was opened in 1872 by B. Packer, who was succeeded by —— Perry. This store was on the corner of Mantua Avenue, below the railroad station, and in this building —— Bateman opened a grocery- and feed-store in the spring of 1883.

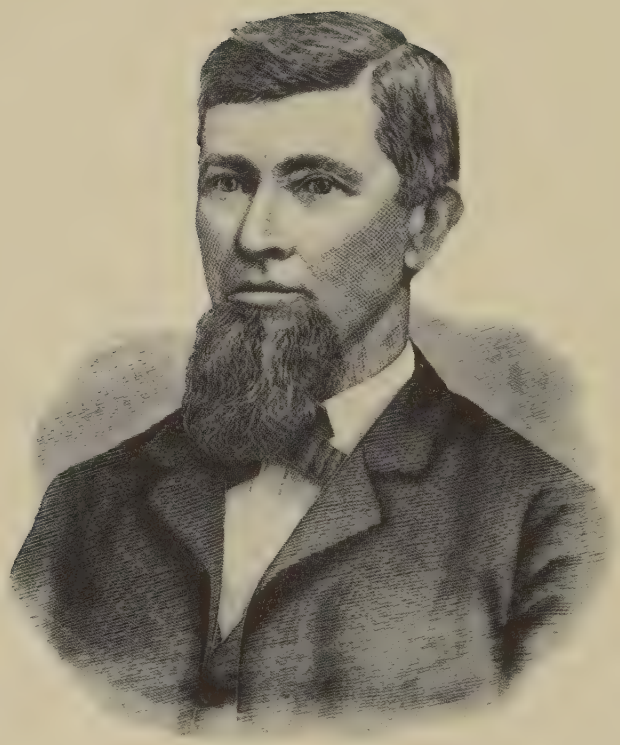
The store house now occupied by Benjamin F. Cole as a store and post-office was built in 1880.

The pioneer post-office in this place was kept in the railroad depot, with Sally Ballinger as postmistress. She was succeeded in 1881 by B. F. Cole, who now keeps the office in his store, on Mantua Avenue, above the railroad station.

The pioneer resident physician was Dr. Finch, who located here in the spring of 1882.

The hotel property was purchased in the spring of 1883 by Mrs. Lynch, the present manager, who has made this a favorite resort for summer boarders.

Presbyterian Church.—The Presbyterian Church edifice is a frame structure, built in 1873, at a cost of about four thousand dollars, and dedicated by Rev. Dr. Reed, of Camden. There were but seventeen members at that time, with Rev. John Howard O'Brian as pastor, who remained till the spring of



Allison K. Turner

John C. Turner

1883. The first and only elder for several years was Isaac C. Stevenson, who, with George L. McGill, are the present elders. The church in 1883 numbered fifty members.

The trustees in 1883 were George W. Bailey, T. W. Synnott, Dr. Gilman, G. Green, and I. C. Stevenson.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—The Methodist Episcopal Church at this place was built in 1883.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

ELLISON K. TURNER.

John Turner, the grandfather of Ellison K., who came of sturdy English stock, was born in Washington township, Gloucester Co., and was reared in childhood to follow the occupations of his after life, those of a carpenter and farmer. He married Miss Elizabeth Carter, and had children fourteen in number, among whom was Joseph, born on the homestead, which is his present residence. His life has been devoted to farming pursuits, in which success has crowned his many years of industry. Mr. Turner married Miss Achsah, daughter of Samuel Kirby, of Camden Co., N. J., whose children are Mary Ann (deceased), Martha (Mrs. Leap), Sarah (Mrs. Stanger), Robert, Elizabeth (Mrs. B. H. Leap), Burroughs, Anne (Mrs. Wilkins), Abigail (Mrs. Williams), and Ellison K. The latter was born March 26, 1833, on the homestead, and spent his early life in the immediate vicinity. At the age of nine years he removed with his parents to the farm at present owned by him, which was purchased from his father. Limited opportunities of education were offered at this time, the boys of the family having been early required to take a hand in the labor of the farm. Ellison K. remained thus employed until twenty-nine years of age. In 1864 he became owner of his present home, which under his skillful managment has increased greatly in value and been rendered very productive, a spacious and attractive residence having taken the place of the former dwelling. He is principally engaged in market gardening, in which success has attended his labors. He was married March 14, 1862, to Miss Mary Ann, daughter of Joseph Leap, of Deptford township, Gloucester Co., and has children, —Josephine, Ellison, and Mary Achsah.

Mr. Turner votes the Republican ticket in politics, and has held one or more township offices, but cares little for such distinctions. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church of Blackwoodtown, and one of its trustees.

JOHN C. TURNER.

Robert Turner, the grandfather of the subject of this biography, resided in Gloucester County, where he followed agricultural employments. He married and had children, among whom was John, born in the same county, who spent his boyhood with his stepfather, Andrew Dilks. On reaching the years of manhood he chose the trade of carpenter, and pursued it successfully for many years, but later engaged extensively in farming and lumbering. He exhibited in all his business enterprises a clear head and much financial ability, his energies being devoted entirely to the management of his own interests, with neither leisure nor taste for public life. He resided at Turnerville, Washington, then Deptford, township, Gloucester Co., and married Miss Elizabeth Carter, to whom were born children,—Mary, Joanna, Robert, Abigail, Joseph, John C., Daniel, Jesse, Andrew, Elizabeth, Martha, Martha (2d), Anna, and Elizabeth (2d). John C. was born Feb. 15, 1815, at the family home in Turnerville, where the demands of the farm and the instruction imparted at the neighboring public school alternately claimed his attention. At the age of twenty-one years he engaged in the trade of carpenter, having previously learned it with his father. He, in 1844, rented the farm he now occupies, and two years later purchased the property. Later he became owner of two adjoining farms, and began the business on an extensive scale, making the raising of garden produce a specialty, though also engaged in general farming. This was continued until 1879, when he retired from active labor. He was married on the 11th of January, 1838, to Miss Rebecca, daughter of Ephraim Bee, of Gloucester County, whose children were Sarah, Mary, Rebecca, and Sina Ann. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Turner are Anna (deceased), Catherine (deceased), Elizabeth (Mrs. Thomas Loren, Jr.), John (deceased), and Charles, married to Miss Elizabeth Doren, of Cumberland County. Mr. Turner cares little for the honors of office, though he has served the township in various capacities. In politics he is a Democrat and a strong partisan. He is a member of the Bethel Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he is steward and president of the board of trustees. Mrs. Turner is also a member of the same church.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

TOWNSHIP OF EAST GREENWICH.[1]

Geography and Topography.—This is one of the interior townships of the county, and was erected by an act of the Legislature, approved Feb. 10, 1881, from the eastern part of old Greenwich and the western part of Mantua townships, and is bounded on the northeast and east by Mantua, on the southeast and south by Harrison and Woolwich townships, on the west by Greenwich, and on the north by West Deptford and Mantua townships.

[1] By W. H. Shaw.

The surface is quite level, yet sufficiently undulating to admit of good drainage. The soil is of a rich sandy loam, and produces abundant crops when properly cultivated, which is the case with most of the farmers and truckers within its borders.

The township is drained by the Mantua Creek, which forms its northern boundary line, the Repaupo, which forms a part of its southern boundary line, the Still Run, Repaupo, Nehansey Branch, and Clonmill Creek, the three latter taking their rise in or near the central part of the township, running in a southwesterly direction, emptying into the Delaware River.

The township is well supplied with ordinary highways and turnpikes; also by the Swedesboro and Woodbury Railroad, running nearly north and south through the township, and having five stations within its borders.

The following is a portion of the act of the State Legislature erecting the township of East Greenwich:

"SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey*, That all those parts of the townships of Greenwich and Mantua, in the county of Gloucester, contained within the following bounds, to wit:

"Beginning in the middle of Great Mantua Creek, opposite the westerly line of John A. Loudenslager's farm; thence following said line a westerly course to the middle of the public road leading from Berkeley to Gibbstown; thence by a straight line to the western edge of the public road from Paulsboro to Swedesboro, at the run near William E. Gaunt's dwelling-house; thence down the westerly edge of said road to the middle of Purgy Creek, in the line of Logan township; thence by the easterly line of Logan, Woolwich, and Harrison townships to a large cherry stump near Joseph Stewart's dwelling-house, where said Harrison township line intersects the westerly edge of the Union road; thence from said point bearing about north forty-four degrees east to the middle of Great Mantua Creek aforesaid, said line passing a stone set in the westerly edge of said creek, sixty-three feet eastwardly from an ancient white-oak stump on the westerly bank thereof, northeast from Charles Shoemaker's dwelling-house; thence down the middle of said creek to the place of beginning, shall be and are hereby set off from said township of Greenwich and Mantua, in the county of Gloucester, and made a separate township, to be known by the name of the township of East Greenwich.

"SECTION 2. *And be it enacted*, That the inhabitants of the township of East Greenwich shall be and are hereby constituted a body politic and corporate in law, by the name of 'The Inhabitants of the Township of East Greenwich, in the County of Gloucester,' and shall be entitled to all the rights, powers, authority, privileges, and advantages, and shall be subject to all regulations, government, and liabilities that other townships of said county of Gloucester are or may be entitled or subject to by the existing laws of the State.

"SECTION 3. *And be it enacted*, That the inhabitants of the township of East Greenwich aforesaid shall hold the first annual town-meeting at 'Warner's Hall,' in Clarksboro, in said township, at the time fixed by law for holding annual town-meetings in the several townships of the county of Gloucester."

Section 4 authorizes the township committees to meet for the settlement of township property.

Section 5 constitutes J. Albert Wolf township clerk until after the first annual town-meeting.

Section 6 allows officers in commission to remain in office until the expiration of the term for which they were elected.

Section 7 assigns East Greenwich to the First Assembly District of Gloucester County.

Pioneer Settlers and Roads.—We have been permitted, through the courtesy of Hon. Job S. Haines, to make a few extracts from the writings of his father, the late William Haines, for many years the venerable surveyor of what is now East Greenwich township, and for the most part copy verbatim from his writings.

We will now proceed to notice some of the public roads, commencing at the lower end of the township line road. This was formerly a somewhat crooked by-road, leading from the Sand Hills to Cook's mill. An application was made for a public road about the year 1832 or 1833, but it failed. Another application was made, and a public road from the Sand Hills to the Union road laid, in 1834, two rods wide. The other end of the road, though not regularly laid out, has become established by the lapse of time, and is maintained, with the bridges, as other roads are. John Haines, who lived on this road, had a well-improved farm, which, before the erection of East Greenwich, lay partly in Mantua and partly in Greenwich townships. At the lower end of this farm is "Rattling Run." This stream rises a little west of what is now Jefferson, and, flowing westwardly, supplies the mill-pond of Judge Warrington, after which it takes the name of Purgy Creek, thence emptying into the Repaupo Creek.

The first farm over what was the line of Mantua township was Thomas Hunter's, formerly owned by Jonathan Carter, Sr. Then there is the large mansion of Richard Black, whose farm also lay partly in both of the old townships. This plantation, with that of John Haines, before noticed, and the two next on the road, were owned by William H. Brown and Conrad Poole, and were formerly owned by John Tatum, Sr., on which he kept a large flock of merino sheep in the days of their popularity.

Near the mansion of Richard Black a road puts off southwardly, laid in 1854, two rods wide, and passing through the farms of the late Zebedee Tomlin, Samuel Kessler, and Jacob G. Tomlin, enters the turnpike near the latter place. After passing the land of Richard Black we cross the Union road laid out in 1807, three rods wide beginning at the Woodbury and Mullica Hill road, thence running by Solomon's graveyard and by Judge Warrington's mill to Bridgeport. The late residence of Thomas Allen, deceased, and the little mansion of John F. Hughes are on this road. The stone house farm formerly owned by the Gloucester County Bank comes next on what was the old township line road, and is now owned by Conrad Poole. Next we cross the Cedar road, which runs from Glassboro, by Five Points, to Greenwich meeting-house, at which place it connects with the Democrat road, and passes on to Gibbstown. This road was laid in 1800, and was two rods wide. On the Cedar road was the residence of William Haines, deceased, and now occupied by Hon. Job S. Haines. This was known as "Cedar Lawn Farm," so named from the amount of cedars planted there many years ago by the then proprietor. Here is a beautiful grove and miniature lake, a place that has of late become famous as a picnic ground. This

property formerly belonged to the late Joseph Wolf, who carried on the cider making and distilling business in ye ancient days, and belonged to the Wolf family for many generations. Its chain of title can be distinctly traced back to 1663.

Just a little southeast of the William Haines place a public road, laid out in 1855, two rods wide, branches off and runs through the lands and by the residences of Silas Richards, Elwood Gorden, Mark Heritage, and Matthew Allen, to the turnpike at Richards' Hill. The next farm on the Cedar road was owned by Lewis V. Atkinson, the buildings being located back from the road on the creek. This farm was formerly owned by the late Isaac Hendrickson. The farm of the late Jonathan Force, and then the farm of Henry Weatherby are at the junction of the old Cohocking road. On the old township line road stands the mansion of William A. Dawson, built according to his own plan. The road, after passing the back part of the farm of Thomas R. Adams and lands of John Green, on the Greenwich side of the old township line road, enters the old Cohocking road at John Green's residence, on an elevated spot known as the Sand Hill.

The Lawrenceville (Jefferson) and Berkeley turnpike passing through this township was the old Cohocking road, an Indian name, and was laid out about 1855, at the time when the Red Bank ferry to Philadelphia was in full operation. The dwelling of Senex Green is first on the road above the old toll-house. A tenant-house of T. R. Adams, and the small farm of Sarah Carter are next, and just beyond a road southeast to what was Daniels', afterwards Pines', and now Daniel L. Packer's grist-mill. This road was laid out in 1816, three rods wide, but not laid across the mill-dam.

A little below this mill there are parts of an old dam across the valley, with sundry piling and other relics of "Room's Mill," built on this stream about 1690. Farther up the Cohocking road is the farm of T. R. Adams, having on it a remarkable hill of conical shape just back of his barn. From the top of this hill can be seen Girard College, and other points of interest. The next farm was that of E. A. Holmes, formerly owned by the late Jonathan Carter, Sr. Then comes the second farm of T. R. Adams, formerly owned by Hon. Job S. Haines. Silas Richards occupied the corner at the cross-roads with his neat little shoemaker-shop, long since abandoned for that purpose.

We will now make a few observations along the road leading from the old Cohocking road by Leppee's, or Jessup's mill. There had been a by-road running through this section of country from an early period, a part of which was laid out as a public road in 1784, two rods wide. The present road was applied for soon after the building of the mill, or about 1821; was laid through, and not being satisfactory to some of the parties, was caveated and a portion thereof set aside, after which this part was again applied for and laid in 1822. The proceedings are only found on the minutes of the court. Three rods appears to have been the width of the road, commencing at the Cohocking road (or turnpike, near the toll-gate); thence, having Greenwich township, as it was then, on the north side, down to a little stream of water on the outbounds of Mantua as it was then. Near this place the first marl used as a fertilizer in this vicinity was dug. This place is now owned by Jeremiah Haines. Over at the left, on top of the hill, is the Cozzens family burying-ground, no longer used as such. A few marble slabs mark the last resting-place of some of the pioneers of this section. Several of the adjoining farms belonged to the Cozzens family, that of William G. Haines, a short distance from the road on the south side, and that of Samuel G. Haines, a little farther on upon the north side.

We now turn our attention to the public road from Barnesboro to Berkeley, laid out in 1799, and beginning at a ford a little below Hannold's, now Boody's mill; thence to Barnesboro, there omitting the main street, commencing again at the lower end of the town, and running through Berkeley, Clonmel, and Gibbstown to the old Seven Stars Tavern, three rods wide to Gibbstown, and four rods wide across the Repaupo meadows. Edward's Creek, at Gerrard's dam, being the line between Mantua and Greenwich before the erection of East Greenwich, where we commence, and find first the farms of James Beckett and Oliver, both of whom are deceased. The J. S. Somers mansion comes next. Next comes the farm of the late James B. Albertson; the old mansion house, of brick, stands back from the road, was built in 1744, and set due north and south. Just back from the house is a good landing on Mantua Creek. A little farther up the road is the entrance to the mansion of the late Joseph W. Pratt, the farm now owned by Jacob Packer. The John Haines farm, extending from Mantua to Edward's Creek, comes next. The old molasses house, with its mill and boiling pans, have gone out of use. There is a remarkable spring of cold water on the hills of the Mantua Creek on this farm, that oozes out of a rock and flows into the creek. There was formerly a fishing-ground where shad were caught, and a good landing on the creek on this farm. The Samuel Haines farm is next on the south side of the road, extending back to Edward's Creek, on which there is a fine marl bed. This was the residence of the late William Haines, Sr., grandfather of Hon. Job S. Haines. There is a hired man now (1883) on this farm that has been continuously employed here for nearly forty years. The next and last we shall speak of in this connection is the Charles Shoemaker farm, the dwelling standing near Mantua Creek, and within a few feet of the southeast boundary line of what is now East Greenwich township. This farm was formerly owned by Jeffrey Clark, the pioneer of Clarksboro, after whom the place was named.

The following chain of title covers not only the almshouse farm but many of the adjoining farms or plantations, and was prepared with the utmost care by the late William Haines, and read before the West Jersey Surveyors' Association, in August, 1870:

"Charles the Second, King of Great Britain, Ireland, etc., granted by letters patent in the year A.D. 1663, to his brother James, Duke of York, all lands from the west side of Connecticut River to the east side of Delaware Bay.

"The following year, 1664, the said Duke of York, in consideration of the sum of ten shillings lawful English money to him in hand paid, did grant and convey to John Lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret all that tract of land adjacent to New England and lying to the westward of Long Island, to be called New Cæsarea, or New Jersey.

"Soon after this purchase a division of the territory appears to have been made by the parties, which line, so established, constitutes the division or boundary between East and West Jersey; Lord Berkeley taking the western portion and Carteret the eastern. Nothing worthy of notice appears to have transpired in the western section for a period of eleven years from the aforesaid date.

"After which, in the year 1675, John Fenwick, a member of the Society of Friends, acting as trustee or agent for one Edward Byllings, purchased the whole of West Jersey from Lord Berkeley. The price paid for the same does not appear.

"Soon after this purchase Fenwick, with a company of his friends, sailed from London, and in due time arrived safely at the lower part of his new colony, at a place which he named Salem, being the same as at the present time in the county of Salem, the principal street of which still bears the name of Fenwick.

"Some time subsequently a dispute arose between Byllings and his trustee, Fenwick, which they themselves not being able to settle, resulted in the appointment of three arbitrators or commissioners on the part of Byllings to negotiate with Fenwick, and the difficulty was finally adjusted. One of the arbitrators was the worthy William Penn, just then in the bloom of life and vigor of manhood (whose name and character will go down to posterity gathering blessings with the increase of time), who while engaged in settling this dispute first conceived the idea of founding the province of Pennsylvania. Fenwick appears to have received for his services as trustee or agent for Byllings a certain portion of the lands of the new colony, viz., lying below Oldman's Creek, which creek the Indians called Mosacca, but Fenwick called it Berkeley River.

"The fact of the Fenwick title to lands below Oldman's Creek is apparent from an old warrant now in my possession, in good keeping, having the seal of FENWICK attached, and dated at the Fenwick government the 26th day of the 6th month, A.D. 1682, granting one thousand acres of land to Rodger Pedrick, and lying on the west side of said creek, or Berkeley River, which embraces the site where Pedricktown now stands. The grants or title to the lands above Oldman's Creek all appear to have been given by Byllings and his last appointed commissioners or trustees. This is the case with the lands in question, for we find by deed dated the 26th and 27th days of the 7th month (July), A.D. 1681, Edward Byllings and trustees convey to John Clark, of London (brewer), a whole share of proprietary land in the western division of the Province of New Jersey. The number of acres does not appear on the face of this deed, but we find by reference thereto in after deeds that the quantity was one thousand acres, more or less, with the usual allowance, etc., five hundred acres of which were located on the northwest side of Edward's Creek, a branch of Mantoes Creek, and five hundred on the southeast side of said creek, in the township of Greenwich, in the county of Gloucester. John Clark dying intestate, the whole of said lands descended to his eldest son, John Clark, Jr., of Hackney, in the county of Middlesex, England, gentleman, who by deed dated the 26th and 27th days of July, 1702, conveys his whole right in said lands to Benjamin Alford, of New England, in America. This appears to be the first time the name of America is mentioned in any of the grants. Benjamin Alvord dying without a will, his whole estate descended to his son, John Alvord, who by deed dated the 20th and 21st days of June, 1720, conveys five hundred and fifty acres of said lands to Robert Gerrard. Here appears to be the date of the first survey made after the general location, and begins at a stake standing on the westerly side of Great Mantoes Creek, and runs a southwesterly course sixty-nine chains to John Eglington's line; thence with said line southeastward, sixty-seven chains; and thence eastwardly to Edward's Creek, and thence down the same to Mantoes Creek aforesaid, and thence down said creek to the place of beginning. It may here be observed that Edward's Creek (which took its name from Edward Byllings) emptied into Mantoes Creek at that time near where the Swedesboro Railroad now crosses the same, which is some three-fourths of a mile from its present junction, the cause of which will be hereafter noticed in its proper place. The said John Gerrard, by deed dated June 22, 1727, purchased of John Eglington one hundred acres adjacent to the aforesaid tract.

"*Note.*—These two surveys must have embraced the lands on which now stand the village of Berkeley, most of the town of Clarksboro, Clark's Landings, the railroad depot at Clarksboro, Thomas D. Brown's nursery, the almshouse farm, etc. We will here just notice that John Alford aforesaid, by deed dated Nov. 1, 1740, conveys his other half of the one thousand acres before mentioned, and lying on the southeast side of Edward's Creek, to John Haines, of Goshen, neither place or kingdom mentioned. This must have included the lands in the township of Mantua now owned by Samuel Haines, Charles

Shoemaker, John Haines, James B. Albertson, James Beckett, and others. Four years after this purchase the said John Haines built the larger part of the present brick mansion house now owned by James B. Albertson, which is in good keeping after the lapse of near one hundred and thirty years. A considerable portion of said lands continues in the Haines family to the sixth generation.

"We will now return to the almshouse property. Robert Gerrard aforesaid, by his last will and testament, dated the 20th day of the 6th month, 1748, directed that his real estate in general should be sold by his executors, viz.: his wife Margaret, son William, and Joshua Lord, who by their deed bearing date the 1st day of the 10th month, 1752, convey the whole six hundred and fifty acres to Thomas Gerrard, who, by deed dated the 13th day of November, 1752, conveys two hundred and fifty-three acres, being a part of said tract, to Sarah Bickham, who married James Wood, and they by deed, dated Aug. 6, 1756, convey the same to William Gerrard, and he by deed of the same date sells the same to Daniel Lippincott and wife, who, by deed dated April 1, 1757, convey the same to Thomas Coles. Thomas Gerrard aforesaid, by deed of conveyance dated Nov. 11, 1752, sells four hundred and twenty acres of the land bought of the executors of Robert Gerrard to William Gerrard aforesaid, who, by his deed dated the 26th day of the 12th month, 1755, conveys the same to Restore Lippincott, who and wife, by their deed bearing date the 15th day of July, 1759, sell to Thomas Coles aforesaid sixty-six and one-half acres, and to John Chester at the same time six acres three roods and fifteen perches of meadow; and the said John Chester, by deed dated Dec. 15, 1759, conveys the same to Thomas Coles, who, by deed dated May 21, 1762, conveys sixty-four and three-quarter acres of the seventy-three and one-half acres in the two last pieces mentioned to James Hinchman, who and wife, by their deed dated Jan. 15, 1765, conveys the same to Restore Lippincott aforesaid. The said Restore Lippincott now owns of the original Clark tract four hundred and eleven acres, and the said Thomas Coles two hundred and sixteen and one-half acres. Thomas Denny, high sheriff of the county of Gloucester, by deed dated the 25th day of June, in the third year of the reign of George III., king of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, defender of the Faith, etc., A.D. 1763, sells all the lands of Thomas Coles in the county aforesaid, by virtue of a writ issued out of the Supreme Court, principally in favor of Samuel Hogg, a blacksmith, to the aforesaid Restore Lippincott, who has now become the owner of the whole half of the original proprietary right of the said John Clark lying on the northwest side of Edward's Creek, with one hundred acres additional bought from the Eglington tract, amounting to six hundred and seventy-two and one-half acres, with the usual allowance, etc. From corroborating circumstances, it appears that Restore Lippincott, during the next fifteen years, accomplished the great task of straightening Edward's Creek by cutting thoroughfares across several of the bends thereof, and, with the assistance of William Haines, dug an entire new watercourse or canal from Gerrard's Dam to Great Mantua Creek (here we first discover the name of Mantua for the creek instead of Mantoes, as heretofore), a distance of some one hundred rods, at a width of about thirty feet, and four in depth. This accounts for the entrance of Edward's Creek into Mantua Creek at the present time being very different than formerly, as before alluded to. At the mouth of this canal flood-gates were laid, which effectually kept the tide from flowing up the same. At some considerable distance up said creek, and nearly on the lower bounds of the present almshouse farm, the said Restore Lippincott conceived the idea of building a grist-mill, preparatory to which he purchased of John Haines, by deed dated the 14th day of the 5th month, 1777, fifty-three acres of land and marsh, lying on the southeast side of said Edward's Creek, for the purposes of a mill-pond. The project of the mill, after much labor and expense, was abandoned on account of the flatness of the stream and valley, and consequent difficulty in obtaining a sufficient fall of water. There had been two grist-mills in early times further up said stream, above the tide, one of which was called Room's mill, and upon its going down, another, known as Cozzens' mill (near where Leppee's mill now stands), was erected, which also going down about the date last mentioned, perhaps led to the idea of the new mill, in our narrative, to supply their place. Elijah Cozzens, one of the owners of the mill above noticed bearing his name, was a deputy surveyor and scrivener, many of whose maps and writings have frequently come into my hands. The said Restore Lippincott, by deed dated the 3d day of the 7th month, 1778, conveys the whole of his lands to his son, William Lippincott, which, by a survey now taken, is found to contain eight hundred acres. About this time we find a sweeping warrant issued by the Council of Proprietors to one John Hind (goldsmith), of London, Great Britain, bearing date the 4th day of August, 1755, recorded in the surveyor-general's office, at Burlington, for forty thousand acres of land unappropriated in West New Jersey, and that the sheriff of Burlington County, by deed dated Sept. 29, 1787, sells to one John Lee three thousand eight hundred and fifty acres of said land: and the said John Lee, by deed dated the 1st day of 2d month, 1789, conveys fifty-three and one-half acres thereof to the said William Lippincott.

"William Lippincott, during the next twenty years from the date of his father's deed, sells off to sundry persons various parts and parcels of his lands, which, with sundry parts before conveyed from time to time, and excepted in the several deeds, without giving particulars, thereby reducing the quantity retained by him to two hundred and fifty acres, and builds the

stone mansion house which was standing on the premises when conveyed to the county of Gloucester. On the 29th day of 1st month, 1798, William Lippincott and wife (whose maiden name was Beckett, and one of the original owners of a part of the lands of Elmer W. Cooper, near Bridgeport) convey all their lands to William White. He was a deputy surveyor and an excellent scrivener, and who, upon being called on by the Society of Friends of Upper Greenwich to assist them in making choice of a new site for their meeting-house, in the place of the old one known as 'Solomon's,' after viewing a number of places, coming to the spot where the present Greenwich meeting-house now stands, stuck down his compass staff, saying, 'Here is the right place.'

"In the following spring William Lippincott removes with his family to Canada, purchasing lands about twelve miles westward from Niagara Falls, and settles thereon. In the year 1800, William White builds the stone barn, with his name and date engraven upon a large stone, and placed in the west end thereof, which was standing when the farm was conveyed to the county, and taken down a few years thereafter. William Lippincott, after spending five years in Canada, returned with his family to New Jersey, and purchases of William White, by deed dated the 7th day of the 2d month, 1803, all and the same lands which he had before conveyed. The difference in price as per deeds was eight hundred and thirty-three dollars and twenty-five cents in favor of the last sale. The said William Lippincott, by his last will and testament, bearing date 18th day of the 5th month, 1824, bequeathed the homestead farm to his son, Restore Lippincott, who, by deed of assignment dated the 7th day of the 4th month, 1841, conveys the same to William Mickle and George Craft, assignees, for the benefit of his creditors, and the said assignees, by deed dated the 20th day of the 10th month, A.D. 1841, convey the homestead farm, containing one hundred and eighty acres, to Elizabeth Lippincott, who, by deed dated the 14th day of the 6th month, June, A.D. 1860, conveys one hundred and seven acres thereof to the county of Gloucester, on which the present almshouse buildings were soon after erected, the boundaries of which are as follows: Beginning at a stone in the middle of the Lawrenceville and Red Bank turnpike 1.54 chains from the centre of the culvert over a small stream, and thence running eastwardly to Edward's Creek, and thence up the same by low-water mark, southwardly to a station in a general bend in said creek, and corner to the said Elizabeth Lippincott's other lands, and thence by a direct line southwestwardly to a stone standing some distance southward from a famous spring of water, known as Rattlesnake Spring (but how it obtained the name the writer cannot tell). It is nevertheless a fountain of most pure water, issuing from a rock, and supplies the whole wants of the almshouse. From the stone last mentioned the boundary line is northwestward to a stone lettered 'G. C., 1860,' in the middle of the turnpike road above mentioned, and thence along the same a northeasterly course to the place of beginning, containing, by actual survey taken at the time, the number of acres before mentioned. On the 2d day of the 6th month, June, A.D. 1864, the said Elizabeth Lippincott conveys to the county another small piece of marsh for mud to mend the meadow banks, adjoining said farm on the south, at the general bend in the creek before noticed, containing ninety-hundredths of an acre.

"William Gerrard in his deed to Restore Lippincott dated the 26th of 12th month, 1755, as noticed in its place, reserves one-half acre of land for a family burying-ground forever, but where it is located, or whether it ever was used as a burial-place none can tell, as no traces thereof appear. The Lippincott family, however, instituted a small burial-ground across a valley and on a rising hill in front, and at some distance from the mansion-house, soon after it came into their possession, in which the interments of the family from time to time were made; and the said William Lippincott before mentioned in his last will directed the inclosure of the ground by a good stone wall, which was carried out by the aforesaid Elizabeth Lippincott, under the immediate supervision of the writer, and when the deed was made to the county for the farm this venerable little spot was reserved. The said Elizabeth Lippincott in her last will (though not interred in said burying-ground) bequeathed a legacy sufficient to keep the same forever in repair. The almshouse graveyard has been laid out right alongside of the foregoing, on a sandy hill amid the shady pines, where one after another of the inmates of the institution, as they pass off the stage of action, are quietly laid away."

Chain of Title of the Samuel Reed (late Joseph H. Moore's) Farm, East Greenwich Township.—Samuel Reed purchased $109\frac{8}{100}$ acres of Joseph A. Moore and David S. Adams, executors of Joseph H. Moore (deceased), by deed dated Jan. 27, 1883.

Joseph H. Moore purchased 202 acres of Joseph V. Clark and Joseph Allen, administrators of William Allen (deceased), Jan. 19, 1819.

Joseph H. Moore purchased 12 acres of Isaac Pine, Oct. 19, 1843.

Isaac Pine purchased 12 acres of Samuel Sailer, administrator of George Allen, Oct. 2, 1843.

George Allen purchased 12 acres of William Mickle, executor of Rachel Allen, 3d mo. 15, 1828.

Rachel Allen purchased 12 acres of Joseph V. Clark and Joseph Allen (above), 5th mo. 10, 1822.

Joseph H. Moore purchased $\frac{85}{100}$ acre (Mary Ann Duncan) of Joseph Jessup, sheriff, Jan. 5, 1850.

William Allen purchased 183 acres, 2 rods, 20 perches, being a part of the original 225 acres of John Groff and wife, Nov. 14, 1800.

William Allen purchased 1 rod, 36 perches of James Reeves and wife, Sept. 25, 1808.

William Allen purchased 18 acres of William Jones and wife, Aug. 10, 1816.

John Groff purchased 184 acres of Nathan Paul and wife (Tamsen), Oct. 29, 1789. This land descended to Nathan Paul by will from his father, Nathan Paul, who purchased the same of David Long and wife (Lucy), March 20, 1761. David Long inherited this land by will from his father, Peter Long.

John Groff purchased 35½ acres of John Sparks, Esq. (Ruth, his wife), April 1, 1791, being part of a large tract which John Sparks purchased of Francis Robinson, Dec. 19, 1779.

John Groff purchased 5 acres of meadow, adjoining on Repaupo Creek, of Isaac Steelman, Dec. 14, 1787. It is a part of the real estate devised to said Isaac Steelman by his father, James Steelman.

The small lot of 1 rod, 36 perches aforesaid, which William Allen purchased of James Reeves, is a part of 100 acres which James Reeves purchased of John Sparks, March 9, 1793, and John Sparks purchased of Francis Robinson (both aforesaid), March 13, 1781.

James Reeves sold $1\frac{45}{100}$ acres, part of the above 100 acres, to Samuel Bowers, May 20, 1828, and, from the best information at hand, the George and Margaret R. Mullen farm was originally part of James Reeves' land.

The 18 acres aforesaid, purchased by William Allen of William Jones, Aug. 10, 1816, was a part of 190 acres which Solomon Lippincott (of the western division of the State of New Jersey) and wife (Mary) conveyed to Jacob Lippincott, May 13, 1795, and Jacob Lippincott and wife (Mary) sold said 18 acres to William Jones, June 16, 1814.

We are informed that the farms of Benjamin Heritage and Davis S. Adams were both formerly the property of Joseph Harrison in 1773.

The farm of Edwin A. Holmes was owned by Isaac Pedrick in 1818.

Jessup's mill, called *Daniels'* mill, and the land adjoining, was owned by Elijah Cozens in 1805.

William A. Dawson's farm was owned by William Sweeten in 1809. The boundary line between this property and that of the late William Haines was a noted boundary line between the Sweeten lands and another large tract originally belonging to the Richards survey.

Part of the latter appears to have been owned by Joseph P. Hillman in 1790, who sold about 130 acres to Michael Wolf, and it afterwards descended to his son, David Wolf, who subsequently sold to Joseph Wolf, from the heirs of whom the late William Haines purchased the same, and at his death 85 acres thereof descended by will to his son, Job S. Haines, the present occupant, one of the heirs of said William Haines. This property is known as "Cedar Lawn Farm." It has an extensive grove on a natural inclined slope, with a beautiful fresh-water lake, being a pleasant summer resort for the friends of the family and neighborhood.

The Charles Heritage farm appears to have belonged originally to Solomon Lippincott, who, by his will, devised lands to his grandson, John Lippincott, who in 1814 sold to Enos Gibbs. He sold to Joseph D. Green, from whom the title passed to Isaac Green in 1819; thence, at subsequent dates, to Cornelius Johnson, to Isaac Johnson, to William White, to John Watson, to Amos Hendrickson, to William Shute, to Jonathan Heritage, and then to his son, Charles Heritage. This is a valuable farm, and of such there are many in the township of which we are writing.

Civil List.—The following is a list of the first officers elected in this township, together with the principal officers for 1882 and 1883.

1881.—Township Clerk.—J. Albert was appointed town clerk, when the act erecting the township was passed, and at the annual town-meeting held in the spring of 1881, William H. Brown was elected; Assessor, J. A. Wolf; Collector, William P. Haines; Chosen Freeholders, Joseph L. Reeves, Benjamin Heritage; Township Committee, David B. Gill, John Loudenslager, and Job S. Haines; Surveyors of Highways, David S. Adams, George H. Gaunt; Overseers of Highways, Jeffrey C. Batten, David S. Adams; Overseer of Poor, Isaac C. Warner; Pound Keeper, Joseph Guest; Judge of Election, Isaac N. Hughes; Inspectors of Election, John Haines, William H. Wolf.

1882.—Town Clerk, Henry L. Haines; Assessor, J. A. Wolf; Collector, William P. Haines; Chosen Freeholders, Joseph L. Reeves, Benjamin Heritage; Township Committee, David B. Gill, John Loudenslager, and Job S. Haines.

1883.—Town Clerk, Henry L. Haines; Assessor, J. Albert Wolf; Collector, William P. Haines; Chosen Freeholders, Benjamin Heritage, Joseph L. Reeves; Township Committee, John A. Loudenslager, David B. Gill, Walter Heritage; Surveyors of Highways, David S. Adams, George H. Gaunt; Overseers of Roads, First District, Jeffrey C. Batten; Second District, William Dawson; Overseer of the Poor, Isaac C. Warner; Commissioners of Appeal, William G. Haines, David Owen, Charles Shoemaker; Judge of Election, Isaac N. Hughes; Inspectors of Election, William H. Wolf, John Haines: Pound Keeper, Joseph Guest.

VILLAGES AND HAMLETS.

Clarksboro.—This quiet old town is situated in the northeast part of the township, at the crossing of old Salem pike and the Paulsboro and Mullica Hill roads. Previous to, and in the early part of the present century, the land on the northeast side of the Mullica Hill road was owned by Jeffrey Clark, from whom the town takes its name. He was a large landowner, his plantation including all that portion of the town and running well up towards the old "Death of the Fox" Inn. He caused the farm on that portion nearest the crossing to be laid out in building-lots, somewhat larger than is the custom at the present day. The town soon began to grow, and in about 1825 it had become the great trading-point for some miles around, although there were yet but few houses on the Clark tract.

The southwest side of the Mullica Hill and Paulsboro road was owned by different parties, among whom was John Eglington (after whom the beautiful

cemetery just out of the town was named), the Gill family, the Sailers, and others.

The pioneer merchant at this place was Matthew Gill. He kept store here probably as early as 1775, on the corner where the brick store now stands. Here in the old building, and for some years in the brick store which he built, he dispensed the necessaries of life usually kept in a country store at that time, such as codfish, molasses, nails, calico, brown linen sheeting, tea, sugar, crockery, and last, but not least, good old rum—rum that didn't kill. For many years Mr. Gill's store was the great centre. He was the Wanamaker of eighty years ago.

The pioneer tavern was kept in that ancient-looking stone building near the railroad crossing, towards Berkeley. This was built previous to the Revolutionary war, and has lived through four wars, and to all appearances is good for several centuries more. It was known all through this section of country as the "Death of the Fox Inn." Tradition says, and every one knows that tradition never lies, that it was the custom in ye ancient days to capture a live fox, notify all sporting men within a hundred miles to meet at a certain inn, bring with them their dogs, and at a certain hour, after dinner, of course, let the fox loose, give him a fair start, and then let the hounds follow in the chase and kill the fox if they could. This was one of the principal sports among the pioneers of this section, and for this reason the old hostelry attained the name even prior to the Revolution.

Among the pioneer landlords was William Sailer, who for many years ministered to the wants of both man and beast, and always gave his guests such a welcome that they at once felt themselves at home. In after-years, and early in the present century, Mr. Sailer left the old stone house, and opened a hotel up in the village, in the house now owned by Edward Stewart, where he remained a few years, and retired, leaving Clarksboro without a tavern, and the weary traveler, even to this day, without a place in the town to rest and refresh himself.

While Matthew Gill was in the mercantile business he was also engaged in distilling spirits. His old distillery stood nearly in rear of the brick store in the back part of the yard, or on what is now the next lot. Here the old pioneer farmers could exchange their corn, rye, and wheat for something more exhilarating, which many of them did. The old distillery subsequently came under the ban of public opinion, and gave place to something better.

For many years Clarksboro has moved along in the even tenor of its way, neither adding or diminishing perceptibly. The solid old residences that were there at the beginning of this century are still occupied by descendants of the builders, and for half a century in some cases by the builders. Occasionally a new house has been built, or one modernized, but no spontaneous uprising of new residences or tenements. The old Salem turnpike, the mile-stones of which were set up in 1772 or 1773, is the principal street, beautifully shaded as far as the town extends each way from "the corners" as it used to be called.

The railroad station is at the crossing of the Paulsboro road, and on that street a few houses and a German church have been built since the advent of the railroad. Taken altogether, it is a quiet town, with three churches, Protestant Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal, and German Evangelical, two stores, George S. Dilmore in the old Gill store, and J. C. Davis & Bro. on the opposite side of the pike, where the village post-office is located. The principal attraction of the town is the graveyard, or, as it is better known, "Eglington Cemetery," a beautifully laid out and ornamented city of the dead, whose slumbers will never be disturbed by mirthful demonstrations of the denizens of what is now Clarksboro.

Pioneer Land-Owners in and around Clarksboro.—Besides those already mentioned, the following may be of interest. March 9, 1715, the proprietors of the Western Division of New Jersey deeded to Francis Austin a tract of land containing one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five acres. Seven hundred acres of the above was assigned to Jonathan Haines the 3d day of January, 1719.

One hundred of the 1865-acre tract was assigned by Nehemiah Haines, son and heir of the said Jonathan Haines, to John Eglington, and recorded in liber M, folio 218, in surveyor-general's office, Burlington, N. J.

John Eglington, by his last will and testament, dated May 22, 1776, gave part of his lands to his nephew, John Lord. John Lord died intestate and without issue, and the land went to his brother, Asa Lord. Asa Lord died, leaving a widow and one daughter. The widow married John Richards, and he, by an Orphans' Court sale, sold to Matty Coats by deed dated July 19, 1799.

Matty Coats married Ann Lord, only daughter and heir of Asa Lord. Matty Coats and his wife, Annie, sold thirty-two acres and two roods of the above land to James Cattle Wood, by deed dated July 20, 1799. This thirty-two acres, says James Taggart, now living near Clarksboro, is now owned by Edward Steward. It is described in the old deed as follows:

"Beginning in middle of the Salem Road; thence along the middle thereof So 49° W. 9 ch 10 l; thence No 37½° W. 35 Ch. and 80 l to James C. Woods other land as he bought of George Cozzens; thence by same No 52° E. 9 ch 20 l; thence by John Boyer and Steward's land and by other Lotts, So 37½° E. 35 ch 60 l. to place of beginning, containing thirty-two acres and two Roods"

This deed was signed in presence of Matthew Gill and George Brown. The price paid for the land was nine hundred dollars.

Dec. 24, 1802, Samuel Davenport, and Ann, his wife, deeded to William Thompson fifty acres of land, on which stood the "Death of the Fox Inn." The deed was recorded May 23, 1803, in liber G, folio 31, of deeds. This property is now owned by J. D. Hoffman and Isaac Davidson.

Mr. David B. Gill, of Clarksboro, says that in the middle of the old turnpike road, in front of the old "Death of the Fox," is a deep well, and that four or five feet below the surface of the road is a large flat stone covering the mouth of the well. The well was made many years prior to the establishment of the turnpike (1772), and from the well water was taken for use in the old tavern, and the building of the turnpike necessitated the covering of the well.

Mickleton is a small hamlet nearly one mile west from Clarksboro, on the old Salem turnpike, and named from William and Samuel Mickle, who owned the land upon which the hamlet is located. The place was known for many years as "Upper Greenwich."

William Mickle built the first store at this place in 1862 or 1863. It stood on the opposite side of the Jefferson road from the present store, and opposite the Friends' meeting-house, and was destroyed by fire in 1875.

Greenwich Hall, a large two-story frame building, was built in August, 1874, by a stock company.

S. Mickle Ogden, the present merchant at Mickleton, commenced business in the old store in 1859, and moved his stock of goods into the Greenwich Hall store in the fall of 1874.

The pioneer wheelwright at this place was Joseph Allen, who located here in 1876, and the first blacksmith was Joseph Kircher, who also came in 1876. The present blacksmith is Joseph Ley, and the wheelwright is Alexander Dean. William P. Haines is the carpenter and builder, while George Irvin, who located here in 1880, is the village shoemaker.

A large portion of the land around the village of Mickleton is now owned by Job Carter, George Craft, and heirs of William Mickle. The Mickles came from Clonmell Creek, near the Delaware River. William was a great-grandfather of S. Mickle Ogden, and Samuel Mickle was Ogden's grandfather. There is none of the Mickle family at present in or around Mickleton. S. Mickle Ogden is the present postmaster.

Berkeley, a small and ancient hamlet, situate about one mile from Clarksboro, on the turnpike to Woodbury, and on the line of the Woodbury and Swedesboro Railroad. It is also on the northeast border of the township, and left bank of the Mantua Creek, and four miles from Woodbury, the county-seat.

The town was named in honor of Lord John Berkeley, one of the proprietors of West New Jersey. Just who the pioneer farmer, merchant, or mechanic was at this place seems to be a mystery to any now living. No doubt it was settled long prior to the beginning of the present century, but by whom, echo answers, Who?

There is at this place an old Baptist meeting-house of small dimensions, a school-house, store by David Owen, Jr., hotel by William Kean, harness-shop by Charles Test, blacksmith-shop by Robert Eldridge, wheelwright-shop by Charles G. Higgins, and coal- and lumber-yard by George Parker, who is doing quite an extensive business. The nearest post-office is Clarksboro.

RELIGIOUS.

Upper Greenwich Preparative Meeting of Friends.—The rise of the Society of Friends is regarded by an eminent historian as "one of the memorable events in the history of man."[1] This conclusion, founded upon the love of civil and religious liberty manifested by the early Friends, is abundantly confirmed when we consider the excellence of their principles, the purity of their lives, and the patient endurance of severe persecution.

The doctrines and testimonies of the religious Society of Friends, when faithfully maintained, constitute, in their view, a revival of primitive Christianity.[2]

Many of the Friends who came with John Fenwick from England located a colony and early established a meeting at Salem, N. J., in the year 1675, and about 1681, Friends settled at and near what is now Woodbury City, where a meeting was established, and subsequently a branch of the Woodbury Meeting was established at Upper Greenwich, and in 1740 a small frame meeting-house was built on a lot of land granted for that purpose by Solomon Lippincott, and in 1798 the present large, two-story brick building at Mickleton was erected for meeting purposes, on lands donated by Samuel Tonkin and Samuel Mickle. This house is located one and a half miles east of the former one, and the first meeting-house lot is still held by the meeting and occupied as a burying-ground. Among the early or pioneer Friends appear the names of Lippincott, Fisher, Hooten, Cozzens, Zane, Mickle, Wood, Bates, Haines, and others, whose descendants still occupy the pioneer possessions and form the better portion of the community in which they live.

There is one peculiarity about the Friends' discipline, viz., it enjoins upon the members of the Society to provide for their own poor, consequently no Friend is found as a subject of charity within the walls of any charitable institution.

Another peculiarity of the Friends is their care for the youth and their educational advantages. Somewhere in the vicinity of a Friends' meeting-house will be found a school-house, or a place provided for the education of the children. Expense is not taken into the account, for education they must have, and they esteem it one of the essentials of life. Would that all others felt the same interest in the youth of our land.

In 1808 the Friends erected a brick school-house on land donated for that purpose, adjoining the meeting property at Mickleton, for the use of members and the neighborhood. Suitable apparatus was sub-

[1] Bancroft's United States, ii. 337.

[2] Janney's History of Friends.

sequently provided for illustrating the higher branches of science, and an extensive and well-selected library was established.

In connection with Upper Greenwich is the Woodbury Monthly Meeting, held alternately at that place and at Upper Greenwich, with Job S. Haines as clerk.

For the Upper Greenwich Preparative Meeting Rachel Haines and Joseph B. Livezey are the ministers, with Edwin A. Holmes and Job S. Haines appearing occasionally in that service. Of this meeting Benjamin Heritage is clerk.

The trustees of the meeting property in 1883 were Charles Heritage, Amos J. Peaslee, Samuel Haines, John Owen, and Job S. Haines.

With this meeting is a flourishing First-day school, with Job S. Haines as superintendent, and Mary L. Haines, Debbie G. Haines, Rebecca V. Ogden, Hannah Chatham, Ellen B. Haines, William M. Carter, Hannah A. Heritage, Joseph B. Livezey, and Edwin A. Holmes as teachers. The librarians are William H. Borden and Mary Owen; Secretaries, Hannah Peaslee and Lizzie Borden.

St. Peter's Church, Berkeley, at Clarksboro.[1]—The corporate name of this church is derived from its original location in Berkeley, a mile above Clarksboro, on the Swedesboro turnpike. It was founded in the former place in 1771. When the building of a church was first proposed it was evidently entered upon without any distinct understanding as to the particular form of worship which was to be held in it. At that time it was no easy thing to secure a settled minister of any denomination, and when a rural church was built it was for the general purpose of preaching by whoever could from time to time be obtained. At that time, too, the Methodist preachers who traveled through the country were quite generally men ordained in the Church of England, and in no way formally separated from that communion by their connection with the Methodist society. But soon after the erection of the church the question of distinct ownership arose, and the first minute on the church records is of a congregational meeting, at which it was declared that the intention of the founders was to erect a building for the Church of England, and a resolution passed authorizing Dr. Bodo Otto, afterwards conspicuous in the Revolutionary war, to return their subscriptions to any who had contributed under a misapprehension on this point. Soon afterward another resolution was adopted prohibiting the use of the building to any clergyman who had not Episcopal ordination. The first rector was Robert Blackwell, D.D., a man of great energy and diligence, who faithfully served this and other missions in Gloucester County for about six years. He afterwards removed to Philadelphia, as assistant minister to the united parishes of Christ Church and St. Peter's, and fulfilled a long career of usefulness in that city. He became one of the trustees of the University of Pennsylvania, of which the present rector of the same village church became secretary just one hundred years later. For many years after the Revolution this and all its sister churches were in a most unsettled condition. There were seldom stated services. No accurate records were kept of the occasional ministrations, and there is great difficulty in securing even the outlines of parochial history. Not until 1824 do we find a regular minister in charge, the Rev. Richard D. Hall, who served this and St. Mary's, Colestown, formed a mission at Mullica Hill, now St. Stephen's, and even added to his charge St. John's, at Chew's Landing. Mr. Hall was not only an indefatigable worker, but in his prime a most attractive preacher. He lived to a very advanced age, greatly respected by the whole community, after service in many and varied fields. After a short vacancy the Rev. William Bryant became rector, but served only for one year. In the following year the Rev. Simon Wilmer, of Pennsylvania, was chosen. Some difficulty, the details of which are not now known, led to his being silenced in 1834 by Bishop Doane, an action in which the vestry seem to have acquiesced, and his connection with the parish terminated. The next rector was the Rev. John Jones, of whom great things were expected, but to the great regret of the parish he was removed by the bishop's influence to what seemed to be a more important field. But what seemed a misfortune proved to be most providential. The Rev. Hiram Harrold had been a Methodist minister stationed in the vicinity, but having become an Episcopalian he was ordained to the ministry and became the rector of the parish in 1836. His ministry was productive of most excellent and permanent results. His wife was a most earnest and faithful helper in his work. Through her energy the parsonage in Clarksboro was secured, in which it was her delight to exercise the widest and most generous hospitality. This important acquisition was made in the year 1838, and led finally to the erection of the present church building on the opposite side of the road. This was done in 1845, to meet the demand for a more central location as to the congregation, and while the old church was torn down the surrounding graveyard was carefully walled in, and has ever been guarded as a trust of the parish. Dec. 17, 1846, the new church was solemnly dedicated by Bishop Doane.

After a rectorship of nearly fourteen years, Mr. Harrold resigned (December, 1849), to the great regret of his parishioners. To this day the memory of this excellent couple is preserved, both in their bishop's recorded words and in the hearts of surviving friends, as a most precious legacy of Christian zeal and Christian friendship. In 1850 the Rev. Samuel C. Stratton became rector. He, too, was a good man and an effective minister. After six years' service failing health compelled his resignation, and he removed to Philadelphia, where he died in a few

[1] By Rev. Jesse Y. Burk.

years. In October, 1856, the Rev. Archibald Beatty came. His rectorship lasted only about three years, but they were fruitful in good work, and a goodly number of useful members were gathered into the church. He afterwards became a very prominent clergyman in Kansas, growing in usefulness and distinction with the growth of the young diocese. He was succeeded in 1859 by the Rev. Henry B. Barton, with whose advent there seemed to come a revival of religious interest. In the first year of his incumbency there were more baptisms and confirmations than in any other year of the history of the parish, but he remained only about a year. In 1860 the Rev. Isaac W. Hallam, who had organized the first Episcopal Church in Chicago, assumed the rectorship, which he ably filled for nine years, removing then to his native New England, where he still lives, though unable to engage actively in church work. He was succeeded by the Rev. Francis E. R. Chubbuck. Mr. Chubbuck was in feeble health when he took charge of the parish, and so endeared himself to the people that every indulgence was shown him, in the hope of a long and useful life among them. But this hope was disappointed, and he died, after a brief term of service, deeply regretted by the people of his charge. In 1872 the Rev. James Hart Lamb assumed this as his first parish. Winning at once the affection and esteem of his people, he made excellent proof of his ministry, and in every department of church work awakened a new interest. Both in temporal and spiritual things the parish prospered greatly under his ministrations. In addition to the work at home he inaugurated a mission at Paulsboro, and soon built there the present St. James' Church, which, when fully organized, he transferred to other hands. But the qualities which endeared him to his people and secured the regard of his neighbors of all denominations marked him as the man for larger spheres of usefulness, and to the deep regret of his flock he resigned the parish in 1878, to take charge of Trinity Church, Moorestown, of which he is still the efficient rector.

He was succeeded, in the fall of the same year, by the Rev. Jesse Y. Burk, the present rector. The parish is in a fairly prosperous condition. It has a communicant membership of about fifty. The church edifice is plain, but comely and comfortable. It owns also a rectory and the old burial-ground at Berkeley, and is not only free from debt, but possesses a moderate invested fund from bequests made at different times by faithful parishioners. The last and largest of these (one thousand dollars) was recently left by Mrs. Mary Jessup, whose ancestors were among the founders of the church, and whose descendants are yet among its members and supporters. Its roll of membership exhibits the names of many of the old families of the county, and attests to the happiness of its situation in a region which retains through so many generations the attractions of home. It has before it the prospect of continued and increasing prosperity and usefulness, and of a future not unworthy of its venerable past.

Methodist Episcopal.—Clarksboro was at an early day included in a large circuit, and enjoyed only occasional preaching by the faithful old itinerants who reached their appointments on a four or six weeks' circuit.

The pioneer class was formed at this place in 1825, with Job Lawrence as leader. Among his members were Kesiah Lawrence, Daniel Green, Mary Green, Nathaniel P. Turner, and Mary Turner.

In 1831 the little band of worshipers had so increased in numbers that a meeting-house was built on the site occupied by the present one. For half a century the little old frame building served the purpose of the Christian fold, where the little flock of faithful ones went in and out, and where they worshiped God without any to molest or make them afraid. For fifty years they were fed with the heavenly manna in the old church, and had grown, not as numerous as the children of Israel, but so numerous that a more commodious place of worship seemed to be a necessity. Accordingly, early in the summer of 1883 a building committee was appointed, consisting of Rev. H. J. Zelly, David Owen, Jr., Capt. James D. Hoffman, Isaac C. Warner, and Fillmore Hughes, who took the work in hand and built a church edifice, with stone basement and superstructure of frame work. At the time of the publication of this work (November, 1883) the church is not completed. Estimated cost, four thousand dollars.

The pastors since 1863 have been as follows: Rev. Dr. George K. Morris, 1863; Jesse Stiles, J. H. Hutchinson, Dickinson Moore, 1870; W. P. C. Strickland, 1872; J. B. Westcott, 1875; E. J. Lippincott, 1878; J. R. Thompson, 1880; E. Messler, 1881, died in Clarksboro, Jan. 15, 1882; E. K. Brown, appointed to fill vacancy until Conference; T. C. Parker, 1882; H. J. Zelly, 1883. Membership in 1883 was one hundred and ten.

The official board for 1883 was as follows: Stewards, J. D. Hoffman, Nathan P. Hoffman, James L. Camp, Fillmore Hughes, John Green, Charles Hughes, Samuel Shute, and George Owen; Trustees, James L. Camp, Thomas Adams, John Green, J. D. Hoffman, George Owen, Samuel Shute, and Joshua Corson; Leaders, J. D. Hoffman and Thomas Adams; Sunday-school Superintendent, Joseph H. Smith.

The German Evangelical Church, located on Railroad Avenue, was built in 1880. Upon its front may be seen the following inscription:

"Zions Kirche
Der
Evangelische
Germanschaft."

On the corner-stone is the following inscription:

"G M & J B
April 1880"

CEMETERIES.

Eglington Cemetery, located on the southeast side of the village of Clarksboro, has become the most popular and best-arranged burial-place in Gloucester County. A small portion of what is now the cemetery grounds was a burying-ground in the very early part of this century, and was set apart as such by John Eglington, in his last will and testament, in 1776. When the little original plat of ground had become filled with the remains of the departed pioneers of Clarksboro, an effort was made, more land secured, a company formed, a charter granted by the State Legislature, and the present beautiful cemetery grounds the result of efforts put forth by David B. Gill, Esq., who is the secretary and treasurer of the association. The association was chartered in 1869, and the cemetery laid out in 1872.

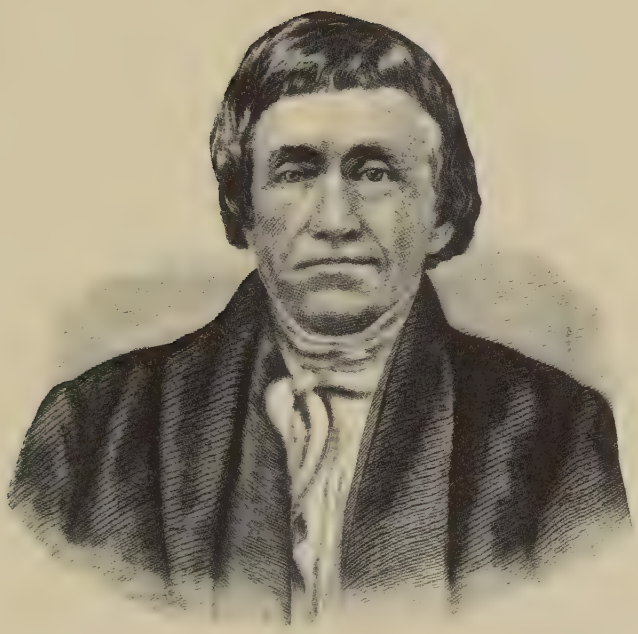
In this beautiful city of the dead may be found the following inscriptions:

Samuel Davis, died Jan. 30, 1883, aged 78 years.
Samuel Coles, died May 26, 1879, aged 73.
John Lippincott, died July 22, 1866, aged 51.
William Steward, born Dec. 28, 1820, died June 7, 1881.
Ann Ladd, died Feb. 5, 1857, aged 50.
Samuel H. Ladd, died March 6, 1866, aged 41.
William Waddell Ladd (soldier), born July 20, 1847, died Dec. 15, 1863.
Lawrence Packer, born Nov. 30, 1799, died July 19, 1879.
Alice F. Packer, born July 15, 1800, died Oct. 22, 1877.
Isabella M. Packer, died Feb. 18, 1874, aged 62.
Edward Duffield, born May 18, 1773, died Dec. 2, 1855.
Sarah Clark, born Nov. 24, 1783, died July 23, 1865.
Sarah Cavis, died Feb. 7, 1860, aged 78.
John V. Clark, born April 3, 1779, died Oct. 22, 1827.
Ruth D McHam, born Aug. 21, 1794, died Aug. 26, 1866.
Mary Zane, wife of J. V. Clark, born Oct. 6, 1778, died Dec. 21, 1808.
Jeffrey Clark, Esq., died April 2, 1821, aged 76.
Zilla Clark, died Nov. 10, 1795, aged 48.
Mary Clark, died Nov. 26, 1785, aged 30.
Elizabeth Clark, died Sept. 5, 1798.
Matthew Gill, Jr., Esq., died Aug. 11, 1822, aged 48.
Phebe Gill, born Aug. 23, 1777, died Dec. 11, 1864.
Joseph C. Gill, born Sept. 9, 1800, died Jan. 20, 1869.
Desire Gill, died April 20, 1837, aged 32.
Maria Paul, died Oct. 18, 1846, aged 50.
Thomas Clark, Esq., died Oct. 29, 1809, aged 72.
Christian Clark, died Jan. 17, 1817, aged 75.
Nancy Paul, died Oct. 3, 1845, aged 82.
Christian Gill, born July 12, 1774, died Jan. 15, 1846.
Mary Batten, born Dec. 12, 1808, died Feb. 11, 1879.
Moses Batten, born March 22, 1802, died May 1, 1858.
Rebecca Weatherby, died Feb. 17, 1841, aged 61.
Edmund Weatherby, died Sept. 25, 1826, aged 62.
Joseph W. Platt, died June 8, 1868, aged 58.
Adalaide B. Heyl, wife of Capt. A. T. Bacon, born Nov. 15, 1845, died Jan. 8, 1880.
Elizabeth C. Clement, born 9th mo. 25, 1811, died 11th mo. 10, 1881.
Christiana String, born March 25, 1820, died Aug. 10, 1882.
Samuel String, died Feb. 11, 1853, aged 85.
Ezekiel C. Mount, born Aug. 12, 1821, died Jan. 21, 1879.
Deland P. Atkinson, died Oct. 21, 1881, aged 53.
Samuel G. Haines, died 3d mo. 12, 1881, aged 54.
David Owen, died 9th mo. 9, 1879, aged 64.
Michael Allen, born Nov. 12, 1813, died Feb. 6, 1873.
Sarah D. Osgood, born May 25, 1808, died Sept. 11, 1872.
Thomas L. Ogden, 1834–1880.
Joseph E. Erwin, born May 6, 1791, died Aug. 20, 1858.
Honora Erwin, died July 28, 1856, aged 68.
Deborah Holdcraft, born Feb. 2, 1814, died June 24, 1873.
Oram Adamson, died April 16, 1875, aged 49.
Andrew V. Locke, died Dec. 4, 1870, aged 70.
Lewis Curts, born Feb. 6, 1816, died Feb. 21, 1874.
Dr. Charles F. Clark, died Oct. 16, 1875, aged 75.
Zebulon Locke, born April 10, 1808, died Aug. 1, 1876.
Harriet Locke, born Feb. 11, 1809, died Oct. 12, 1876.
James Jessup, died Feb. 23, 1850, aged 52.
William G. Murray, born Feb. 17, 1848, died Oct. 5, 1882. (Soldier.)
Thomas Schumo, born Feb. 6, 1803, died Nov. 9, 1859.
Selby Murray, born May 29, 1807, died Feb. 16, 1883.
Sarah Stetzer, born Nov. 19, 1796, died July 2, 1882.
Hiram Abbott, died May 12, 1880, aged 51.
Joseph Dayton, died May 27, 1880, aged 80.
Sarah Dayton, died Feb. 20, 1878, aged 78.
John Simmermon, died Jan. 20, 1850, aged 72.
Kesiah Simmermon, died March 24, 1857, aged 75.
John Estell, Esq., died Oct. 10, 1839, aged 59.
Naoma Estell, died March 31, 1852, aged 64.
Benjamin C. Packer, born Sept. 13, 1840, died Sept. 18, 1881.
James Bradshaw, died Jan. 18, 1878, aged 63.
Rebecca French, born Jan. 1, 1790, died July 19, 1879.
Lydia R. Gibbs, born March 28, 1822, died Dec. 16, 1879.
Christopher Morgan, died May 2, 1881, aged 52.
James Garrison, died Aug. 21, 1872, aged 89.
William Harvey, died Nov. 30, 1861, aged 22. (Co. B, 53d P. V.)
Edward W. Harvey, Co. K, 198th P. V.; killed at battle of Louisa Court-House, Va., March 29, 1865, aged 17 years.
Sarah McGhan, died Oct. 26, 1880, aged 48.
Mary Longstreth, born May 24, 1820, died July 18, 1881.
Rebecca Beal, born July 8, 1833, died Sept. 7, 1881.
Catharine Blinsinger, born May 5, 1831, died April 22, 1882.
Joseph M. Paul, died Aug. 13, 1878, aged 61.
Joseph M. Stout, born Feb. 12, 1818, died Nov. 7, 1879.
Samuel E. Newton, died Dec. 5, 1882, aged 79.
Elizabeth Newton, died Sept. 5, 1879, aged 69.
William G. Fletcher, died Feb. 26, 1882, aged 71.
Eliza Ann Fletcher, died March 10, 1882, aged 64.
Charles Small, born March 2, 1805, died Jan. 3, 1874.
Samuel Hudson, died Oct. 9, 1865, aged 70.
Joseph D. Green, born July 5, 1793, died April 12, 1880.
William Bailey, died March 26, 1865, aged 58.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

WILLIAM HAINES.

John, the grandfather of William Haines, was born Sept. 22, 1753, and married Hepsekiah, daughter of James H. Hinchman. Among their children was a son William, whose birth occurred Dec. 7, 1779, and who married Ann White, to whom were born children, —Joshua, Ann, William, Sarah, and Samuel. All of these children resided in Gloucester County, where the sons were farmers. William was born March 8, 1810, in the above county, and spent his youth at his father's home in Greenwich township. Having embraced such opportunities of education as the neighborhood afforded, he bore a leading part in school exercises and debates, and eagerly sought such advantages as were attainable. Mr. Haines was, however, a man of self-culture, and owed less to instruction than to his own perseverance and zeal in the pursuit of knowledge. At an early day he fitted himself as a teacher, and taught at Swedesboro, Battintown, Eldridge Hill, and Upper Greenwich, and at nineteen had fitted himself for surveying and conveyancing, and very speedily established a lucrative



William Haines

business. He frequently engaged in the settlement of estates and served as the guardian of important trusts. His judgment was sound, his mind logical, and his abilities exceptional. His business relations were marked by the strictest integrity and exactness. These qualities made his services eagerly sought, and afforded him little leisure from his daily avocations.

Mr. Haines possessed a scientific mind, and attained some reputation as an investigator of facts pertaining to the magnetic needle.

He was, in religion, a member of the Society of Friends, and connected with the Upper Greenwich Meeting, of which he was a minister. In politics he was a Whig, and joined the ranks of the Republican party on its organization. He was, as a member of the Board of Freeholders, especially zealous for the interests of the county, and as township superintendent of schools for several years greatly promoted the cause of education.

Mr. Haines possessed strong convictions, and wielded a decided influence in the county, though of unobtrusive manners and of simple tastes. His habits were frugal, though liberal and charitable where such qualities could be properly exercised, and ever mindful of the interests of the poor. He was married March 6, 1834, to Rachel, daughter of John and Hannah Lippincott, of Salem County. Their children are Job S., Elma (Mrs. Joseph B. Livezy), William Penn, and Hannah A. (Mrs. John Heritage). After his marriage Mr. Haines purchased "Cedar Lawn Farm," now the residence of his son Job S., and continued both professional and farming employments until his death, which occurred April 23, 1876, in his sixty-seventh year. Job S. married Miss Ellen B., daughter of Samuel and Anna Holmes, of Salem County. Their children are Jacob C. and William C. (deceased), Stacy L., Idella, and Jesse B. Mr. Haines succeeded to his father's profession and business, and also vindicates the principles of the Republican party in politics. He in 1882 represented his constituents in the State Legislature, and served on committees on Elections, Bribery, Federal Relations, Deaf and Dumb Asylums, etc. Both he and Mrs. Haines are members of the Society of Friends.

William Haines was one of the first members of the "Association of Practical Surveyors of West Jersey." He took an active interest in the affairs thereof, and encouraged its success by personal attention and by contributions from his pen relative to his researches as to real estate titles, and his practical experiments with the magnetic needle, showing its variations and disturbing causes.

CHAPTER XL.

TOWNSHIP OF FRANKLIN.[1]

Geographical and Descriptive.—This township was formed in 1820 from Greenwich and Woolwich. At the time of its organization it was fifteen miles long, six and a half miles wide, and contained seventy-two thousand acres. The township has been reduced by the formation of others, till at present it contains only thirty-one thousand three hundred and eighty-eight acres.

Its surface is generally level, with a light, sandy soil, susceptible of a high state of cultivation, as evidenced by the large crops of vegetables and small fruits. But a few years since Franklin was a dense forest of small pines, but, by industry and frugality, it has become of immense value as a truck-farming township.

It is the southeast corner township of the county, and is bounded on the southeast by Atlantic County, on the southwest by Cumberland and Salem Counties, on the northeast by Clayton, and on the northwest by Monroe township.

The township is watered by Marsh Lake Branch and tributaries in the easterly part of the township, and by the head-waters of Scorland Run in the west part of the township.

The following is the act of incorporation:

"ACT OF INCORPORATION.

"AN ACT *to Incorporate part of the Townships of Woolwich and Greenwich, in the County of Gloucester, into a separate township, to be called the Township of 'Franklin.'*

"1st. *Be it enacted by the Council and General Assembly of this State, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That all that part of the townships of Woolwich and Greenship, in the county of Gloucester, lying within the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at the head of Old Man's Creek, in the line between the counties of Gloucester and Salem, and also the line of the south side of Woolwich township; thence running a straight line to Mantua Creek, to intersect said creek below James Jessup's mill, opposite the dwelling-house of Andrew Dilks, distance about seven miles; thence up said creek, the several courses thereof, being the boundary line between Greenwich and Deptford townships, to the head thereof; thence still along the said boundary line to the line of Hamilton township, distance about twelve miles; thence along the line of the west side of Hamilton township to the line between the counties of Gloucester and Cumberland, distance about six miles; thence along the said county line westwardly to the place of beginning, shall be, and the same is hereby set off from the townships of Woolwich and Greenwich; and the same is hereby established a separate township, to be called by the name of the township of Franklin.

"2d. *And be it enacted*, That the inhabitants of the township of Franklin shall be, and they are hereby vested with and entitled unto, all the powers, privileges, and authorities, and shall be, and are hereby made, subject to the like regulations and government which the inhabitants of the aforesaid townships of Woolwich and Greenwich are subject and entitled to; and the inhabitants of the said township of Franklin be, and they are hereby incorporated, styled, and known by the name of 'the inhabitants of the township of Franklin, in the county of Gloucester,' and entitled to all the privileges, advantages, and authorities that the other townships in the said county are entitled unto by virtue of an act, entitled 'An act incorporating the inhabitants of townships, designating their powers and regulating their meetings, passed the twenty-first day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight.

[1] By W. H. Shaw

"3d. *And be it enacted*, That the first town-meeting of the inhabitants after the passing of this act shall be on the second Wednesday in March next, at the house now occupied by George Cake in the village of Little Ease; and that all town-meetings thereafter shall be held on the second Wednesday in March annually, at such place as the electors of said township shall from time to time direct and appoint.

"4th. *And be it enacted*, That on the second Thursday after the first town-meeting in said township, the township committees of the said townships of Woolwich, Greenwich, and Franklin shall meet at the place aforesaid, at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, and then and there proceed to the settlement of such business as is or may be necessary to be settled between the said townships: Provided, that if either of the committees as aforesaid shall neglect or refuse to meet as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for such committees as do meet to proceed to such settlement."

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON TOWNSHIP LINE.

"We, the subscribers, being a committee appointed by the committees of the townships of Woolwich, Greenwich, and Franklin, to superintend the running of the line between the townships of Woolwich and Greenwich on the one side, and Franklin on the other side, do report to committees of each respective township that we have caused said line to be run and marked; Beginning at the head of Oldman's Creek in the line between the counties of Gloucester and Salem, and from thence north forty degrees and thirty minutes east, Five hundred and thirty-five chains to Mantua Creek, opposite Andrew Dilks' dwelling House, agreeably to the act of the Legislature in the above case made and provided.

"JOSIAH MOORE, Woolwich.
"MICHAEL ALLEN, Greenwich.
"GABRIEL ISZARD, Franklin.

"April 3, 1820."

Pioneer Settlements.—For all the information in relation to pioneers of what is now Franklin township we are indebted to Mr. William Porch, whose venerable years and bright memories of the past carries us back among the settlers of this then forest of pines and oaks, and, with but a slight draft upon the imagination, we can see the brave pioneer wending his way into the wilderness, marking here and there a tree as a guide to his future operations or necessities. It was the custom of the pioneers of this township to take up or warrant a sufficient number of acres of land for each of their children a good-sized farm, that when the original should pass away he might leave to each of his numerous family a plantation for their future support.

Among this class of pioneers was John Porch, who located at what is now known as Porchtown. His purchase embraced an area of two thousand five hundred acres in that immediate vicinity. Having a foresight of the necessities of himself and others, he built a grist mill on the stream running through his plantation. He also built a saw-mill at that point, and since that time, about 1780, Porchtown has not been without both saw- and grist-mills, until within a few years the saw-mill has been abandoned and is fast going to decay.

The property passed into the hands of William Porch, and from him to his children, among whom the two thousand five hundred acres of land was divided, a part of which went to Stephen Porch. Samuel Freese married a daughter of William Porch, and their share, six hundred acres, was subsequeutly sold to the Camden Fire Insurance Company, and nearly or quite all of the original tract is now owned by parties other than the Porch family. The mill-property and one hundred acres is owned by Robert Butler, and Mr. Porch says that James L. Wickham owns "quite a clever bunch of the land" once owned by his grandfather, John Porch.

In the early part of this century Joseph Porch kept a store at Porchtown, and at that time there was a large amount of business transacted at that place. Joseph Smith, son of Thomas Smith, who was born about 1730, owned quite an extensive tract of land adjoining the Porch tract.

That part of the township in which the hamlet and railroad station of Iona is situated was settled by Moses Crane. He took up something over a thousand acres in and around this locality, became a prominent man in the affairs of the township, and was the father of a large family, to whom his property descended. That locality was known for many years as Cranetown, but when the family, to a large extent, had ceased to be possessors of the original tract, and the railroad had been built, the name of the place was changed to Iona, and at present but very little of the original tract is owned by the Crane family.

As will be seen by reference to the history of the village of Malaga, Daniel H. Miller was a large land-owner around that locality in the early part of the present century. Another of the pioneers of that locality was Joshua Richman, who came here as early as 1815, and located a large tract of land, upon which he lived for nearly sixty years. Mr. Richman was one of those honest, industrious pioneers, whose unassuming manner, sound judgment, and rectitude of life made him a suitable person to be trusted with the financial affairs of the township, and the settlement of differences of opinion between his neighbors. He lived to a good old age, departing this life in 1882, honored and respected by his townsmen, leaving a good name for his numerous descendants to honor and perpetuate.

Among the pioneers near the centre of the township was Robert Chew, who located a large tract of land, where he lived and died. Of his family there were twelve children, who, with their descendants, are scattered over this and adjoining townships. Samuel Sharp was also an old settler in this locality, whose first purchase was a tract of one hundred and fifty acres. He was the father of a large family, all of whom have left this locality.

Philip Woolford was another pioneer of this part of the township, which was sometimes called Hopeville, Woolfordtown, and Plainville. He was the owner of quite a large tract here, the most of which passed into the possession of his descendants. John Trimnel was also one of the pioneers of Woolfordtown, and was a millwright by trade, and is said to have been one of the best mechanics in this section of country. Some of his descendants are still residents of Franklin township.

William Chew and William Surran were the prom-

inent pioneers of that quarter of the township known as Pine Hollow, or Chewville, near Dutch mill. Both of these pioneers were large land-owners, and assisted largely in clearing off the timber and improving the land in that locality. Each of these men were the progenitors of large families, none of whom are owners of any portion of the original tracts.

That portion of the township in and around what is known as Downstown was settled by Aquilla Downs, who was the father of a numerous family. Mr. Downs was not only one of the pioneer farmers of this section, but was also a local preacher in the Methodist denomination, and employed his talents in that direction by preaching to the inhabitants of the different settlements. Two of his sons, Osborn and Jesse, were very acceptable preachers on the old fashioned Methodist circuits. At the death of Rev. Aquilla Downs his large estate passed into the possession of his children, and has passed from one generation to another, and is still nearly all owned by his descendants. Samuel Downs was also one of the pioneers in this part of the township and owned a large tract of land; also John Downs was one of the pioneer purchasers of a large tract of land in this vicinity, most of which is now owned by his son, George Downs, who is now one of the old men of the township. Benjamin Downs was a surveyor, and subsequently located at Glassboro.

In that part of the township now known as Forest Grove the pioneer settler was William Wilson, who built a mill which subsequently went to decay. Robert Parvin located here soon after Wilson, when the two commenced the blacksmith and wheelwright business. Wilson soon engaged in the mercantile business, when the little hamlet soon began to put on a business-like appearance, and the whole property was then purchased by Richard Wood. Like many other young and promising towns, the wealth, or rather poverty, of the surrounding country did not warrant the expenditures, and the little town has not enlarged to any extent beyond its youthful dimensions.

In the early part of this century there stood an old house, a short distance below the mill, known as the "Refugee house." It was a double log building, *i.e.*, one building inclosed within another, and so arranged that a person acquainted with its construction could easily secrete himself from one not acquainted with its peculiar construction. It is said that this building was used as a place of refuge by certain parties who were supposed to flee from the iron grasp of the law, and that under or around it large sums of money were buried. Tradition says that George Cake secured quite a sum from the old house, which enabled him to start in business. The old house long since went to decay.

Civil Organization.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE PIONEER TOWN-MEETING.

"At a town-meeting of the inhabitants of the township of Franklin, held at George Cake's Inn at Little Ease, on the 8th day of March, A.D. 1820, pursuant to an act of the Legislature of New Jersey, passed the 27th day of January, A.D. 1820, Jeptha Abbott was chosen Moderator and Isaac Thorn Town Clerk. Town Clerk being duly affirmed that he would faithfully and honestly keep all the papers and writings, books and accounts committed to his care, and that he would in all things to the best of my knowledge and understanding proform the Duties of my said office of Clerk without favour or partiality.

"The Clerk being sworn, proceeded to nomination, and the following persons was chosen for the different Town Ship officers, viz.: Assessor, Levi L. Campbell; Collector, Jeptha Abbott; Commissioners of Appeal, Samuel Fisher, William Porch, and Jacob Stanger; Freeholders, Daniel Focer, Jacob Fisher; Surveyors of Highways, Moses Crane, Francis Stanger; Overseers of the Poor, Levi L. Campbell, Jeptha Abbott; Constables, Abraham Leddon, Nathaniel Salmon; Overseers of Highways, Jacob Swope, David Sceran, Samuel Sharp; Pound Keepers, Eb^r Whitney, Nathaniel Salmon; Judge of Election, George Anderson; Town Committee, George Anderson, Gabriel Iszard, William Porch, Samuel Fisher, Samuel Downs.

"The different officers for the Township being chosen, proceeded to vote how much money should be raised for the use of the Township, and it was carried by a large majority that the sum of Four Hundred should be raised—$400.00; it was moved and carried that the Election for Council and General Assembly for the present year should be opened the first day at Malaga and the Last day at Glassboro.

"It was also moved and carried that the next annual Town-meeting shall be held at Little Ease."

The following lists of officers are given as found upon the township records:

TOWN CLERKS.

1821–22, 1824, 1826–28. Daniel Focer.
1823. Isaac Thorn.
1825. Thomas B. Wood.
1829–32, 1835–36. James C. Trueland.
1833. Eli B. Budd.
1834. Benjamin Harding.
1837–38. Samuel Peacock.
1839–40, 1851. John C. Sheets.
1841. Samuel Porch.
1842–43. John R. Graham.
1844. John H. Medlam.
1845. Samuel G. Fisler.
1846–47. George B. Cake.
1848. Joseph F. Porch.
1849–50. Benjamin Beckett.
1852–59. Enos Veal.
1860–62. Edmund Jones.
1863. Ferdinand Rosenbaum.
1864–65. Robert A. Rosenbaum.
1866–82. William H. Todd.

ASSESSORS.

1821–23. Levi L. Campbell.
1824–25. Isaac Thorn.
1826–29. Benjamin C. Down.
1830. Joseph Iszard.
1831–32, 1835–38. Benj. Harding.
1833. Daniel Focer.
1834. Samuel Porch.
1839–41. Matthias R. Crane.
1842–43. John V. Porch.
1844. Benjamin T. Crane.
1845. Charles Smith.
1846–48. Benjamin Beckett.
1849–51. Joseph F. Porch.
1852. William F. Beckett.
1853. Isaac S. Peacock.
1854. William Porch, Jr.
1855–57, 1861–63, 1866–67. William Porch.
1858–59. Joseph L. Veal.
1860. Thomas Everingham.
1864–65. Enos Veal.
1868–1882. J. C. Richman.

COLLECTORS.

1821. Jeptha Abbott.
1822–23. Jacob Stanger.
1824–26. Samuel Fisler.
1827–28. Joseph Albertson.
1829–30. John V. Porch.
1831–34, 1837–38, 1846–47. Christian L. Stanger.
1835–36. Daniel Focer.
1839–41. Johnson Beckett.
1842–43. Samuel D. Fisler.
1844. John R. Graham.
1845. Jacob Fisler.
1848–50. William Nelson.
1851–53. John S. Stanger.
1854. Joshua Tomblin.
1855–57. Richard G. Stanger.
1858–59. William P. Crane.
1860. Elijah Porch.
1861–63. George Leshley.
1864. John C. Vanzant.
1865–66. Joseph M. Iredell.
1867–69. Edmund Jones.
1870–82. William Porch.

CHOSEN FREEHOLDERS.

1821. William Porch.
Jacob Stang.
1822–23. William Porch.
Samuel Fisher.
1824. George Cake.
Levi L. Campbell.
1825. Gabriel Iszard.
1825. William Porch, Esq.
1826. William Porch, Esq.
William Wood, Esq.
1827. William Porch, Esq.
Joseph Iszard.
1828–38. William Porch, Esq.
Levi L. Campbell.

1839–42. William Porch.
Josiah Beckett.
1843. William Porch.
John G. Rosenbaum.
1844–45. Lawrence Cake.
John G. Rosenbaum.
1846. Lawrence Cake.
William Porch.
1847. Matthias R. Crane.
Thomas H. Paul.
1848–50. Matthias R. Crane.
Benjamin H. Fisler.
1851–52. M. R. Crane.
Woodward Warrick.
1853–54. Woodward Warrick.
Benjamin Beckett.
1855–56. M. R. Crane.
Christopher Sickler.
1857. Woodward Warrick.
Joshua Richman.
1858. Joshua Richman.
Jesse Downs.
1859. J. Richman.
Stephen G. Porch.
1860. Stephen G. Porch.
Osborn Downs.
1861. Joshua Richman.
Stephen G. Porch.
1862–63. J. Richman.
M. R. Crane.
1864. Matthias R. Crane.
George Lashley.
1865–66. William Porch.
George Lashley.
1867–68. John C. Van Zant.
William B. Rosenbaum.
1869. John C. Van Zant.
Benjamin Crane.
1870–72. Edmund Jones.
Joseph Lashley, Esq.
1873. Edmund Jones.
Joseph M. Iredell.
1874. Edmund Jones.
Alfred B. Richman.
1875. Jonathan H. Smith.
A. B. Richman.
1876–77. J. H. Smith.
William P. Crane, Esq.
1878–79. William P. Crane.
Joseph M. Iredell.
1880–82. Joseph M. Iredell.
Jonathan H. Smith.

TOWNSHIP COMMITTEES.

1821.—George Anderson, Gabriel Iszard, William Porch, Thomas B. Wood, Samuel Downs.
1822.—Johnson Beckett, William Porch, Gabriel Iszard, George Anderson, Jeptha Abbott.
1823.—William Porch, Gabriel Iszard, George Anderson, Daniel Focer, Thomas B. Wood.
1824.—William Pickles, Levi L. Campbell, George Cake, Gabriel Iszard, Samuel Downs.
1825.—Levi L. Campbell, Daniel Focer, John Jackson, Charles Davis, Benjamin H. Fisler.
1826.—L. L. Campbell, Benjamin Harding, William Pickles, Samuel Downs, Samuel Porch.
1827.—Lewis Stanger, Benjamin Harding, Charles Davis, Samuel Porch, Abraham Leddon.
1828.—Abraham Leddon, Lewis Stanger, Lawrence Cake, Joseph Iszard, Samuel Porch.
1829.—Daniel Focer, Joseph Albertson, Samuel Porch, Charles Davis, Robert Chew.
1830.—Benjamin C. Down, Charles Davis, Joseph Albertson, Robert Chew, Samuel Porch, Esq.
1831.—Josiah Beckett, Charles Davis, Robert Chew, David Carney, John Harding.
1832.—Charles Davis, Joel Steelman, John Harding, Joseph Iszard, David Carney.
1833.—John G. Rosenbaum, Samuel Porch, Samuel Sharp, Matthias R. Crane, Samuel Fisler.
1834.—John G. Rosenbaum, Samuel Fisler, M. R. Crane, Charles Davis, Jacob Stanger.
1835–36.—J. G. Rosenbaum, Samuel Fisler, Sr., Jacob Stanger, M. R. Crane, Charles Davis.
1837–38.—J. G. Rosenbaum, Thomas H. Whitney, Johnson Beckett, Robert Chew, M. R. Crane.
1839.—J. G. Rosenbaum, Walter H. Dunlevy, James Downs, Samuel D. Fisler, David Veal.
1840.—J. G. Rosenbaum, David Veal, Walter H. Dunlevy, James Downs, Wesley Beckett.
1841.—J. G. Rosenbaum, James Downs, Wesley Beckett, David Veal, George Craver.
1842.—Matthias R. Crane, James Downs, Wesley Beckett, David Veal, George Craver.
1843.—Robert Chew, Jacob Porch, Henry S. Brown, M. R. Crane, Wesley Beckett.
1844–46.—Benjamin H. Fisler, J. G. Rosenbaum, Thomas H. Whitney, Joshua Richman, Wesley Beckett.
1847–48.—J. G. Rosenbaum, Jacob Porch, Joshua Richman, Jacob Fisler, Wesley Beckett.
1849.—J. G. Rosenbaum, Joshua Richman, Jacob Porch, Joseph Fisler, Woodward Warrick.
1850.—William S. Scott, Wesley Beckett, Osborn Downs, Woodward Warrick, John V. Porch.
1851.—Benjamin Beckett, John G. Rosenbaum, Charles Davis, Wesley Beckett, Gabriel Abbott.
1852.—J. G. Rosenbaum, Benjamin Beckett, Charles Davis, Jacob Porch, Gabriel Abbott.
1853.—Jacob Porch, Matthias R. Crane, Christopher Sickler, Joseph T. Paulin, Wade Fisler.
1854.—Christopher Sickler, Wade Fisler, John Saul, James Cassady, William P. Crane.
1855.—C. Sickler, Charles Davis, James Cassady, Wade Fisler, William P. Crane.
1856.—C. Sickler, Martin Madden, Charles Davis, Wade Fisler, William P. Crane.
1857.—C. Sickler, Gabriel I. Abbott, Stephen G. Porch, Nathaniel C. Fisler, Edward Lashley.
1858.—J. G. Rosenbaum, Osborn Downs, S. G. Porch, Nathaniel C. Fisler, Samuel D. Chew.
1859.—Jacob Porch, John G. Van Zant, John S. Veal, Samuel D. Chew, Nathaniel C. Fisler.
1860.—William B. Rosenbaum, C. L. Stanger, John Saul, William Scott, Jacob Porch.
1861.—W. B. Rosenbaum, C. L. Stanger, James Cassady, William Nelson, William H. Marshall.
1862.—W. B. Rosenbaum, W. H. Marshall, James Cassady, Christian L. Stanger, William Nelson.
1863.—W. B. Rosenbaum, W. H. Marshall, John Van Zant, William Nelson, Frank Hooke.
1864.—N. C. Fisler, Osborn Down, Frank Hooke, W. H. Marshall, William Nelson.
1865.—W. H. Marshall, Osborn Down, Joshua Richman, Matthias R. Crane, William H. Todd.
1866.—W. H. Marshall, Osborn Down, Joshua Richman, Thomas Wilson, William B. Rosenbaum.
1867–68.—W. H. Marshall, J. Richman, Osborn Down, Richard C. Souders, Jacob Porch.
1869–70.—W. H. Marshall, Osborn Down, J. Richman, R. C. Souder, Moses Crane.
1871–72.—Joshua Richman, R. C. Souders, Moses Crane, Joseph Irish John W. Down.
1873.—J. Richman, R. C. Souders, John W. Down, Thadeus C. Throup, Jonathan H. Smith.
1874.—J. Richman, R. C. Souder, J. W. Down, J. H. Smith, Moses Crane.
1875.—J. W. Down, M. Crane, Isaac S. Sharp, Joseph Irish, Charles P. Crane.
1876.—J. W. Down, M. Crane, Joseph Irish, C. P. Crane, Adam K. Richman.
1877.—M. Crane, J. W. Down, C. P. Crane, Adam K. Richman, Michael Fair.
1878.—M. Grane, C. P. Crane, A. K. Richman, M. Fair, John Trimnel, Sr.
1879.—A. K. Richman, Moses Crane, James Maltman.
1880.—A. K. Richman, James Maltman, Thomas S. Down.
1881.—A. K. Richman, T. S. Down, Moses Crane.
1882.—Charles S. Clark, Charles D. Smith, A. K. Richman.

CONSTABLES.

1821. John Jackson.
Benjamin Downs.
1822–23, 1826–30. David Carney.
1824. Benjamin C. Down.
1825. Robert Chew.
1831–43. Benjamin T. Crane.
1844. Samuel D. Fisler.
1845. William Nelson.
1846–47. Jacob M. Nelson.
1848–51. Joseph T. Paulin.
1852–58. William Porch, Jr.
1859. William Porch.
Benijah Down.
1860. William Porch.
Jesse Down.
1861–62. William Porch.
Jonah B. Colmer.
1863–67. William Porch.
1868. William Porch.
Stephen G. Call.
1869. William Porch.
Richard W. Odlum.
1870–73. William Porch.
Charles P. Holston.
1874. William Porch.
Albert Wells.
Alfred Howes.
1875. W. Porch.
Henry Leddon.
Oscar B. Smith.
1876. W. Porch.
William A. Hagarman.
O. B. Smith.
1877. W. Porch.
James C. Jones.
William E. Hagarman.
1878. W. Porch.
W. E. Hagarman.
O. B. Smith.
1879. W. E. Hagarman.

1879. O. B. Smith.	1880. William Porch.
M. D. L. Chew.	W. E. Hagarman.
W. Porch.	M. D. L. Chew.
Harry L. Shaw.	Oscar B. Smith.

W. Porch elected in 1881 for three years, Edwin Chance for two years, and M. D. L. Chew for one year.

In 1882, David Hendon was elected for three years, and M. D. L. Chew for one year.

The following is a list of officers for 1883:

Town Clerk, William H. Todd; Assessor, Joshua C. Richman; Collector, William Porch; Chosen Freeholders, Jonathan H. Smith, Joseph M. Iredell; Township Committee, Adam K. Richman, Charles S. Clark, James Maltman; Surveyors of Highways, Harry W. Jones, Cornelius Trimnell; Overseer of Poor, Thomas H. Iredell; Constable, M. D. L. Chew; Commissioners of Appeal, Charles Trimnell, Stephen P. Crane, George Robinson; Judge of Election, Andrew Buckingham; Inspectors of Election, Miller Van Note, David Van Hook; Justices of the Peace, William A. Warriner, Thomas N. Atkinson, Samuel McCurdy; Pound Keepers, Leonard McGee, Joseph A. Kandle, Henry J. Iredell, Ashton W. Thomas, Isaac S. Sharp, Joseph R. Chew. Incidentals, $500.

Extracts from Records.—The following are copies of an affirmation and oath taken by two of the pioneer officers of this township, and were, no doubt, as scrupulously lived up to as are the legal forms of the present day:

I, Levi L. Campbell, do solemnly and sincerely declare and affirm, that I will truly, faithfully, honestly, and impartially value and assess the ratable estates in the township of Franklin, in the County of Gloucester, and that in making such valuation and assessment, I will, to the best of my Knowledge and Judgement, observe the directions of the Laws respecting the same.

(Signed) LEVI L. CAMPBELL.

Taken before Isaac Thorn, Esq., on the 13th day of March, A.D. 1820, and received the same day.

I do solemnly and sincerely promise and swear that I will in all things, to the best of my knowledge and understanding, justly and faithfully Execute the office of Surveyor of the highways, without favour or Partiality.

(Signed) MOSES CRANE.

Taken before William Porch, Esqr., on the 13th day of March, A.D. 1820, and received the same day.

Estrays for the year 1820.

At George Cake's. A steer, past two years old, with a wite Back, Brindle sides, with a number of wite spots on and is wite spots in the flanks.

A large wite ewe.

At Noah Park's. A Brindle Cow with a crop off the near ear and half crop off the upper side the oft ear, with only three Tits. Booked Dec. 29, 1820.

At Nathaniel Salmon's. A Small Black Heiffer (2 year old), with som small wite spots, marked a crop off the oft ear and half crop off the near ear.

At Abm Leaddon's. A small wite ewe, with a half crop and a slit in the oft ear and a slope half-penny in the near ear. A small wite Ewe, part Marino, with a crop in the near ear & a slope half-penny in the oft ear.

At Jacob Stanger, Junr. A wite ewe, with a crop off the near ear and a slit and a half-penny in the under side the oft ear. A small wite Ewe, part Marino, with a crop of the near ear and a hole and a half-penny the under side the oft ear.

At Charles Davis'. A wite Ram, Marked a Swallow-fork in the near ear and a half-penny under the same ear. A ewe (wite) Marked a crop off the near ear and a hole in the same ear. A wite Weather, marked a crop off each ear and a half-penny under each ear, and two slits in the oft ear and one in the near ear.

At Jacob Fisler's. A wite Weither, Marked a crop off each ear and a hole in the near ear.

A Wite Ewe, Marked a crop off the near ear and a half-penny on each side both ears and a slit in the oft ear.

Pioneer Election.

We, the judges and inspectors of election of the Township of Franklin, in the county of Gloucester, do hereby certify that having proceeded to receive the votes of the voters of said Township, the following is a list of all the candidates voted for, of the officers proposed for them, and the number of votes for each.

For Members of the Legislative Council: John Baxter, sixty-seven; Joseph Lodge, seven.

For Members of the General Assembly: William Talirn, nine; John Wilson, eleven; Thomas Garwood, thirty-five; John Moore Wite, fourteen; Joseph V. Clark, fourteen; William Watson, forty; Jeremiah J. Foster, forty-two; Samuel Kille, thirty-five.

For Sheriff: Benjamin Wilkins, seventy-five.

For Coroners: Isaac Mickle, Jr., thirty-six; John Zierns, forty-four; Nehemiah Blackman, seventy-two; John Pissant, twenty-nine; Freedom L. Shinn, thirty-eight.

The whole number of votes taken, seventy-six.

In testimony whereof, we have hereunto subscribed our names and affixed our seals, the 11th day of October, in the year of our Lord Eighteen hundred and twenty.

A true coppy.

(Signed) GEORGE ANDERSON, *Judge.* [L. S.]
LEVI L. CAMPBELL, *Assessor.* [L. S.]
JEPTHA ABBOTT, *Collector.* [L. S.]
ISAAC THORN, *T. Clk.* [L. S.]

At the Presidential election held Nov. 8, 1820, the whole number of votes cast was thirty-eight, as follows:

For Members of Congress: Joseph McIlvane, nine; James Matlack, twenty-nine.

For Electors: Richard M. Cooper, nineteen; Robert L. Armstrong, sixteen.

The certificate is signed by the same township officers as that for county offices in October.

At the township-meeting held in March, 1821, the following resolutions were offered and adopted by the voters:

"*Resolved*, That one hundred dollars be raised for the use of the township.

"*Resolved*, That the annual election for the Council and General Assembly of this State open at Malaga and close at Glassborough.

"*Resolved*, That the next annual Town-Meeting be held at George Cake's, Little Ease."

1822:

"*Resolved*, That the Overseers of Highways' wages be seventy-five cents per day.

"*Resolved*, That four hundred dollars be raised for the use of the township.

"*Resolved*, That the Annual Town-meeting shall be held at Little Ease, when the votes shall be taken by Ballot."

This appears to be the first time the ballot was made use of at town-meetings. At this time Glassboro and Clayton were included in Franklin township.

At the Presidential election in 1824 the number of votes had increased to fifty-six, when John Buck, Joseph Kille, Isaac Wilson, James Parker, and Daniel Vleit each are credited with that number for electors, Joseph W. Scott and John Beatty, Jr., with thirty-seven votes each, and Joseph Kline and James Cook, nineteen each.

At this election George Casaday, Samuel Swan, George Holcomb, Lewis Condiet, Daniel Garrison, received for Congress fifty-six votes each, and Ebenezer Tucker thirty-two, and James Matlack thirty-three votes.

In February, 1825, when the vote was taken in re-

lation to location of court-house, jail, and other county buildings, the whole number of votes cast by Franklin township was two hundred and twelve, of which Woodbury received one hundred and eighty-seven, and Camden, or within one mile thereof, received twenty-five votes,—quite an increase in number of votes from November, 1824, to February, 1825.

The certificate was signed by Jacob Stanger, judge of election; Isaac Thorn, assessor; Samuel Fisler, collector; and Daniel Focer, town clerk.

Pioneer School Committee.—At the annual town-meeting in March, 1826, the following-named persons were elected a "committee for the education of poor children in this township:" Walter Donlevy, Thomas B. Wood, Laurence Cake, Jacob Fisler, Jr., William Porch, John Jackson, and Aquilla Down.

"*Ordered*, That the township committee pay to the school committee the money raised last year (1825) for the use of said school.

"*Ordered*, That the school committee shall proportion the money received by them for the use aforesaid to the best of their ability."

At the town-meeting in March, 1828, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the voting of this township shall be by marking.

"*Resolved*, That no person shall hold more than one township office.

"*Resolved*, That there be but one constable to serve the township.

"*Resolved*, That there shall be three districts for overseers of the roads, namely, 1st, 2d, 3d, and one overseer to each district.

"*Resolved*, That the money in the school fund shall go into the hands of the township committee."

At the annual town-meeting in March, 1830, the following-named persons were elected a "school committee:" Robert Chew, Benjamin Harding, William Porch, Esq., Dr. Jacob Fisler, Levi L. Campbell. These gentlemen held the position of "school committee" till the spring of 1837, when the records tell us that "the town committee to act in place of the school committee," yet at the annual town-meeting in March, 1838, Jacob Stanger, John V. Porch, and James Down were elected a "school committee," neither of whom are members of the town committee.

The inhabitants continued to elect three persons annually as a school committee till the spring of 1847, when Miles Synott was elected "school superintendent," which office was continued till the law was changed creating a county superintendent of schools.

VILLAGES AND HAMLETS.

Malaga is a small hamlet, situated on the southwest side of the township, near the line of Cumberland County. The land upon which the village is located was owned, previous to 1813 or 1814, by Daniel H. Miller, who owned a tract of several thousand acres in this vicinity. Upon this large tract was nothing more than the farm-house and several tenements till 1814, when the entire tract was purchased by Christian L. Stanger, who, in 1813 probably, built a saw-mill just below where the present bridge crosses the stream. This was the pioneer improvement of what is now the village of Malaga. At this mill was manufactured the lumber for building the pioneer glass-works of what now is Franklin township.

The pioneer store was the one connected with the glass-works, and owned by Stanger & Co. Soon there were other stores at this place, all of which soon served their time and were abandoned.

The pioneer blacksmith and wheelwright were also connected with the glass-works.

The pioneer tavern was kept by Ferguson McGonigal. The old building stood in front of the site occupied by the present hotel. There was a large lot in rear, or along the road leading to the railroad depot, and the space between the tavern and glass-factory, now occupied by buildings, was then vacant.

A saw-mill, on the site of the present one, was built by Jacob Stanger, during the ownership of the property by C. L. Stanger & Co., and the present grist-mill was built by John G. Rosenbaum in 1830. He intended the mill originally for his own use exclusively; but as soon as it was in operation the people of the surrounding country, who had been in the habit, from necessity, of pounding their corn and wheat in the old-fashioned mortar, began to patronize the new mill, and Mr. Rosenbaum was therefore under the necessity of enlarging his private mill to the capacity of the present mill.

For several years Malaga was, to all appearances, a thriving town; but, like all such towns with a floating population, it soon ceased to be anything more than whatever the glass-factory happened, with its good or ill fortune, to make it, as the village is not surrounded with a rich farming community, upon which merchants and mechanics mostly depend for support.

There are at present in the village the Malaga Glass-Works, two general stores, one owned by the glass company and the other by R. C. Souders; one tavern, by Joseph M. Iredell; saw- and grist-mills, one blacksmith, one large two-story school-house, the old town hall, now owned and occupied by the Methodist Episcopal Society as a place of worship; three secret societies,—Knights of Pythias, Knights of Labor, and Junior American Mechanics. The village contains a population of about two hundred and fifty. The railroad station is about half a mile northeast from the main street of the town.

The postmasters of Malaga have been J. G. Rosenbaum, Chew, McClure, Down, and the present postmaster, Ferdinand Rosenbaum.

Iona.—This is a small hamlet, situated on the line of the West Jersey Railroad, about one and a half miles from Franklinville, and was made a railroad station in 1860 or 1861. The place was settled by Moses Crane, the father of a large family, and known for many years as "Cranetown." Mr. Crane built a saw-mill here, which was in operation till about 1875, when it was abandoned. There is at present at Iona a railroad station, store, steam saw-mill, owned by sons of W. P. Crane, and town hall. Population about seventy-five.

Porchtown, a small hamlet on the southwest line of the township, adjoining Cumberland County, where there is a grist-mill, blacksmith-shop, shoe-shop, and Methodist Episcopal Church, and about seventy inhabitants.

New Denmark is a small collection of farm-houses, about two miles southeast from Franklinville, without store or mechanic of any kind, and has a population of thirty or forty.

Franklinville, located in the northwest part of the township, was one of the earliest settled localities in what is now Franklin. The land upon which the village is located was owned, at the beginning of the present century, by William Fisher, who located a tract of over one thousand acres, and for many years the hamlet was called *Little Ease*, and so designated in the early records of the township.

During the ownership by Mr. Fisher, and some time previous to 1800, he built a saw-mill at this place, and upon the same site two mills have succeeded the first one, and the third one was in operation till 1867, when the milling business at this point was abandoned. Previous to the building of a saw-mill there was a turning-mill at Little Ease. Myers Wilson owned the property subsequent to the ownership by Fisher. Mr. Wilson was a millwright and wheelwright combined, and carried on both branches of the trade. Samuel Porch purchased of Myers Wilson the thousand-acre tract, including the mill property, and owned the whole for many years.

The pioneer tavern at Little Ease was kept by George Cake, he having purchased of Myers Wilson a small lot of land, upon which he built a house on or near the site of the present tavern-house. Here Mr. Cake kept the pioneer tavern for many years, and at his death the business was continued by his son, Lawrence Cake, who became prominently identified with the business interests of the township, holding prominent township offices at various dates. Lawrence Cake kept the old hostlery for about twenty years, when he sold to Leonard Larkins, who continued the business till his death, which occurred in 1879 or 1880, since which time Franklinville has been without a tavern. The property, however, has been purchased by a party in Philadelphia.

In connection with the tavern George Cake kept a store, and at his death was succeeded in that, as well as the tavern, by his son Lawrence.

The second store at what is now Franklinville was kept by Samuel Porch, grandfather of the present venerable William Porch, who is now and has for nearly thirty years been township collector. Mr. Porch was succeeded at the yardstick and old beam-scales by Joseph Medara, who was followed by James Welch, John McClintock, John Graham, and he by Edmund Jones, the present principal merchant of the village. Mr. Jones commenced the mercantile business here about 1858, and in the mean time has filled the office of sheriff of Gloucester County one term, and is at present one of the lay judges of the County Court.

The earliest blacksmith at this place within the recollection of the oldest inhabitant was William Davis, who was here in the early part of the present century, and the pioneer shoemaker was honest old John Phillips. Paul Early was the wheelwright at Little Ease as early as 1820.

The third store at Franklinville was kept by John F. Nute, in connection with the railroad station. When the station-house was built, in 1867, Mr. Nute was made station agent, and in one part of the building he opened a general store. June 30, 1880, the station, store, and stock of goods was destroyed by fire, caused by a spark from a passing engine. Mr. Nute soon erected the store building now standing on the opposite side of the railroad track, where he is still engaged in the mercantile business, and is also the present postmaster at Franklinville. The next store was that of Thomas Wilson, in his dwelling, a short distance from the railroad station. His store is more especially for the accommodation of his family and his numerous employés than for the public generally.

There are at Franklinville three stores, by Edmund Jones, John F. Nute & Son, and Thomas Wilson; two churches, Methodist Episcopal and Presbyterian; one school-house, railroad station, and post-office. There is no mill, blacksmith, wheelwright, doctor, lawyer, or tavern, and population only about seventy-five.

Plainville, situated near the centre of the township, where there is a Methodist Episcopal Church, and about a dozen dwellings in the neighborhood.

Chewville, situated in the southeast corner of the township, where there is a Methodist Episcopal Church, steam saw-mill, cemetery, and ten or twelve dwellings.

Downstown is a small collection of houses at the intersection of six roads on the Atlantic County line, where there is also a store, blacksmith-shop, and about forty inhabitants.

Forest Grove is another of those mythical towns, containing about thirty dwellings, steam saw-mill, blacksmith and wheelwright shop, by Oscar Smith, post-office and store, by William Ellis, a brick Methodist Episcopal Church, and brick school-house.

Newfield.—This is comparatively a new town, situate in the south part of the township, at the junction of the Atlantic and West Jersey Railroad with the main line of the West Jersey Road, and is on the old Rosenbaum tract. In 1863, Allen Heminway, father of Amenzo B. Heminway, purchased a tract of one hundred and forty-four acres of land on the west side of the railroad, and Capt. Ely, of Philadelphia, purchased one hundred and eleven acres on the east side of the railroad; and soon after that, Morris & Co. purchased large tracts around the two former, and

the whole of the three tracts was surveyed into streets and building lots and offered for sale.

The railroad station was built, quite a number of lots sold, houses built, stores and shops built, mechanics busy, and the banner of prosperity seemed to wave over the embryo town for a short time, when the tide of immigration ceased or diverted to other points, and the prestige once lost has never been regained.

The pioneer store was opened by Charles Pitt Lashley, who was succeeded by different merchants, and finally by J. J. Sturmer, the present merchant, in the old store. The next store was that of Mrs. Harriet A. Evans, in the building where she is now located.

The building known as the "Newfield House" was built by a Mr. Knowles, of Philadelphia, and sold to H. A. Pelton, who kept the hotel till 1881, when he died. Since then the house has been kept by Mrs. Pelton, the present proprietress. The pioneer shoemaker was William Summervill, who has increased his business to the dignity of a boot and shoe store. John B. Carman commenced the boot and shoe trade here in the spring of 1882.

The pioneer blacksmith at Newfield was William Grant, who located here about the year 1868 or 1869, and was soon succeeded by Thomas Bateman, who remained till 1872, when he was succeeded by Pierson & Garvin, who built the present wheelwright-shop. They sold the property to Joseph James, the present blacksmith at Newfield. The present wheelwright is Langdon W. Harris. The Newfield stove and tin store is kept by a Mr. Wakeman. There is also at this place a small rattan basket and chair works, of which R. J. Morell is superintendent.

The pioneer postmaster at this place was Allen Heminway, who was succeeded by his son, De Witt C., and he by his wife, Mrs. M. J. Heminway, the present postmistress. The West Jersey Railroad was built to this place in 1864, and the Atlantic Junction in 1880. De Witt C. Heminway was the first station agent, and Allen C. Becket is the present one.

The *Weekly Item*, an eight-column newspaper, was established here in October, 1873, by Albert C. Dalton, the present publisher and editor. There is also a small Baptist Church at this place, of which we could gain no reliable information.

SOCIETIES.

Malaga Lodge, No. 43, K. of P.—This lodge was instituted at Malaga, N. J., April 5, 1880, by Eugene V. Lorton, G. K. R. S. of Howard Lodge, No. 53, assisted by representatives from several other lodges. The following-named persons were the charter members:

George Davis, Isaac P. Smith, Joseph Akert, Joseph M. Iredell, Ebert B. Clouse, Isaac A. Hues, William Kealy, John Vanzant, Moses D. Atkinson, Leander Zanes, Charles Bittle, Jesse Atkinson, John Loid, Isaac S. Stewart, William W. Richman, James Maltman, Philip W. Carter, Ferdinand Rosenbaum, Adam Smith, John S. Down, Ferdinand M. Lashley, Thomas Evans, and Joseph Kinsel.

The first officers of the lodge were John Vanzant, P. C.; Ebert B. Clouse, C. C.; Isaac A. Hues, V. C.; Isaac P. Smith, P.; Ferdinand Rosenbaum, K. of R. S. and M. of F.; Joseph Akert, M. of E.; Philip W. Carter, M. at A.; Charles Bittle, I. G.; John Loid, O. G.

The regular meetings of the lodge are held on Monday evening of each week in their hall in public school building. Present membership, fifty-eight.

The present officers (August, 1882) are George W. Robinson, P. C.; George O. Mahr, C. C.; P. W. Carter, V. C.; Rev. John B. Whitton, Prel.; Thomas Calverly, M. at A.; John Vanzant, M. of F.; F. Rosenbaum, K. of R. S.; Isaac P. Smith, I. G.; John G. Stadler, O. G.

Forest Grove Lodge, No. 91, F. and A. M.—This lodge was instituted at Franklinville, N. J., in 1867. The records of the lodge were destroyed by fire in June, 1880, therefore we are unable to give the names of charter members or list of first officers. The regular communications of the lodge are held in Masonic Hall, over J. F. Nute & Sons' store, on the Tuesday evening before the full of the moon in each month, with a membership at present (1882) of twenty-three.

The officers for 1882 were as follows: Christian A. Madden, W. M.; Willie F. Lovejoy, S. W.; Thomas C. Hampton, J. W.; John M. Moore, Treas.; Martin Madden, Sec.; John F. Nute, Act. Sec.; Andrew Buckingham, S. D.; Robert J. Wilson, J. D.

CHURCHES.

Franklinville Methodist Episcopal Church.—This society was formerly connected with Zion Methodist Episcopal Church, two miles distant, and in 1840–42 the school district and church united in building a house for the accommodation of both church and school. This building was destroyed by fire in 1848, and in 1849 or 1850 another building was erected on the site of the first one. This house remained on the old site till 1873, when the school district decided to build a large two-story school-house upon the site of the old church and school building, also decided to donate to the church their share of the old school and church, provided the Methodists would move the building off from the site it occupied. This was accordingly done, and the building was removed to its present site, a short distance from the old one, enlarged and repaired, and converted into a neat and commodious house of worship.

The first class-leader at Franklinville was Nathan Nelson, and among the pioneer members we find the names of Eli Wilson, Ann Wilson, William Atkinson, David Veal, Samuel Nelson, Patience Nelson, Rebecca Atkinson, James Atkinson, Mary Atkinson, Samuel Porch, and James Porch.

The first trustees of the church property were William Atkinson, Samuel Porch, David Veal, and Nathan Nelson.

The present class-leaders are Henry C. Atkinson and Thomas Parks. Present trustees, William Porch, Joseph Matlock, Nathan D. Walton, James Atkinson, George Atkinson, and Abbott Atkinson. Present membership, sixty. Value of church property, twelve hundred dollars. Henry S. Spalding is superintendent of the Sunday-school, with an average attendance of thirty scholars.

Among the preachers who have served this people we find the names of Revs. —— Stout, Noah Edwards, Levi D. Rhodes, —— Morrell, —— Estlack, —— Corson, and —— Huard, the present pastor.

Lake M. E. Church was erected by S. M. Hudson in 1865. The Downs and Lashley families were prominent at the time of the organization of the society. By reason of the sparseness of the population and the poverty of the inhabitants in the vicinity of this church, its prosperity has not equaled the expectations of its founders. Many of the original members have died, but the few that are left are faithful and diligent workers in the cause of Christianity.

Zion M. E. Church, at Porchtown.—The people in this neighborhood at an early time determined to erect a house of worship, and accordingly, in 1828, they set about the work. With their own hands they felled and hewed the timber, and in due time the structure was completed. Among the prominent founders of this church were the families of Porch, David Veasy, Reuben Langley, and Matthias Crane, all noble and earnest workers.

The church was flourishing at the commencement of its career. It had two important elements of prosperity,—faithfulness and zeal among its members, and during many years it was the principal place of worship in the vicinity. The house was rebuilt in 1860, but since that time the number of members in the society has diminished, and although services are held more frequently than in former times, attendance on these services is not as large as then.

Presbyterian Church.—This an auxiliary or outstation of the Williamstown Presbyterian Church. Previous to 1850, Rev. Mr. Ford established a preaching station at this point, and in that year a branch organization was effected and the present house of worship built. There being but few persons at this place of the pure Calvinistic faith and doctrine, preaching was not kept regularly, or not oftener than once a month. After Mr. Ford left the Williamstown congregation preaching was neglected at this point, until that part of the exercises was abandoned entirely.

The Sunday-school connected with this branch is under the superintendence of Mrs. Ellen J. Wilson, who meets her school in the little meeting-house every Sabbath, where she has an average attendance of twenty pupils.

Methodist Episcopal Church at Malaga was organized, as near as can be remembered by the oldest inhabitant, in 1860.

The old school-house lot, where the church now stands, had, in the early part of this century, been donated for school, church, and burial purposes by the elder Rosenbaum.

About the time of the organization of the church society, the Sons of Temperance, who were then flourishing in Malaga, built a hall, and soon after building their hall dissolved. The Methodists had no house of worship of their own, and the Sons of Temperance had no use for their hall, therefore gave the building to the Methodists, provided they would move it away from its then location. Arrangements were made accordingly, and it was moved on the old school-house lot and converted into a church, where it still serves as such. The old school-house succumbed to the work of time, and a new one was built on another lot.

The church is supplied with preaching,—Willow Grove charge, Bridgeton District. J. G. Edwards was preacher in charge in 1883. The class-leaders were Richard Smith and Isaac Westcoat, Jr.; Trustees, Richard Smith, George W. Robinson, Isaac P. Smith, Isaac Westcoat, Jr., E. D. Riley, Joseph Kyte, and Theodore Laughrer. Membership in 1883, forty. Value of church property, one thousand dollars.

Malaga Cemetery, located in rear of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in the village of Malaga, was the place of interment of the pioneers who died in this vicinity, the following-named persons being among the number:

Christian I. Stanger, died Aug. 4, 1867, aged 66 years.
Jane Hartman, died March 11, 1877, aged 63 years.
Rebecca Sailer, died Dec. 16, 1876, aged 61 years.
William Sailer, died Oct. 24, 1871, aged 60 years.
J. J. Daniels, Co. G, Eighth New Jersey Infantry.
Catharine Trapper, died Feb. 27, 1861, aged 66 years.
Daniel F. P. Sauerbrey, born June 22, 1798, in the dukedom of Saxe-Meiningen, Germany; died July 2, 1848.
Johanna E. Saurbrey, born Dec. 28, 1797; died Feb. 11, 1872.
John G. Rosenbaum, born in the dukedom of Saxe-Meiningen, Germany, 1794; died Jan. 19, 1860.
Sidney, wife of J. G. Rosenbaum, born Aug. 1, 1806; died May 6, 1852.
Cordelia Zihn, died March 26, 1855, aged 65 years.
Sabah Souders, died Oct. 6, 1846, aged 62 years.
Levi Sharp, Sr., died May 15, 1867, aged 74 years.
Mary Sharp, died March 17, 1863, aged 67 years.
Stephen S. Vanzant, died Feb. 6, 1830, aged 52 years.
Phebe H. Vanzant, died May 24, 1862, aged 68 years.
John G. Vanzant, born May 13, 1816; died Sept. 2, 1879.
Samantha Vanzant, died Feb. 21, 1876, aged 64 years.
Elizabeth Vanzant, died Dec. 18, 1877, aged 54.
Ferguson McGonigal, died Feb. 17, 1840, aged 60 years.
Mrs. Mary Willis, born Jan. 8, 1786; died Oct. 10, 1853.
Jacob Sailer, died Feb. 14, 1831, aged 58 years.
Abigail Sailer, died March 23, 1846, aged 73 years.
Charles Worcester, born Sept. 22, 1811; died Oct. 27, 1851.

INDUSTRIES.

Malaga Glass and Manufacturing Company.—The pioneer glass-works of Franklin township were built at Malaga in 1814, by Christian L. Stanger and others. He, with others, purchased of D. H. Miller a large tract of land in 1813, or early in 1814,

and built a saw-mill just below where the present bridge spans the stream at this place. Here the lumber was manufactured for building the factory, and Gideon Matthews, then a laborer for Stanger & Co., carted the lumber from the mill to the lot upon which the first glass-works were built. The frame of the first building was erected July 4, 1814. In 1829 the property, including the large tract of land, was purchased by John G. Rosenbaum, who, in 1840 or 1841, added another factory to the one already in operation. He continued the manufacture of glass-ware till about 1857, when the property changed hands, and the glass-works were operated by Whitney Brothers until 1861, when the heirs of John G. Rosenbaum, the former operator of the works, assumed control of the business, and in 1862 erected what is known as the new factory. For a few years subsequent to 1863 the works were operated by different firms, and in 187– the property was purchased by the "Malaga Glass and Manufacturing Company," who are the present owners and operators, with E. R. Wood, of Philadelphia, as president of the company. The average number of persons employed in and around the works is eighty. The property of the company at this place includes the larger portion of the dwellings in the village of Malaga.

CHAPTER XLI.

TOWNSHIP OF GLASSBORO.[1]

Geographical and Descriptive.—This township was formed from Clayton, in 1878, by act of Assembly as follows:

"SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That all that part of the township of Clayton contained within the following bounds, that is to say: Beginning at a point where the public road from Fries' Mills to Blackwoodtown and the line between the townships of Monroe and Clayton intersects; thence westerly along the line of said Monroe township and Washington township until it strikes the township of Mantua; thence westerly along said last-mentioned township and the township of Harrison to a stone in the middle of the public road leading from Union to Simpkins' Mill; thence southeastwardly in a direct course to the place of beginning, be and the same is hereby set off in a new township, to be called the township of Glassboro.

"SECTION 2. *And be it enacted*, That the inhabitants of the township of Glassboro are hereby constituted a body politic and corporate in law, and shall be styled and known by the name of 'The inhabitants of the township of Glassboro, in the county of Gloucester,' and shall be entitled to all the rights, powers, authority, privileges, and advantages, and subject to the same regulations, government, and liabilities as the inhabitants of the other townships in said county of Gloucester are or may be entitled or subjected to by existing laws of this State.

"SECTION 3. *And be it enacted*, That the inhabitants of the township of Glassboro shall hold their first township meeting at the Temperance House at Glassboro, in the said township of Glassboro, on the second Tuesday in March next," etc.

Section 4 provides for the meeting of the township committees to allot and divide properties, moneys, etc.

Section 5 defines the rights of each township to surplus revenue.

Section 6 relates to justices of the peace holding over until the expiration of their term.

Section 7 provides that the act shall take effect immediately.

Act approved March 11, 1878.

[1] By W. H. Shaw.

The township is bounded on the northeast by Monroe and Washington townships, on the northwest by Mantua and Harrison townships, and on the south by Clayton township, thus making the form of the township very nearly a perfect triangle. The surface is gently undulating, the soil sandy and in a good state of cultivation for vegetables and small fruits.

Pioneer Settlement of Glassboro.—Previous to the advent of the Stanger brothers, in 1775, there might have been one or two inhabitants in this immediate vicinity, but it is quite doubtful, for it was a dense forest of sickly-looking, dwarfy trees, and as for the soil, well, there wasn't much.

The Stangers cleared enough of the land to serve their purpose and no more. Their old glass-works were built on quite an extensive scale for those days, but as extensive as they were the whole establishment would probably make fuel for the present works for about one day. They located near where the present hotel stands, just over on the other corner, on the site now occupied by the drug-store. The pot-house stood a little back of where the drug-store now stands, and the well out in front of the drug-store, was under the glass-house shed. This well furnished good water for the whole establishment.

All there was of Glassboro in 1800 was comprised in the small area covered by the glass-works and the tenements of owners and blowers, which were but very few. In the early part of 1811, Col. Thomas Heston and Thomas Carpenter came, and the place was called Hestonville. During the ownership of Heston and Carpenter the name of the locality was changed to that of "Glassboro," which was thought to be more in keeping with the industry of the then new town.

The glass-works company also monopolized all the store trade, as theirs was for a long time the only store in the place, theirs the only blacksmith, wheelwright, carpenter, shoemaker, and stone- or brick-mason in town. The old glass-works store stood nearly opposite the hotel, and was subsequently abandoned, and a new store-house built where the drug-store now stands. The glass-works, or rather the manufacture of glass, had then been transferred to the new works, now the old works. Eben Whitney at one time had a store back of where the barber-shop is located.

Daniel R. Stanger, now nearly eighty years of age, remembers when Col. Heston built and kept the pioneer tavern, on the site, or rather a little in front of the present hotel. This was in 1811. The present hotel was built by Thomas Paul. Paul's mother was a daughter of Mrs. Heston by a former husband.

The pioneer physician was Dr. Synott, who lived a short distance from and in front of the hotel. Dr. Hance was the next resident physician. Previous to the location of Dr. Synott the nearest doctor was at Clayton, or in that vicinity.

As late as 1815 but little of the land in and around Glassboro had been cleared, all the dwellings were of logs, and were occupied by the following-named families: Jacob Swope, Valentine Pfotzer (now spelled Focer), Daniel Stanger, John Shaffar, Jacob Stanger, Solomon Stanger, John Simmerman, Matthias Simmerman, John Lutz, Francis Stanger, Philip Stanger, and Samuel Ledden. Mr. Stanger says that, aside from the dwellings of Col. Heston, the above were all the houses in what is now Glassboro at the above-named date. At that time the town was nearly all woods, and the roads were laid out as irregular as the streets are at present.

The pioneer roads leading to and from Glassboro were as follows: March 16, 1796, the road leading to Little Ease (now Franklinville) was laid out; the Barnsboro road was laid out Oct. 29, 1792; Union Meeting-House (now Unionville) road, April 24, 1811; the road to Cross Keys, Nov. 7, 1814; April 19, 1827, the road leading from the hotel down past the glass-works was laid out, and the Mullica Hill road was laid out about 1800. Mr. Stanger had no date for the Squankum (now Williamstown) road.

Civil List.—The following is a complete list of township officers elected at the first annual town-meeting, held in the spring of 1878, also a list of the town clerks, assessors, collectors, chosen freeholders, township committees, and constables down to and including 1883:

1878.—Town Clerk, William H. Sturgess; Assessor, John E. Pierce; Collector, Walter H. Zane; Township Committee, Thomas H. Whitney, Woodward Warrick, Charles Berry, Thomas Stanger, Thomas Annadown; Chosen Freeholders, Joseph T. Paulin, Hiram Stanger; Surveyors, Joseph H. Duffield, Ira Iszard; Overseer of Highways, Christopher Westcoat; Overseer of Poor and Constable, George Harbert; Judge of Election, Samuel D. Becket; Inspectors of Election, Thomas Stanger, Joseph F. Asay; Commissioners of Appeal, Thomas Stanger, Richard G. Stanger, Jacob Iszard; Pound-keeper, Thomas D. Cunningham.

Clerk.—Mizael C. Parker, 1879–83.

Assessor.—John E. Pierce, 1879–83.

Collector.—Benjamin F. Sweeten, 1879–83.

Chosen Freeholders.—Joseph Higgins, Sr., Jesse A. Johnson, 1879–83.

Township Committee.—Charles Berry, Thomas Reeve, Richard Skinner, Jr., 1879; Thomas Reeve, Frank T. Homan, John T. Sickler, 1880–81; Frank T. Homan, Thomas Reeve, Ira Iszard, 1882–83.

Constables.—George W. Harbert, 1879–82; Ely Braddock, 1883.

SOCIETIES.

Glassboro Lodge, No. 85, F. and A. M.—A dispensation was granted this lodge June 6, 1867; charter granted Jan. 23, 1868, and on the 31st day of the same month the lodge was duly instituted.

The petitioners for the lodge were B. C. Lippincott, M. C. Green, Dr. E. Hance, William H. Bodine, Francis Focer, Henry W. Zane, S. Luffberry, T. W. Synott, and Edwin V. Brown.

The first officers of the lodge were as follows: B. C. Lippincott, W. M.; M. C. Green, S. W.; Dr. E. Hance, J. W.; S. Luffberry, Treas.; T. W. Synott, Sec.; E. T. Lutz, Chap.; W. H. Zane, S. D.; W. H. Bodine, J. D.; F. Focer and J. D. Heritage, M. of C.; John Campbell, Tyler.

The Masters of the lodge since 1868 have been as follows: M. C. Green, 1869; Edward V. Brown, 1870, 1874, 1877; W. H. Zane, 1871; Dr. J. Down Heritage, 1872; John Campbell, 1873; Christian A. Madden, 1875; George S. Moffett, 1876; Benjamin T. Ferrell, 1878; Thomas M. Ferrell, 1879; John T. Whitney, 1880; James A. Haight, 1881; Simon S. Duffield, 1882–83.

The regular meetings of the lodge are held on the Friday evening on or before the full of the moon in each month in Odd-Fellows' Hall. The membership in September, 1883, numbered forty-three.

The following were the officers for 1883: Simon S. Duffield, W. M.; M. Clifft Green, S. W.; Andrew J. Proud, J. W.; Samuel Lufberry, Treas.; J. Down Heritage, Sec.; Benjamin T. Ferrell, S. D.; Thomas D. Cunningham, J. D.; James A. Haight, M. of C.; George S. Moffett, M. of C.; Isaac Moffett, Steward; Thomas M. Ferrell, Steward; Francis Focer, Tyler.

Lincoln Council, No. 100, O. of U. A. M.[1]—This Council was instituted May 15, 1873, with the following-named charter members: George D. Brittain, M. C. Greene, Lewis Stanger, J. A. Johnson, Samuel Cliff, Joseph H. Ellis, Charles P. Cossaboon, George Strang, Samuel D. Beckett, Benjamin C. Smith, John Moore, George W. Beebe, Joseph Biggs, William L. Minks, Thomas Brown, John Westcott, Charles Brown, Jacob Westcott, James A. Haight, M. G. Earling, J. Down Heritage.

The first officers of the council were as follows: C., George D. Brittian; V. C., M. C. Green; Rec. Sec., Lewis Stanger; Asst. Rec. Sec., Jesse A. Johnson; Fin. Sec., Samuel H. Cliff; Treas., Joseph H. Ellis; I., George Strang; E., Charles P. Cossaboon; I. P., Samuel D. Beckett; O. P., B. C. Smith; Trustees, George D. Brittain, M. Clifft Green, and Jesse A. Johnson.

The Past Councilors of this council have been M. Clifft Green, Jesse A. Johnson, Lewis Stanger, Samuel D. Beckett, James A. Haight, B. C. Smith, Joseph Biggs, F. S. Turner, B. F. Sweeten, M. C. Parker, M. C. Earling, John Westcott, S. H. Garton, F. F. Thorn, T. P. Chew, M. C. Parker, John Westcott, S. H. Garton, John Z. Stanger, and Frank P. Crane.

The officers October, 1883, were as follows: C., E. F. Hann; V. C., C. W. Chew; Rec. Sec., M. C. Parker; Asst. Rec. Sec., F. P. Chew; Fin. Sec., Jesse A. Johnson; Treas., J. H. Ellis; I., George W. Gardner; E., F. F. Thorn; I. P., Elijah Ledden; O. P., Charles P. Angelo; Jun. Ex-C., F. P. Chew; Sen. Ex-C., John Z. Stanger; Trustees, M. C. Parker, F. F. Thorn, John Z. Stanger.

Howard Lodge, No. 53, K. of P.,[2] was instituted on Thursday evening, the 7th day of July, A.D. 1870, at eight o'clock, at Glassboro, N. J. The charter members were George S. Moffett, Horatio G. Zane, John C. Sweeten, Joshua B. Sickler, M. Clift Green,

[1] By M. C. Parker. [2] By G. W. Newbern.

Joseph H. Duffield, Jacob Iszard, Felix F. Turner, and Jesse A. Johnson. Dr. John Down Heritage entered on withdrawal card from Concordia Lodge, No. 39, and was the first presiding officer. The names of first officers were J. Down Heritage, C. C.; M. Clifft Green, V. C.; Joseph H. Duffield, P.; Jacob Iszard, K. of R. and S.; John C. Sweeten, M. of E.; Horatio G. Zane, M. at A.; Joshua B. Sickler, I. G.; the office of O. G. unknown. Names of past officers, Josiah D. Lutz, J. F. Asay, F. F. Turner, Jacob S. Campbell, Hiram Stanger, George W. Beebe, Henry Iceley, George Brittain, John H. Lamar, Enoch Younson, F. W. Coull, B. F. Doughty, Jesse A. Johnson, B. F. Sweeten, R. F. Y. Pierce, George W. Newbern, John S. Parker, Charles H. Locke, F. P. Chew, Joseph Higgins, Sr., Albert C. Stanger, James D. Price, A. J. Albertson, Thomas G. Smith, and J. C. Appel.

Names of present officers (October, 1883), Charles D. Fisher, C. C.; Gurden R. Levake, V. C.; George W. Newbern, K. of R. and S.; Hiram Stanger, M. of E.; A. J. Albertson, P.; C. J. Flohr, M. at A.; Charles Brown, I. G.; John Kirkpatrick, O. G.; J. C. Appel, Jr., P. C.

Meet Tuesday evenings in Odd-Fellows' Hall. Present number of members, eighty-seven.

There is also in Glassboro a tribe of Red Men, a German Beneficial Society, a lodge of Odd-Fellows, a Junior O. U. A. M. council, Heptasophs, Glass-Blowers' League, and a lodge of Lady Masons.

CHURCHES.

St. Thomas' Protestant Episcopal Church.—Just when this parish was organized no one now living can tell; however, there must have been Episcopal service here prior to 1790, and probably as early as 1775 or 1880.

It is found by the records that baptismal service was performed in the following cases, Nov. 29, 1790: Francis Stanger, son of Daniel and Eve Stanger; Daniel Pfotzer, son of Valentine and Sophia Pfotzer; Lewis Stinger, son of Philip and Dorothy Stinger; Jacob Stinger, son of Peter and Elizabeth.

May 4, 1791, Sarah Stinger, daughter of Christian and Mary Stinger.

August 15, 1791, Mary Zimmerman, daughter of John and Catharine Zimmerman.

April 7, 1793, Thomas Parks, son of Paul and Jane Parks; Christian Swope, son of Jacob and Nancy Swope.

March 28, 1795, John Swope, son of the above.

Oct. 16, 1796, Elizabeth Zimmerman, daughter of Matthias and Hannah Zimmerman; Solomon Stinger, son of Philip and Dorothea Stinger.

Nov. 7, 1796, Jacob Swope, son of Jacob and Nancy Swope.

June 24, 1798, Frederick Lutz, son of Philip and Elizabeth Lutz.

In the same record the following marriage is recorded: "Jacob Swope and Nancy Duffield, married Oct. 25, 1791."

Just after the above the following appears: "Church built in summer of this year, 1791."

The church here spoken of was built in what is now the old graveyard, up at the junction of Pitman Avenue and Woodbury road, and in 1846 or 1847 the present stone church standing on Main Street was built, at a cost of six thousand dollars, on a lot donated by Mrs. Bathsheba T. Whitney. During the war of the Rebellion the chancel was built and the church otherwise enlarged and improved, at a cost of five thousand dollars.

Who the pioneer rector was, or who his successors for many years were, is not shown by present records, and tradition in this instance fails to supply the vacancy.

July 22, 1848, Rev. Andrew Mackie appears as the rector; June 24, 1855, Rev. Joseph P. Myers; July 6, 1856, Rev. William Herbert Norris; Feb. 22, 1874, Rev. Edwin G. Nock; July 8, 1883, Rev. Joseph Taylor; and the present rector, October, 1883, is Rev. Thomas Milby.

Value of church property, ten thousand dollars; communicants, thirty. Woodward Warrick and Eben Whitney are the two elder and more prominent members and managers of the parish. Thomas H. Whitney, a prominent member of this church, died May 5, 1882, and as a tribute of respect, and to more fully perpetuate his memory as a man of worth, a beautiful and costly memorial window has been placed in the church opposite the seat occupied by him when living.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—As early as 1820 the old itinerant found his way to this then barren waste, and here planted the standard of the church he loved, holding meetings in the old school-house and in the Episcopal Church, then standing in the old graveyard, up at the forks of the Woodbury and Pitman Grove roads. Here the old pioneers of the Methodist Episcopal Church labored, but not in vain, for in 1823 a class was formed, with Joseph Albertson as leader. Among the early members still remembered by the venerable Daniel R. Stanger were Jacob Swope and wife, Thomas R. Hewit and wife, Catharine De Hart (who afterwards married a Mr. Campbell), Peggy De Hart, Mary Albertson, Hannah Simmerman, and a Miss Carty. At that time Glassboro was on a four weeks' circuit, of which Swedesboro was one of the appointments, and was where the preacher resided while on the circuit.

In 1833 the little class had grown into a society, and a one and a half story frame church was built, in what is now known as the Methodist Episcopal burying-ground. At that time there were nearly forty members, among whom was Daniel R. Stanger and wife and Mary Dunlavy, with Revs. Price and Brown as local preachers, who did very efficient service. Mr. Stanger was born Jan. 14, 1803, in Glassboro,

and has always lived in this town. He united with the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1833, and for half a century has continued one of the faithful pillars of the church. He is a grandson of one of the original Stangers of Glassboro.

The old church building was subsequently removed and converted into a foundry by William Cornell, and afterwards destroyed by fire.

The present church is a large frame structure, located at the intersection of Academy, New, and two other streets, and was built in 1854.

Among the preachers who have labored with and for this people was a good, old-fashioned, eccentric Methodist, known locally as "Daddy Price." He was a most excellent man, and faithful in the cause of his Master, and he died in 1882. John Spencer was another pioneer who labored in the local ranks, and passed away to reap the reward of the just. Jacob Fisler was both a soul and body physician. He was a local preacher, and lived at Clayton, and he will be mentioned in connection with the church at that place.

Among the circuit riders, as they were called, was Jacob Gruber, whose powerful sermons and extreme oddities gave him a reputation such as few preachers possess. One of his co-laborers was —— Walker, a man of worth, and George Somers, a man of excellent ability and sterling worth. Rev. —— Burroughs was also one of the pioneer preachers, and was loved by all who knew him.

From 1844 to the present time we have the following list of preachers, which is believed to be complete: 1844–45, William Hanley; 1846, J. McDougal; 1847, S. Townsend and J. F. Crouch; 1848, J. F. Crouch and C. R. Fleming; 1849, J. Long and C. Polly; 1850, J. C. Somerill and B. Andrews; 1851, J. C. Somerill and J. F. Crouch; 1852–53, J. Loudenslager; 1854–55, G. Hitchins; 1856, J. S. Swaim; 1857–58, T. Robbins; 1859–60, J. S. Heisler; 1861, J. I. Corson; 1862–63, E. Hance; 1864–65, R. J. Andrews; 1866, G. Hughes and E. Hance; 1867–68, B. C. Lippincott (supply); 1869–70, W. L. Perry; 1871, J. Lewis; 1872–74, J. B. Turpin; 1875–76, W. E. Perry; 1877–79, E. H. Dunn; 1880–81, W. S. Barnhart; 1882–83, S. S. Weatherby.

The class-leaders for 1883 were Charles Berry, Samuel Lufberry, James D. Clement, John S. Beckett, and Michael Simmerman.

Stewards, James A. Haight, Thomas C. Allen, Solomon H. Stanger, Jr., Ira Iszard, David Paulin, Charles Fisher, Charles T. Stanger, Andrew J. Prowd, and John C. Strong.

Trustees, Thomas Adamson, Jacob Iszard, Benjamin Dilks, John Repp, Richard Skinner, and John Stanger. The membership in October, 1883, was two hundred and fifty. Value of church, $10,000; parsonage, $2500.

The Sunday-school superintendent is Samuel Lufberry, and the school has two hundred and sixteen scholars and thirty-four teachers.

15

Ebenezer Methodist Protestant Church.[1]—In the latter part of the year 1829 the principles of "Mutual Rights" of ministers and laymen, as set forth in the discipline of the Methodist Protestant Church, were advocated in Glassboro by the late Rev. Thomas Pierson. Meetings were first held in the old schoolhouse, then standing in what is now an old graveyard. Here for a number of years Rev. Thomas Dunn, of Philadelphia, alternated with Rev. Peirson, and they were assisted by James Chester, Esq. The services were somewhat irregular, yet a nucleus was formed, around which has grown one of the most flourishing and prosperous branches of the great Methodist family to be found anywhere in South Jersey. Services were continued in the schoolhouse until the Reformers, as they were sometimes called, were denied further admission. This was during the pastorate of Rev. Dr. Wesley Wallace (in 1834), who transferred the religious services to the well-worn steps of the Protestant Episcopal Church standing near by.

Rev. Mr. Wallace was succeeded by Rev. Thomas Cheasman, of whom but little is known; a plain marble slab, a decrepit fence, and twin oaks are all that guard his dust. Upon the slab is engraved, "Thomas Cheasman, Died August 25th, 1834, 53d year."

After closing the school-house against the little band of Christian worshipers, the old pot-house, formerly occupied by the old glass-works company, was fitted up by Mr. and Mrs. Dunlevy, and in this rude, unplastered, undedicated workshop Rev. James Connelly, a young man, full of warm, rich Irish blood and brogue, served the barley-loaves and few fishes.

Mr. Connelly was succeeded by Rev. Edward Schock, a young minister, and during his pastorate the free use of the Protestant Episcopal Church was granted by its vestry for afternoon services, which were held there for a few years by Revs. Thomas Dunn, Wesley Wallace, Anthony McRunnels, Littleton Crowper, Hiram Harrold, Samuel Budd, and Alexander Lane. Here the pioneers of the "new departure" continued to blow the gospel trumpet until the early summer of 1840, when they occupied their own church edifice, which had been built on a lot of ground containing one and thirty-four hundredths acres of land, purchased Oct. 8, 1839, from Messrs. Whitney & Warrick, for the sum of one hundred and forty dollars, the deed being given to Rev. James Abbott, the then pastor in charge, and Abram Simmerman, John Simmerman, S. H. Stanger, and Isaac Sharp, trustees. The lot and church complete cost eight hundred and forty-six dollars and forty-three cents, and the church was dedicated in the summer of 1840 by Rev. Thomas H. Stockton. At this time the pastor in charge was Rev. J. S. Christine, under whose ministry the church was built, and who assisted in the dedicatory services.

[1] Compiled from a voluminous history of this church by Rev. S. G. Appleget.

In 1862, during the pastorate of Rev. E. D. Stultz, a new church was built, with basement and lecture-room, at a cost of five thousand dollars.

In 1882, under the pastorate of Rev. Louis D. Stultz, the church edifice was enlarged and modernized, inside and out, a steeple and bell added, and now (1883) it contains a beautifully frescoed audience-room, with a seating capacity of six hundred, a neat and tasty lecture-room, and class-rooms, with all the modern appliances of a first-class church edifice.

Pastors.—As has been stated, Rev. Thomas Pierson was the pioneer of Methodist Protestantism in Glassboro. Nothing more than this is known of him. He was assisted at times by Rev. Thomas Dunn, who organized the First Associate Methodist Church of Philadelphia March 12, 1829. He was "a man of deep piety, and as a preacher he was excelled by few."

They were succeeded by the mild-mannered Rev. Dr. Wesley Wallace, the quiet charm of whose ministry captivated his audiences in the still shadows of the then wilderness waste. Rev. James Abbott came next, and in due time was succeeded by Rev. Thomas Cheasman. He was succeeded by Rev. James Connelly, the young Irish orator, and he by Rev. Edward Schock, the pledged friend and protector of the "Reformers," who served this people in 1831–32, and again in 1841–42, during which period he built a home across the road from the church, where he died in July, 1855, and was buried where the gentle Heiss said was the "best place to sleep I ever knew," on the hill of Glassboro. He was written of as "brimful of a good, happy disposition, and exceedingly, and yet Christianly, social. His genial nature made his Master and himself many friends." The best work was his singing ministry, which stole everywhere like the charm of sunlight.

Rev. "Sammy" Budd, as he was familiarly called, was an enthusiastic temperance advocate, and his body sleeps in the old graveyard at Pemberton, N. J.

Rev. Alexander Lane, Yankee born, and as modest as a Quaker, was calm in council, and for a year faithful in office.

Rev. J. S. Christine, under whose ministry the first house of worship was built in 1840, was a man of good executive ability, and as a preacher was above the average.

Rev. Henry D. Moore, who joined Rev. E. Schock in the then sandy wilds of South Jersey, gave evidence of much promise, was well received, and his ministry well attended. His personal influence was for good and gave tone to the church. He went from here to Cincinnati, Ohio, and soon became pastor of the Vine Street Congregational Church, and his intense individuality ever held him as such. He was with this church (Glassboro) in 1843.

In 1845, Rev. Bartine Twyford served this people. If he was not all head, he was all heart and a hard worker. In 1877 he was at Keyport, among his kindred, at the advanced age of fourscore years, waiting the summons of his Master.

In 1849 the church and congregation was served by Rev. William Smith, of whom nothing more is known.

Rev. Jacob Timberman took charge of this congregation in 1850, and he soon asked for a release, when the vacancy was supplied to the close of the year by the president of the Conference.

Rev. William B. Vanleer was pastor in charge from 1851 to 1853, and with great profit to the church. During the last year he was assisted by Rev. E. Schock. He was returned to this charge in 1859–60. His biographer attributed to him "a logical mind, a ready delivery, an earnest manner, and a strong faith. His ability in council, his decision in important emergencies, the tenderness with which he welcomed, and the charitable encouragement he always extended to his younger associates, together with his strong and unwavering faith in the power of the gospel and the superiority of his ecclesiastical principles" remain in memory.

Rev. T. Taylor Heiss united with the Conference in 1851, and was assigned to Glassboro for 1854–55. The softness and melody of music seemed to be in all that he did. He continued busy in the Conference field until within a few years of his death. His heart gathered in all possible hope for a happy life, and surely held enough to brighten and beautify all the to-morrows of the future. He died in 1876 at Bridgeport, in the very Indian summer of his age.

Rev. I. K. Witsil, under whose pastorate the church advanced in 1856–58, had freshly graduated from a twenty-six years' travel among the mountains of New York. He had organized the Attorney Street Methodist Protestant Church, New York, and at intervals had been Conference president, covering a period of ten years. During his first year at Glassboro it was resolved into a station. He found here twenty active members, and in two years one hundred more were added, some of whom are yet foremost in duty and usefulness. He was a man of strong qualities and force, with manners that always spoke the calm common sense within. He was a champion in debate, able in the exposition of church principles and government, stern in his consistency, unbending in his conscientious purpose, and without compromise for most intimate friends.

Rev. E. D. Stultz was the pastor of Ebenezer from 1861–64. He was a man of great excellence, abundant in labors, strong as the sunrise, and as hopeful. His influence and usefulness had all the interest and character of a sustained revival in many respects, and success paid every undertaking. Gifted as a rare tactician, he was the church's old and new guardian, leaving an impression distinctly his own wherever he wrought. His life has been an evangel of kind affection, and he still continues to honor the church in efficient service.

Rev. Joseph P. Wilson, the faithful pastor, was here in 1865–67. He joined the Conference in 1864, and in 1868 crossed the Delaware and took the chances of labor in Maryland. He lived in the hearts of the people, was impulsive, full of energy, and sensitive to a fault.

Rev. T. B. Appleget served this circuit during the year 1868, and its thrift showed his earnest work. He entered the Conference in 1861, and was obedient to its demands, but the pleading voice of a dark race, choked with the sobs of years, spoke louder and aroused the young itinerant. It asked him to be brave, benevolent, consistent, and true to the nation's history. His musket and sword nerved the hand which held the pen of Abraham Lincoln until there was not a slave to curse American soil. He was familiarly greeted as the "major." But loyal as he always has been, his failing health unfitted him for continuous pulpit labor, and he was obliged to retire, loved and popular with all classes.

Rev. O. Ellerson succeeded to this station in 1870–71. During 1868–69 he served the Attorney Street Methodist Protestant Church, New York. While in Glassboro he was attacked with a throat affection, which led him to locate. He was more than an average pulpit orator, and enjoyed the firm friendship of many of the young men in the community where he lived.

Rev. F. Stringer was the next pastor, and remained during 1872–73 and eight months of 1874.

Rev. H. Watson, the calm and honest preacher, began his labors in the fall of 1874, closed them in the beginning of 1875, and died April 2d of that year. He was tried and true, and "with no advantages of early education he fought his way, not only into the ranks, but 'to the very front.'" After twelve years of steady toil, his life became the price and penalty of his devotion.

Rev. A. F. Pierce served out his vocation in the summer of 1875 with great acceptance, and for the intervals miscellaneous supplies were engaged.

Rev. S. G. Appleget was assigned to Glassboro in 1876, and remained till 1878. During his pastorate several improvements were made in the internal workings of the society, and the fact of his remaining three years in one place is evidence of a satisfactory administration.

Rev. Charles E. Wilbur was pastor for three months, and then returned to Yale College, and after graduating became an efficient pastor of the Pittsburgh Conference, and is now professor of Adrian College, Michigan.

Rev. Louis D. Stultz was sent to Glassboro by the Annual Conference, sitting at Hopeville, in October, 1880, and is the present pastor (September, 1883).

Of the pioneer lay members of this church who deserve more than a mere mention, and who should have been biographically noticed by the church historian, are the Stanger, Simmerman, Zane, Sheets, Sharp, Pierce, Asay, Turner, Morgan, Duffield, and many other families, who toiled, struggled, and suffered that the present generation might enjoy the comforts of the outgrowth of the church they planted.

The Sunday-school connected with this church was organized as early as 1841, under the superintendence of J. C. Sheets, and in 1855 it numbered but forty members.

Since that time the Sunday-school has made equal progress with the church, and has grown away from the days when a small book-case, two feet square, held all its literature and accompaniments. Mr. Sheets was succeeded by S. H. Pierce until 1860, when S. W. Stanger was elected, and continued until 1875, when he was succeeded by W. H. Zane, the present superintendent.

German Reformed Church.—This church was organized about the year 1860, and among its pioneer members we find the following names: William Dishart, Justus Dishart, Nicholas Wagner, August Flohr, David Abner, Christian Myers, Eustis Witzal, Gottleib Houck, William Houck, Charles Houck, Carl Coupp, John Martin, John Macster, Henry Finger, and Henry Monk.

The church edifice and parsonage are located at the intersection of Main and Union Streets, and are frame buildings, built and dedicated the same year the church was organized, and they cost, including lot, three thousand five hundred dollars.

The present pastor is George Seible, with forty members of the church. Among the pastors who have served this people were Revs. George Beyer, Carl Baker, —— Dahlman, and —— Neubar.

The trustees for 1883 were Christian Myers, William Dishart, Gottleib Houck, August Witzal, Henry Monk, and Carl Schmidt.

The elders were Christian Myers, William Dishart, and Gottleib Houck.

The Sunday-school connected with this church was organized in 1868, with William Dishart as superintendent, who still holds the same relation to the school, which at present numbers twenty-five pupils.

German Evangelical Association.—As near as can be ascertained, this society or church was organized in 1863 by Rev. —— Zentling. Among the pioneer members were Michael Kubler, John Lutz, George Warner, Martin Brill, Jacob Long, George Emerick, John Kugler, Philip Frederick.

The church edifice is a small frame structure, built in 1863, dedicated the same year, and it cost six hundred dollars. Since the organization of this church it has met with many reverses, besides the difficulty of holding the young portion of the membership, who have outgrown and are still outgrowing their native tongue, and they attend the church and Sunday-schools where the English language is spoken exclusively, and where the Sunday-school presents more attractions than are usually found in the German schools. The membership in 1883 was thirty-five.

The trustees for 1883 were Jacob Long, John Lutz, and George Emerick. Class-leader, Martin Brill; assistant class-leader, Michael Kubler.

The present pastor is Rev. John F. Yeakle. The pastorate in this church is limited to three years.

The Roman Catholic Church at Glassboro was built but a few years since, and stood about one quarter of a mile southwest from the railroad station. In 1882 it was moved to its present location, opposite the village lock-up, on Church Street. The building is a frame structure, about thirty by forty feet. This parish is a mission, attended from Woodbury by Rev. Father Minimin.

CEMETERIES.

The Old Graveyard, located at the intersection of Broad and Main Streets and Pitman Avenue, was occupied as a burial-place during the latter part of the last century. As in many old and much-neglected burying-grounds, many of the first interments are marked only by rude field-stones, without name or date. On the marble slabs are the following inscriptions that are still legible:

Joel Bodine, died April 20, 1859, aged 59 years.
Jacob B. Stanger, died Oct. 26, 1823, aged 50 years.
Elizabeth Stanger, died May 13, 1856, aged 74 years.

Hier
Rubet in Gott
Solomon Stenger
War gebohren den
28 Martz 1743
und veslies diefe
Jammer Volle Welt
den 19ten Julius
1794
und brochte Also
Sim Alter
auf 51 Jahr 3 Waehen
und 6 Tage

Catharine Stanger, died April 25, 1800, aged 85 years.
Rebecca Shaffer, died June 23, 1859, aged 54 years.
Mary Shaffer, died June 27, 1870, aged 88 years.
John Shaffer, aged 67 years.
Darity Stinger, aged 94 years.
Frederick Stanger, born June 12, 1786, died May 14, 1831.
Mary Swope, died Oct. 15, 1823, aged 87 years.
Philip Stanger, died Dec. 29, 1813, aged 57 years.
Nicholas Griner, died March 15, 1833, aged 44 years.
Thomas Conary, died Feb. 25, 1831, aged 32 years.
Michael Simmerman, died June 16, 1830, aged 35 years.
Teresa Simmerman, died Jan. 13, 1834, aged 45 years.
Thomas Cheasman, died Aug. 25, 1831, aged 53 years.
Mary Donlevy, died Oct. 24, 1845, aged 66 years.
Walter H. Donlevy, died Jan. 9, 1849, aged 90 years.
Isaac Thorn, died July 7, 1834, aged 43 years.
Elizabeth Thorn, died Jan. 11, 1831, aged 46 years.
John Lutz, died Dec. 28, 1817, aged 53 years.
Sarah Lutz, died Sept. 16, 1850, aged 83 years.
Daniel C. Lutz, died Aug. 6, 1838, aged 39 years.
Ann C. Lutz, died Jan. 27, 1842, aged 44 years.

St. Thomas' Cemetery, located in the church lot on Main Street, contains but few interments, from which we glean the following:

Bathsheba Heston Whitney, wife of Ebenezer Whitney, born Dec. 30, 1787, died Oct. 20, 1864.
Thomas H. Whitney, born Jan. 4, 1813, died May 5, 1882.
Abigail Whitney, wife of Woodward Warrick, born June 4, 1810, died Oct. 30, 1854.
Temp'y Johnstone, wife of Hon. Charles J. Abbott, born May 25, 1809, died May 31, 1876.
Myles Synnott, M.D., died Feb. 9, 1867, aged 61 years.
Harriet Whitney, wife of Myles Synott, died Feb. 21, 1864, aged 50 years.
Rachel C. Heston, died Oct. 24, 1866, aged 70 years.
Thomas H. Paul, died April 10, 1872, aged 58 years.
Mary W. Paul, died Oct. 27, 1859, aged 68 years.
Joshua Paul, died Dec. 4, 1831, aged 45 years.
James Price, died Jan. 18, 1863, aged 54 years.

Methodist Episcopal Cemetery. — Some of the inscriptions are as follows:

Joseph Iszard, died Nov. 15, 1865, aged 67.
Edward T. Lutz, died Dec. 29, 1875, aged 58.
Samuel H. Lutz, died May 6, 1863, aged 63.
Elizabeth Duffield, died Nov. 3, 1858, aged 49.
Henry Rackelcom, died April 12, 1862, aged 54.
Richard Stanger, died Feb. 24, 1879, aged 59.
Leonard Abbott, died Jan. 17, 1870, aged 50.
George S. Focer, died Dec. 20, 1856, aged 40.
Rev. Thomas Christopher, died Jan. 31, 1850, aged 45.
Rev. John F. Crouch, died Sept. 23, 1852, aged 48.
Margaret Crouch, died Aug. 4, 1866, aged 58.
Daniel Neveling, born Jan. 7, 1786, died April 7, 1856.
Mary Neveling, born March 16, 1805, died May 18, 1856.
Rev. Christian Stanger, born Nov. 9, 1814, died July 5, 1873.
Daniel Focer, died April 13, 1845, aged 55.
Ann Focer, died June 2, 1872, aged 77.
George W. Pyle, born July 18, 1802, died June 7, 1872.
Elizabeth Pyle, born Feb. 22, 1805, died Sept. 24, 1846.
Letitia Clement, died May 14, 1882, aged 73.
Josiah Duffield, died Feb. 13, 1856, aged 79.
Letitia Duffield, died Aug. 28, 1860, aged 84.
Thomas Smith, died July 25, 1849, aged 64.
Hannah G. Smith, born April 15, 1808, died Feb. 21, 1874.
Chester Dilks, born Oct. 13, 1813, died Oct. 9, 1876.
Robert Blackburn, Co. C, 12th N. J. Inf.
Caroline Miller, died Sept. 9, 1877, aged 49.
Christian Hesley, died Aug. 13, 1874, aged 80.
John M. Stanger, born March 5, 1819, died Feb. 6, 1862.
Sarah Ledden, died April 25, 1875, aged 53.
Benjamin Pennypacker, born Nov. 25, 1818, died March 30, 1871.
Elijah J. Berry, died Oct. 10, 1881, aged 58.
Margaret Small, died March 19, 1869, aged 81.
Hannah Swope, born Sept. 16, 1797, died Feb. 10, 1874.
John Swope, died April 12, 1847, aged 52.
Joseph Corson, died Jan. 29, 1879, aged 66.
Mary Ann Corson, died Oct. 21, 1876, aged 62.
Charles D. F. Wilke, died Feb. 14, 1862, aged 67.
Maria Wilke, died Oct. 15, 1866, aged 72.
John H. Smith, Co. D, 24th N. J. Vols., died June 2, 1863, aged 33.
Ann Gifford, died March 7, 1878, aged 73.
Josiah D. Lutz, died Jan. 24, 1874, aged 59.
Mary Skinner, died Oct. 2, 1844, aged 45.
Rev. Richard Skinner, died March 12, 1882, aged 84.
Mary Skinner, died Oct. 8, 1882, aged 73.
William H. Newburn, Co. A, 9th N. J. Vols., died June 8, 1865, aged 27.
James Tyler, died Jan. 20, 1865, aged 51.
Andrew S. Long, died Sept. 14, 1865, aged 72.
Lettuce Long, died March 17, 1861, aged 64.
Rebecca Mills, died April 20, 1842, aged 44.
Maria Alford, died May 8, 1883, aged 66.
William F. Beckett, died Nov. 7, 1852, aged 43.
Johnson Beckett, died Sept. 14, 1859, aged 72.
Louisa Beckett, died Oct. 30, 1857, aged 69.
Simon S. Duffield, born Aug. 15, 1808, died March 25, 1874.
Lewis Stanger, died Dec. 2, 1854, aged 67.
Elizabeth Stanger, died July 31, 1843, aged 56.
Christopher F. Gleisner, born Feb. 14, 1817, died May 21, 1869.
William Brown, died Dec. 1, 1858, aged 50.
Daniel Simmermon, died Sept. 9, 1858, aged 66.
Hannah Cox, died Nov. 23, 1860, aged 45.
Joseph Albertson, died Nov. 13, 1860, aged 71.
Mary Albertson, died Dec. 30, 1865, aged 76.
Abigail Stout, died Jan. 1, 1864, aged 72.

Christian Armstrong, died Jan. 31, 1881, aged 65.
Allen Corey, born June 15, 1798, died July 26, 1875.
Susan Corey, born Jan. 28, 1804, died March 1, 1881.

Methodist Protestant Cemetery.—Among the inscriptions in this cemetery are the following:

Henrietta M. Brown, born May 23, 1831, died Jan. 15, 1882.
John G. Watson, died July 9, 1862, aged 79.
Hannah Stanger, born Nov. 10, 1798, died Dec. 2, 1878.
Gwinneth A. Sheets, died March 18, 1873, aged 60.
David I. Frederick, born Feb. 15, 1831, died Sept. 30, 1881; soldier.
Jacob S. Shaffar, died March 6, 1870, aged 52.
Rebecca Pedrick, died May 17, 1867, aged 71.
Malichia Simberman, N. J. Vols., died July 26, 1862, aged 33.
William Pierce, died March 15, 1860, aged 65; soldier.
Amy Pierce, died Feb. 27, 1877, aged 82.
David Stanger, died May 14, 1865, aged 60.
Jane Stanger, born Dec. 28, 1812, died Aug. 16, 1878.
William Stanger, died March 14, 1878, aged 54.
Abraham Simmerman, died July 2, 1875, aged 67.
Elizabeth Stanger, born Oct. 20, 1796, died Jan. 23, 1877.
John English, died April 27, 1855, aged 67.
Mary English, died Feb. 10, 1878, aged 84.
Samuel H. Pierce, died Aug. 7, 1876, aged 56.
A. L. Sharp, Co. D, 24th N. J. Inf.
Joseph S. Duffield, born May 14, 1824, died March 1, 1872.
Rev. Edward Shoch, born June 1, 1811, died July 2, 1854.
Lucy L. Campbell, died Aug. 2, 1864, aged 63.
Rachel Simmerman, died April 10, 1871, aged 71.
William Press, Co. F, 12th N. J. Inf.
Justus Disehert, died Sept. 5, 1881, aged 64.
David Ford, born Sept. 19, 1807, died Nov. 5, 1882.
Frederick D. Radinger, born March 17, 1811, died Aug. 1, 1871.
Henry Frederick, Co. A, 9th N. J. Vols., died at Greensboro, N. C., June 20, 1865, aged 25.
Sarah Lloyd, died Feb. 22, 1869, aged 53.
Yeamans Paul, born Nov. 20, 1792, died Jan. 7, 1869.
Elizabeth Paul, died Aug. 7, 1870, aged 75.
Mary Albright, born March 15, 1787, died Aug. 17, 1871.
Charles Berry, Sr., died Jan. 11, 1867, aged 84.
Mary Berry, died June 15, 1852, aged 66.
Rev. Henry Watson, born June 15, 1835, died April 2, 1875.
Samuel Smith, died May 23, 1872, aged 46.
John Krantz, died Jan. 15, 1876, aged 66.
Catharine Krantz, died April 30, 1872, aged 62.
David Iszard, died July 6, 1869, aged 79.
Mary Walp, died April 23, 1869, aged 72.
Frederick Lutz, born May 20, 1807, died July 23, 1868.
Casper Yeager, died Nov. 4, 1870, aged 71.
John M. Collins, died March 6, 1879.
James McFadden, died May 4, 1876, aged 73.
Philip Runge, born Sept. 12, 1821, died Aug. 5, 1877.
Charles F. Grammel, died Jan. 15, 1879, aged 43.

INDUSTRIES.

Whitney Glass-Works.—The pioneer glass-works at what is now Glassboro were erected in 1775 by Jacob, Solomon, John, Christian, Adam, Francis, and Philip Stanger, seven brothers, who had been working at Wistar's glass-works, on Alloways Creek, in Salem County. They brought with them an only sister, Sophia. A piece of land was purchased by the Stangers from Archibald Moffitt, the timber was taken off, the necessary buildings were erected, and in the fall of the same year they made their first melt. A bottle now in possession of a descendant of Philip is said to be the first bottle blown. Wistar's works were abandoned about this time, and a number of the employés found work at the new factory in Gloucester County.

The Stangers continued the business for about five years, when they were compelled to make an assignment on account of the depreciation in the value of Continental money, which they had received in payment for large quantities of glass sold. Congress, in session at Philadelphia, by resolution passed March 20, 1780, made one dollar, gold or silver, to be equal to forty dollars of Continental money. The unfortunate originators of the glass-works were sent to a debtor's prison at Gloucester, the then seat of justice of Gloucester County. In 1781 the property was sold under the sheriff's hammer to satisfy their creditors, and purchased by Thomas Heston, who was just from campaign duty, and then residing at Cooper's Point, opposite Philadelphia, and Thomas Carpenter, of Carpenter's Landing, now Mantua. Heston made his residence at the works and personally superintended them. The former proprietors were released from prison, and, with others, employed at the new works. Carpenter remained at the Landing, receiving the products of the factories sent down by teams, and forwarding the goods to Philadelphia by small sloops, or flats, as they were then called. He also attended to the purchasing of material for the factories and supplies for the workmen. After Heston removed to and took charge of the works they were known as Heston's glass-works, until at the suggestion of a member of the celebrated Gloucester Fox-Hunting Club, of which Col. Heston was a member, the place received its present name at a banquet at his house after a hard day's ride and the capture of Reynard. It was suggested to the host that as the place had grown into a respectable-sized village, it ought to have some other name than that which only designated a single industry in it. Glassboro was proposed as its future name, and approved by the colonel and those present; it was accordingly so named, with appropriate ceremony for the occasion.

During the proprietorship of Heston & Carpenter the works were enlarged and their capacity increased. Flint glassware and window-glass manufactures were added to that of bottles, with very successful results. Col. Thomas Heston died in 1802, and his widow and Edward, son of Thomas Carpenter, carried on the business under the firm-name of Edward Carpenter & Co. After three or four years Mrs. Heston was succeeded by Peter Wycoff. March 22, 1816, Peter Wycoff conveyed his one-half, and July 25, 1817, Thomas Carpenter, administrator to the estate of Edward Carpenter, deceased, conveyed the other half to David Wolf, of Woolwich township. Joshua Paul and wife (Mrs. Paul was the third daughter of Thomas and Hannah Heston), about the same time, conveyed to Wolf a lot of ground on which he erected a new store-house, which is now occupied by a descendant on his mother's side of Sophia, the sister of the original settlers. Wolf conveyed to Daniel Focer (originally written Pfotzer), a son of Sophia Stanger, who married Valentine Pfotzer, the one-fourth part of the Olive Glass-Works, at that

time so called, with one-fourth part of the new store-house and the lot whereon it stands." Aug. 21, 1818, Wolf conveyed a one-fourth part of the above-named property to Isaac Thorn, of Glassboro. About the same time, or soon after, Focer conveyed to Thorn his one-fourth interest. Sept. 12, 1821, Wolf conveyed to Thorn his remaining half. March 10, 1824, Isaac Thorn conveyed to J. J. Foster the store-house lot with other lands. This transaction completes the history of the glass-works upon the original site.

The workmen had been gradually transferred to and the business merged in the works owned and carried on by Thomas H. and Samuel A. Whitney, under the firm-name of Whitney Brothers. Thomas H. and Samuel A. Whitney were the grandsons of Col. Thomas Heston and Hannah, his wife, who was a descendant of an old Bucks County, Pa., family, whose name was given to Hestonville, now within the limits of Philadelphia, his wife having been a Clayton, whose ancestors, the Tonkins, came over in the first ship that sailed up the Delaware as far as Burlington, N. J. Capt. Eben Whitney, of Castine, Me., father of Thomas H. and Samuel A. Whitney, was a descendant of John and Elina Whitney, who embarked at London in April, 1635, and settled at Watertown, Mass., the following June. On his voyage from the island of Madeira to Philadelphia, in 1806, he was wrecked off Cape May, losing his vessel and cargo. On his way between the wreck and Philadelphia he became acquainted with Bathsheba T., second daughter of Thomas and Hannah Heston, at her mother's house in Glassboro, and afterwards married her, and, with the exception of five or six years, resided in Glassboro till his death, Feb. 3, 1823.

The works of Whitney Brothers are located about four hundred yards south of the original site. The first furnace was put in blast in 1813. It was erected, together with the necessary buildings, by the sons of the original settlers, and others who had been in the employ of Heston & Carpenter and their successors, and John Rink, of Philadelphia. According to a record of a meeting of the shareholders, held Aug. 9, 1813, the following persons were elected to serve for one year, viz.: Daniel Focer, manager; Levi L. Campbell, cashier and clerk; John Rink, agent.

The firm-name was Rink, Stanger & Co., and the works were named "Harmony Glass-Works."

Focer was a practical glass-blower; Campbell had been store- and book-keeper for Heston & Carpenter and Edward Carpenter & Co. at the old works; Rink resided in Philadelphia, and had charge of the sales, the purchasing of supplies, and the financial part of the business generally; Stanger, whose name appears in the firm, was Lewis Stanger.

Rink died in 1822, and was succeeded by Daniel H. Miller, of Philadelphia, proprietor of the Franklin Window-Glass Works at Malaga, N. J., ten miles south of Glassboro, which were erected in 1814. After the death of Mr. Miller, in 1831, his son, Jacob S. Miller, succeeded to his interest. In 1834, Lewis Stanger retired from the firm, and, with his brother Jacob and his son George, erected and started new works, about five hundred yards south of the "Harmony Glass-Works."

In 1835, Thomas H. Whitney, then the senior partner in the firm of Whitney Brothers, purchased a third interest in the business, and two years later purchased the entire works, since which period they have been owned and carried on by the brothers, who, in 1842, changed the name to the Whitney Glass-Works.

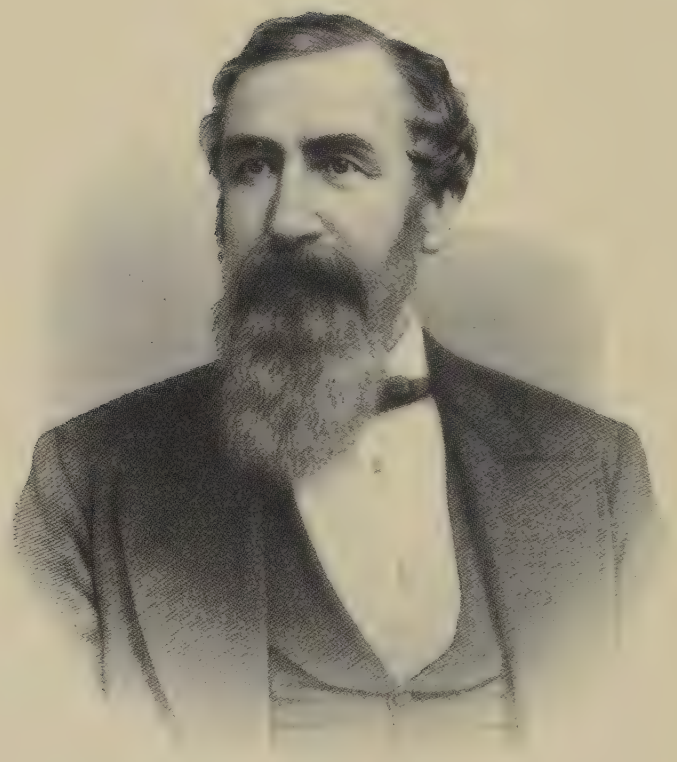
Since 1835 the furnaces have been enlarged to three or four times their original capacity, and the number of them doubled, so that the present productions are eight times greater than in 1835, and are now the most extensive, best equipped, and produce the greatest variety of styles and colors of any works of their class in the country.

The furnaces are constructed of Pennsylvania sandstone, and fire-clay dug in this State. The works are in every particular of a very superior order, and bear the unmistakable evidence of having been erected under the supervision of practical glass manufacturers. A very interesting fact is that one of the oldest and most reputable houses in Philadelphia, that handles a large amount of glassware, commenced the purchase of hollow-ware made at these glass-works in 1781 (as the books of that date, still in their possession, show), and the proprietors have continued, from father to son to the third generation, to give all their orders, without exception, to the successors of those from whom the founder of their house purchased his first supply in this country. The grandfathers in the two houses dealt together over one hundred years ago; the grandsons, their successors, are still dealing with each other, and in the same line of goods.

The monthly consumption of materials used in the manufacture of glass is about as follows: 300 tons sand; 100 tons English soda ash; 2000 bushels oyster-shell lime; 75 bushels salt; 700 tons of coal; 300 cords of wood; 80,000 feet of boards, for packing-boxes; 400 tons of hay; 15 tons of German clay for pots; 500 tons glass packed for shipment.

Connected with the glass-works is a flour- and feed-mill, steam saw-mill, planing-mill, with all the necessary machinery for cutting lumber for packing-boxes, for building, and other purposes; the blacksmith-shop has three forges for the manufacture and repair of tools, etc. A number of farms, aggregating one thousand acres, are cultivated, the products of which are consumed by the employés of the works. A ready market is found there, at the window-glass works, and in the village for all farm products for miles around.

The employés of the Whitney Brothers number about four hundred, and occupy one hundred dwellings belonging to the works. Many of the workmen, however, own the houses which they occupy.



L. A. Whitney

Thomas H. Whitney, of Whitney Brothers, died May 5, 1882, since the foregoing sketch was written.

Temperanceville Glass-Works.—This glass-factory is located in the south part of the village of Glassboro, situated on Grove, between Main and Academy Streets, and was built in 1834 by Lewis Stanger, who had in that year retired from the old firm and took in as partners his brother Jacob and son George. The locality was named "Lewisville," but the proprietors, being ultra temperance men, would employ none but those who belonged to the Temperance Society, and a wag of a clerk in the employ of the old firm dubbed the place "Temperanceville," which name that portion of Glassboro still retains, and probably always will.

In 1841 the Stangers, after a number of changes in partners, failed in business, when the property was sold to satisfy mortgage-holders, and purchased in 1842 by Whitney & Warrick, of the old glass-works, and Temperanceville became a part of the Whitney Glass-Works. The business was carried on by the old firm until 1849, when Whitney & Warrick divided property, or dissolved partnership, Mr. Warrick taking the Temperanceville property for his share. Mr. Warrick then sold the property to Eben Whitney, who conducted the business till 1856, when Mr. Warrick purchased Mr. Whitney's interest, and took in as a partner Thomas Stanger, when the firm-name became Warrick & Stanger. Up to that time the Temperanceville factory made hollow-ware exclusively, and was then changed to a window-glass factory, and in 1860 another glass-house was built, which doubled the former capacity of these works.

The firm-name continued Warrick & Stanger until July, 1883, when Mr. Stanger died, since which time Mr. Woodward Warrick has conducted the entire business.

The present capacity of the works is two hundred boxes of glass per day, and consumption of material six tons of sand and twelve tons of coal per day, thirty-five tons of soda ash per month, besides large quantities of wood for fuel and lumber for boxes. The saw-mill for the manufacture of lumber for boxes is connected with the glass-works, and is operated by steam-power. Mr. Warrick employs in and around these works one hundred and twenty-five men, and owns a large store well stocked with goods for the accommodation of his men and the public generally.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

SAMUEL A. WHITNEY.

John and Elinor Whitney with five sons embarked from London for America on board the ship "Elizabeth and Ann" in April, 1635, and settled at Watertown, Mass. Here they dwelt for the remainder of their lives, three other sons having been born to them. John Whitney was a citizen of prominence, and filled many positions of distinction and trust. He died on the 1st of June, 1673, aged eighty-four years. In the direct line of descent was Samuel, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, who resided in Castine, Me., where he married a Miss Cutler, and had children,—Samuel A., Henry, Eben, and Abigail, who became Mrs. Howe. Eben, of these sons, was born in Boston, Mass., March 17, 1780, and married in Philadelphia, Aug. 27, 1807, Miss Bathsheba, daughter of Col. Thomas Heston, of Revolutionary fame. Their children were Abigail (Mrs. Woodward Warrick), Thomas Heston, Harriet (Mrs. Myles Synnott), Eben, Samuel A. The death of Mr. Eben Whitney occurred in Glassboro, February, 1823, aged forty-three years, and his burial in the churchyard at Swedesboro, N. J. Samuel A., his son, a sketch of whose life is here briefly given, was born July 7, 1819, in Gloucester County, and devoted his youth to study at a private school of the place. At the age of fifteen he removed to Haddonfield, N. J., and having determined upon a mercantile career he entered the store of Samuel Reeves. After a period thus spent he returned to Gloucester County and resumed his studies. His brother, Thomas H. Whitney, had meanwhile succeeded to the extensive glass manufacturing interests which were begun by his grandfather, Thomas Heston, in 1781 and 1782, and under his immediate eye he entered the works as an apprentice. After a period thus spent in labor he became assistant in the store connected with the establishment. His abilities caused his promotion to the position of general manager of the business, and occasioned his presence in Philadelphia indispensable in connection with the warerooms of the factory located in that city. Here he remained five years, and on his return to Glassboro became a partner in the enterprise, under the firm-name of Whitney & Brothers. The business was at this date materially increased, extensive additions having been made in its various departments. During the year 1856, Mr. Whitney and his brother, Thomas H., became exclusive proprietors of the Glassboro works, though the latter for awhile retired from the firm and left his brother sole owner, his interest having been at a later period resumed. Mr. Whitney's tastes led him in 1855–56 to devote some time to foreign travel. In connection with the distinguished author and antiquarian, W. C. Prime, he made the tour of Egypt, the Holy Land, and the East, deriving both relaxation and pleasure from the journey. His life and energies have been chiefly devoted to the conducting and promoting of his extensive business interests, which have left little leisure for affairs of a public character. Formerly a Whig, and later a Republican in his political proclivities, he has neither sought nor desired office, and invariably declined such honors. Having been educated in the faith of the Protestant

Episcopal Church, Mr. Whitney has ever been one of its most earnest supporters. In connection with his brother, he erected the attractive stone edifice belonging to that denomination in Glassboro, and contributes largely to the maintenance and growth of the organization.

HON. THOMAS M. FERRELL.

The family of Ferrells are of Scotch-Irish ancestry, the orthography of the name having originally been Ferral. James, the earliest representative in America, and the great-grandfather of Hon. Thomas M. Ferrell, became on his arrival a resident of Monmouth County, where he engaged in mercantile enterprises. He was closely identified with the struggle of the colonies for independence, and participated in many Revolutionary engagements, having at the close of the conflict attained the rank of captain. Among his children was William, born in Monmouth County, where he was both a merchant and an enterprising farmer. He married Miss Suran, and had children, —Steward, Perry, William, Sarah, and James. The last named was born July 4, 1819, in Port Elizabeth, Cumberland Co., N. J., and early removed to Gloucester County, where he has since resided. Mr. Ferrell's tastes led to farming employments, though at a later period he became interested in the mechanical department of glass-blowing. He was united in marriage to Miss Emeline, daughter of Alexander Durr, of Philadelphia, and became the parent of seven children, of whom Joseph D., Thomas M., and Benjamin T. survive. Thomas M., of this number, was born in Glassboro on the 20th of June, 1844, his father's house having been during youth and early manhood his home. His educational advantages were confined to the common and high schools of his native borough, supplemented by careful study and judicious reading at home. At the age of sixteen he began the active duties of life as an apprentice to a firm of glass manufacturers, and having served for five years in that capacity, followed his trade assiduously in Glassboro. While thus occupied he was, in 1878, elected president of the Hollow-Ware Glass-Workers' Association of the United States, and held the position until January, 1883. This appointment resulted in the severance of his relations with the firm by whom he was employed, and opened a new and enlarged field of activity in a more public career.

His first official position was as a member of the committee of his township, to which some prestige attached from the fact of its former exclusive control by representative citizens.

In 1879 he became, at the urgent entreaty of friends, a candidate for the State Legislature, and was, in a district and county strongly Republican, elected as a Democrat by an overwhelming majority. He was re-elected in 1880, and in 1881 chosen to represent his constituents in the State Senate. During these terms he served on the committees on State Prisons, Banks and Insurance, Agriculture, Federal Relations, Elections, Public Grounds and Buildings, etc. Mr. Ferrell was the champion of many important measures in both the upper and lower house, chief of which was the introduction of the bill abolishing the store-order and shinplaster system in connection with the glass-workers' interests. He also introduced and successfully carried through a bill which attacked and ultimately overruled the pass-book system, maintained in the interest of the same industry. He was during the session of 1881 the author of the bill introducing the election blanks as a means of facilitating election returns from the various districts. Mr. Ferrell's abilities as a legislator caused him to be nominated and elected to Congress in 1882, which honorable position he at present fills.

He is an active and enthusiastic Odd-Fellow, a member of Glassboro Lodge, No. 58, and Past Grand Master of the State. He is a member of Glassboro Lodge, No. 85, of Free and Accepted Masons, of which he is Past Master. The local assembly of Knights of Labor, No. 799, also claims him as a member. The latter organization he represented at their General Assembly, held at Detroit, Mich., in 1881. He has ever manifested a deep interest in the cause of education, and served as president of the Board of Education of his borough. Since the age of fourteen Mr. Ferrell has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Glassboro, and for many years held official connection with it as class-leader, steward, and trustee. He is also greatly interested in Sunday-school work, and has at various times held the position of Sunday-school superintendent. Mr. Ferrell was married on the 23d of August, 1871, to Miss Emma T., daughter of Richard G. and Sophia Stanger.

JOHN REPP.

John Repp, the pioneer fruit farmer of Gloucester County, N. J., was born near Dayton, Ohio, Feb. 26, 1836. His family are, as the name indicates, of German origin, the great-great-grandfather of our subject having emigrated from there prior to the Revolutionary war and settled near Reading, Pa., where he located land and devoted his time to farming. Of his children, John Repp was born on the old homestead, where he grew to manhood and followed farming. He moved to Frederick, Md., where he spent the remainder of his days. One of his sons (Daniel) married, in 1800, a Miss Elizabeth Reddick, and two years after emigrated to the wilderness of Ohio, and near where Dayton now stands located a farm. Not a tree had been cut, and with his own hands he cut away the trees where he built his home. His journey thither was by wagon and mostly through the forests. He located a large tract of land, and at his death, which occurred after he was ninety years old, left

Tho. M. Ferrell

each of his children a nice farm. They had seven girls and three boys, of whom David was born in 1812, and grew to man's estate near Dayton. He married Miss Elizabeth Lesley, of Pennsylvania Dutch parentage, by whom he had seven children, namely, Daniel, John, Joseph, William, Christopher, Mary Ann, and Samantha, all of whom are alive but Christopher, who died in the Union army. Joseph also served in the Union army, and was discharged after four years' service. David married for his second wife Mrs. Barbara Terhune, who bore him three sons and three daughters. John Repp, our subject, moved in 1846, with his father's family, to Miami County, Ind., which was then an almost unbroken wilderness. Here he was put to work as soon as old enough, and had but little chance to acquire an education. He remained near his father's home, working at whatever he could get to do, until he was twenty-seven years old, when, with a thousand dollars which he had accumulated, he came to Malaga, N. J., and bought fifty-four acres of land, with the intention of carrying out the ambition of his life, that of making a model fruit farm. This had been his aim from boyhood, and he felt that he was in the way to its accomplishment. He put out an orchard of apple- and peach-trees, but everything he bought was so dear that, before he could realize anything from his orchard, his debts became so great that he was forced to sell out, and he found himself without a dollar. He had been drafted during this time and had paid the three hundred dollars commutation money. In the spring of 1865 he engaged with Mr. Thomas Whitney as manager of his large farm near Glassboro, which position he filled for eight years to the satisfaction of his employer. In 1872 he bought entirely on credit, mostly of Mr. Whitney, the farm he now owns, and which was then covered with stumps and brush and only old buildings. He had saved enough to buy the stock necessary to carry on dairy farming, which he has since successfully done in connection with his fruit farming. He was more than ever convinced that the soil of this part of Jersey was adapted to the successful growing of small fruits, and, against the advice of friends, in the face of ridicule and prophecies of failure and poverty, he again set out apples, pears, and peaches, in all ten acres the first year. While putting in trees men in passing were heard to laugh at him and say he was a fool. But a farm, one hundred acres of which is covered with every variety of fruit produced in this climate, a farm which, at some seasons of the year, gives employment to one hundred and twenty-five people, and from which he has this season sold eight thousand dollars' worth of fruit, is the result of his foresight and perseverance. And to-day sees the men who laughed at his seeming folly following in his footsteps, or trying to. He again became deeply involved, and would never have reached the coveted end but for the support of Thomas Whitney, to whom he owes a deep debt of gratitude. When everything else was turned out as security, he insured his life for many thousands of dollars, and in that way obtained credit with which to carry on his work. He has had an able assistant in his labor in his wife, who was Mrs. Sarah Jane Smith, daughter of Thomas Gifford, born at Malaga, Feb. 10, 1833, widow of John Smith, who was a gallant soldier, and fell mortally wounded at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863. Mr. and Mrs. Repp were married Jan. 6, 1869. Their children are Joseph, born Oct. 13, 1869; Albert, born April 28, 1872; and Charles, born March 1, 1874. Mrs. Repp had by her first husband the following children: Thomas, born Nov. 23, 1855; Ann Elizabeth, born Oct. 3, 1858; and John F., born Aug. 2, 1862.

CHAPTER XLII.

TOWNSHIP OF GREENWICH.[1]

Geographical and Descriptive.—This was one of the original townships, and was formed soon after the erection of the county in 1686. As first set off, the township contained an area of about one-third of the county as now constituted, but at present it contains only fourteen thousand acres of land.

The surface of the township is what might be termed level, yet some portions of it are gently undulating. The soil is a light sandy loam, underlaid with marl, and quite fertile when properly cultivated. The products of the township are disposed of in the Philadelphia market.

The township is bounded on the east by West Deptford; on the southeast and south by East Greenwich; on the southwest by Logan township; and on the north by the Delaware River.

The township is watered on the northeast by the Mantua, which forms the boundary line between this and West Deptford; Clonmel, Nehansey, Still Run, and London Branch Creeks, all rise in the southeast part of the township, and flow northwesterly into the Delaware, which washes the north border of Greenwich. Repaupo Creek also forms the dividing line between this and Woolwich township. Rattling Run is a small stream crossing the southwest corner of the township.

Isaac Mickle, in his "Reminiscences of Old Gloucester," says, "The township of Greenwich is by some months the most ancient township in Gloucester County; for we find upon the minutes of the County Court, under date of the 1st of March, 1694, the following note: 'The inhabitants between Great Mantoes Creek and Barclay River request yt ye same division be made and laid into a township, henceforth to be called by ye name of ye Township of Greenwich; and yt ye same be so recorded. To which ye Bench assents, and order ye same to be done.'

[1] By W. H. Shaw.

"The country about the Raccoon and the Repaupo having been settled by the Swedes, hundreds of whom still resided there when the English arrived, the township of Greenwich was for some years by far the most populous of the six into which the county was in 1694 divided. In the seventeenth century most of the magnates of this part of old Gloucester bore such titles as Erick Cock, Hermanus Helm, John Rambo, and Mons Lock. The Swedish language, religion, and customs were rigidly conserved for a long time, and even to this day many traces of the Swedish origin of the people of Greenwich are observable."

Pioneer Diseases and Remedial Agents.—Of the sassafras, which grew everywhere in great abundance, the aborigines, he tells us, used to make bowls; the Swedes used its root in brewing, applied its pieces as a cure for dropsy, used it in decoction as a rinse for vessels in which they kept brandy and cider, and made their bed-posts of it to keep out the bugs. The bark of the chestnut-oak was used by the Indians, as a Swede told Kalm, for dying leather red, and the Swedes probably used it for the same purpose. The fruit of the persimmon-tree gave to the first inhabitants of Greenwich a very curious and palatable liquor, which is now, we believe, not made. They also distilled brandy from it by a very simple process. Pompions or crocknalks, as the Swedes called them, squashes and calabashes, are also mentioned by our traveler as having been procured from the Indians and cultivated by the Swedes for household purposes.

The pompions and squashes they ate, the latter being served up on the edge of the dish, around the meat. Of the calabashes, they made in those days not only ladles and bowls, but plates for the table. In holly-leaves, dried and bruised in a mortar, they found a cure for pleurisy, which terrible disease, in 1728, swept away nearly all the Swedes in the numerous settlements at Penn's Neck, where it broke out again just before Kalm's visit. The ague, too, in olden time was a much more dangerous enemy than now. Against this the Swedes employed, with various success, the Jesuit's bark, the root of the tulip-tree and of the dogwood, the yellow bark of the peach-tree, the leaves of the *potentilla reptans*, and several other indigenous preparations which they adopted from the Indians. As an antifebrile, they sometimes tied wisps of mullein or Indian tobacco around their arms and feet. The root of the bay-tree they used as a remedy for the toothache, which "hell of a' diseases," as Burns calls it, the Swedes brought upon themselves in consequence of the belief that nothing was good unless eaten as fast as it came from the fire.[1]

Pioneer Manner of Living, Dress, etc.—The earliest inhabitants of old Greenwich lived in a very humble and frugal manner. They had neither tea, coffee, chocolate, or sugar, and were too poor to buy any intoxicating drinks, or vessels to distill them in. The first settlers drank at table as a substitute for tea a decoction of sassafras; and even in 1748 they mixed the tea they then used "with all sorts of herbs," says Kalm, "so that it no longer deserves the name of tea."[2] For a long time they continued to make their candles and soap from bayberry-bushes. Their buckwheat cakes, which were a standard dish, were baked in a frying-pan or on a stone. The men wore caps, breeches, and vests of the skins of various animals. The women wore jackets and petticoats of the same material. Their beds, except the sheets, were composed of the skins of wolves, bears, panthers, and other beasts with which the forests then abounded. They made their own leather for shoes and other articles, dyeing it red with chestnut-bark or the moss of a certain tree not now known, or black with a preparation of the common field sorrel.

Poor as were the Swedish pioneers, far worse was the condition of pioneer Finlanders. Instead of shoes these poor wretches were content with moccasins of skins rudely sewed together, and for dishes for their tables they scooped out the knobs of the ash-tree, as the Siberians now do.

Pioneer Wedding Customs.—Among the customs mentioned by Kalm as peculiar to the pioneer Swedes of what is now Greenwich, Logan, Woolwich, and East Greenwich townships there was one which we trust we will be pardoned for adverting to. When a man died in such circumstances that his widow could not pay his debts, if she had an offer of a second husband, she was obliged to marry him *en chemise*. In this plight, on her wedding-day, she went out from her former house to that of her new spouse, who met her half-way with a new suit of clothes, which he presented to her, saying he only lent them, "lest," says Kalm, "if he had said he gave them, the creditors of the first husband should come and take them from her." If this be a fair sample of the civilization of the pioneer Swedes we can readily believe what the professor says, that the Swedes were already half-Indian when the English arrived.

Pioneer Stock, Grain, and Fruit.—In March, 1749, Professor Kalm paid a visit to *Nils Gustafson*, who lived near Raccoon. Gustafson had seen nearly a hundred years, had taken much timber to Philadelphia when that city was in its infancy, yet, with his venerable locks and nearly fivescore of years, he retained a vigorous frame and a bright memory. Kalm questioned him particularly as to the origin of the domestic animals then in West Jersey, and was told that the English procured their horses, cows, oxen, sheep, hogs, geese, and ducks from the Swedes, who had brought them over from Sweden. He also said they owed to the Swedes the first seed of many of the

[1] See Professor Kalm's grave dissertation on the loss of teeth which the Raccoonites and other Europeans on the banks of the Delaware suffered, vol. i. p. 360.

[2] Ibid., p. 370.

most valuable fruits and herbs, and of wheat, rye, barley, and oats. Peach-trees were in the pioneer days very numerous, but where the Swedes got them Gustafson could not tell. In his infancy the Indians had many little maize plantations, but did not take much care of them, preferring to live upon the fruits of the chase, or upon different roots and whortleberries.

Other Interesting Notes of Pioneer Life.—Previous to the arrival of the Swedes the Indians had no agricultural implements save the historic old stone hatchet. With this they peeled the large trees when they had lost their sap, so they would die, and the small trees they pulled up by the roots. The field thus opened to the rays of the sun was dug up with sharp branches or pickets, and the maize was then sown. In the winter the Indians kept their corn in holes under ground.

After the Swedes came and began to cultivate apple- and peach-trees, the Indians, true to their nature, often stole the fruit. Sometimes, too, the Indians would steal from the Swedes their hogs as they ran wild in the woods, and these they taught to follow them familiarly. The only domestic animals the Indians had on the arrival of the Europeans were a species of little dogs. Being very fond of milk, for which they were dependent upon the Swedes, the savages made an artificial liquor very like it by pounding the dried kernels of walnuts and hickory-nuts, and mixing the flour thus made with water. In hue and sweetness this liquid much resembled milk.

According to Gustafson, the Indians in old Greenwich used to worship a certain red-spotted snake as a deity. Walking once with one of the red men, he says they met one of these snakes, and he took a stick to kill it; but the Indian begged him not to touch it, as he adored it. This only confirmed the pious Gustafson's resolution, and he killed the snake at the risk of being himself scalped.

During the youth of Gustafson the Indians at times very much annoyed the Swedish colonists. They killed several of the men and stole some of the children. On one occasion they scalped a little girl, who survived, and afterwards was married and had many children. Upon one occasion some strange savages attempted the life of Mr. Gustafson's mother, but she, being a powerful woman, succeeded in saving her own life.

Previous to the arrival of the English the Swedes had a custom of bathing every Saturday. Christmas-time was celebrated with various games and by serving up peculiar dishes at table, as was usual in old Sweden. When Gustafson was a boy there were two blacksmiths at Raccoon, now Swedesboro, who made excellent knives, scythes, and hatchets, like the Swedish ones. They then made their cart- and wagon-wheels by sawing thick horizontal sections out of liquid-ambar trees, but when the English came they began to use spokes and felloes in their wheels, the first made of white-oak and the latter of the Spanish oak. Gustafson remembered when the horses ran wild in the woods, and in his boyhood days one cow gave as much milk as four did in later times, owing to the great abundance of good grass which they at first had.

All this and much more did Gustafson tell Professor Kalm, but space forbids further details as to the customs and manners of the pioneers of old Greenwich township.

Civil List.—For want of records we can give only the official list of this township from 1831 to 1883 inclusive. The minute-books prior to 1831 could not be obtained, and probably are not in existence. The town-meeting in 1831 was held in the old Greenwich Academy, at Clarksboro.

TOWN CLERKS.

1831–33, 1837–44. Samuel Sailor.
1834–36. John C. Gill.
1845–46. David B. Gill.
1847–50. Edmund Wetherby.
1851. John H. Bradway.
1852–55. Charles Green.
1859–61, 1871–72. James A. Wolf.
1856–58, 1867–70. John A. Loudenslager.
1862–64. I. N. Hughes.
1865–66. J. H. Preston.
1873–74. Charles Davall.
1875. H. C. Loudenslager.
1876–83. W. G. Cowgill.

ASSESSORS.

1831. Burr Miller.
1832. John Driver.
1833, 1835–36, 1841–43. Bowman Sailor.
1834. Joseph Bowman.
1837. H. Bradshaw.
1838–40. Benjamin Allen.
1844–47. William Haines.
1848–50. Jeptha Abbott.
1851–52. J. B. Albertson.
1853–55. Jonathan Egee.
1856–58. Edwin Craft.
1859–61, 1868–70. David B. Gill.
1862–64, 1871–72. J. C. Dawson.
1865–67. C. K. Wolf.
1873–79. C. R. Murphy.
1880–83. John Stetser.

COLLECTORS.

1831–32. William Haines.
1833–36. John B. Miller.
1837–39. Samuel Pedrick.
1840–43. Edmund Weatherby.
1844–45. Andrew H. Weatherby.
1846–48. James M. Wolf.
1849–51. John Stetser.
1852–54. James Thompson.
1855–57. Samuel B. Warner.
1858–59. George T. Ford.
1860–62. S. H. Miller.
1863. T. Hughes.
1864–66, 1881–82. J. J. Cowgill.
1867–68. E. L. Reeves.
1869–70. A. Lawrence.
1871–76. M. H. Tanner.
1877–80. C. K. Wolf.
1881–82. I. J. Cowgill.
1883. J. M. Rowe.

CHOSEN FREEHOLDERS.

1831–32. Samuel Sailor.
Charles French.
1833. William Haines.
Samuel Sailor.
1834–35. Charles Reeves.
William Haines.
1836–38. Joseph Lodge, Jr.
Charles Reeves.
1839. Charles Reeves.
Charles French.
1840–42. Charles French.
Joseph Gill.
1843. Samuel Sailor.
J. C. Gill.
1844–47. John Gauntt.
Samuel Sailor.
1848–51. Jesse Miller.
William Haines.
1852. David B. Gill.
John Daniels.
1853–54. James M. Rowe.
David B. Gill.
1855. John H. Bradway.
J. M. Rowe.
1856. S. H. Miller.
J. H. Bradway.
1857–58. Matthew Gill.
S. H. Miller.
1859. A. J. Peaslee.
M. Gill.
1860–61. Henry Allen.
A. J. Peaslee.
1862. J. L. Reeves.
Henry Allen.
1863–64. J. R. Paul.
J. L. Reeves.
1865. D. S. Adams.
J. R. Paul.
1866. Joseph Warrington.
D. S. Adams.
1867. D. S. Adams.
E. G. Miller.
1868–69. E. G. Miller.
I. N. Hughes.

1870. I. N. Hughes.
John H. Locke.
1871–72. J. H. Locke.
G. H. Gauntt.
1873. G. H. Gauntt.
L. T. Miller.
1874–75. L. T. Miller.
C. K. Wolf.
1876. C. K. Wolf.
I. J. Cowgill.
1877–78. I. J. Cowgill.
George Craft.
1879. G. Craft.
S. M. Shoemaker.
1880. S. M. Shoemaker.
B. Heritage.
1881. E. B. Allen.
S. M. Shoemaker.
1882–83. D. L. Davall.
E. B. Allen.

TOWNSHIP COMMITTEE.

1831.—John Driver, Joseph C. Gill, Henry Bradshaw, John C. Gill, and Joseph Chatham.
1832–33.—Joseph Lodge, Jr., J. C. Gill, J. Chatham, Henry Bradshaw, and J. C. Gill.
1834.—Charles French, Jr., J. Chatham, Solomon W. Lewis, Charles F. Clark, and Joseph C. Gill.
1835.—Charles French, J. Chatham, S. W. Lewis, Joseph Lawrence, Jr., and J. C. Gill.
1836.—Charles French, S. W. Lewis, Joseph C. Gill, Joseph Chatham, and Alexander R. Long.
1837.—J. B. Miller, J. C. Gill, William Haines, Charles French, John Gauntt.
1838.—J. C. Gill, W. Haines, John B. Miller, C. French, J. Gauntt.
1839.—J. C. Gill, William Haines, J. Chatham, William Bicket, J. B. Miller.
1840–41.—J. B. Miller, J. Chatham, Jacob Swope, Joseph Lippincott, Joseph H. Moore.
1842–43.—Joseph Moore, J. Chatham, J. Lippincott, Jacob Swope, Jr., Amos J. Peaslee.
1844–45.—J. Swope, Jr., A. J. Peaslee, J. H. Moore, Isaac C. Dilks, Charles Reeves.
1846.—C. Reeves, J. H. Moore, J. C. Dilks, J. Swope, Jr., David B. Gill.
1847.—Joseph M. Stout, William Brown, Elijah Chew, Joseph Lodge, Joseph Haines.
1848–51.—Joseph E. Haines, J. M. Stout, John Haines, E. Chew, J. B. Miller.
1852.—John Haines, E. Chew, J. B. Miller, J. E. Haines, J. M. Wolf.
1853–54.—J. B. Miller, J. M. Wolf, J. F. Thomas, Stephen H. Miller, Charles K. Wolf.
1855.—S. H. Miller, J. F. Thomas, C. K. Wolf, Anson S. Cade, Seoby Murray.
1856.—A. J. Peaslee, J. F. Thomas, Thompson Huff, S. Murray, C. K. Wolf.
1857.—J. M. Wolf, S. Murray, P. L. Kerns, J. B. Shoemaker, T. Huff.
1858.—J. M. Wolf, P. L. Kerns, J. B. Shoemaker, T. Huff, David S. Adams.
1859.—J. M. Wolf, J. B. Shoemaker, D. S. Adams, S. Paul Loudenslager, Jacob Titus.
1860.—S. P. Loudenslager, P. D. Hughes, W. A. Miller, J. Titus, D. S. Adams.
1861.—S. P. Loudenslager, P. D. Hughes, J. Titus, G. T. Ford.
1862.—P. D. Hughes, J. M. Wolf, Charles Parker, G. A. Ridgeway, S. R. Dewalt.
1863.—J. M. Wolf, Charles Parker, G. A. Ridgeway, G. H. Gauntt, William Burrough.
1864.—J. M. Wolf, C. Parker, G. A. Ridgeway, G. H. Gauntt, S. R. Dewalt.
1865.—J. M. Wolf, C. Parker, S. R. Dewalt, G. H. Gauntt, S. P. Eastlack.
1866.—C. Parker, S. R. Dewalt, J. D. Hoffman, J. R. Paul, S. P. Eastlack.
1867.—J. R. Paul, A. J. Peaslee, J. S. Miller, J. S. Warner, J. M. Royal.
1868.—J. R. Paul, A. J. Peaslee, J. S. Warner, J. M. Royal, B. Heritage.
1869.—A. J. Peaslee, B. Heritage, J. M. Royal, A. P. Hannold, J. M. Rowe.
1870.—A. J. Peaslee, B. Heritage, A. P. Hannold, J. M. Royal, Francis Tracy.
1871.—J. M. Rowe, A. P. Hannold, F. Tracy, J. Haines, J. D. Hoffman.
1872.—F. Tracy, John Haines, J. D. Hoffman, I. J. Cowgill, John Stetser.
1873.—William Stewart, F. Tracy, J. Sinclair, John Stetser, J. D. Hoffman.
1874.—W. Stewart, J. Sinclair, I. J. Cowgill, John Stetser, J. C. Haines.
1875.—W. Stewart, J. C. Haines, I. J. Cowgill, J. Stetser, J. Sinclair.
1876–78.—W. Stewart, John Rambo, J. C. Haines, J. Stetser, J. Thompson.
1879.—John Stetser, F. Tracy, William Stewart.
1880.—W. Stewart, F. Tracy, I. G. Coxe.
1881–82.—F. Tracy, I. G. Coxe, J. S. Miller.
1883.—F. Tracy, J. S. Miller, J. H. Locke.

As this township originally extended from Mantua to Oldman's Creek, it was, after about a century, felt by the inhabitants of the lower part (now Woolwich and Logan townships) to be advisable to set up for themselves. Their spontaneous election of overseers and nomination perhaps of a constable, ratified at first by the County Court and afterwards by the Colonial Legislature, gave rise, about 1750, to the township of Woolwich. This latter took its name from a town on the Thames, famous for its naval school, while Greenwich township derives its name from the English Naval Asylum, from the observatory of which all Christendom reckons the meridian of longitude. The termination *wich* is from the Saxon *wic*, signifying a certain extent of territory over which an officer of the law had jurisdiction, such as bailwic, constablewic, or *wick*, or *wich;* or, in case of a manorial territory, where a person holds lands by questionable titles from some foreign king, prince, or potentate covering one, two, or more counties, as, for instance, *Rensselaerwic*, or *wick*, or *wych*, a name given the territory covering the counties of Albany, Rensselaer, Columbia, and a part of Schoharie, in the State of New York, claimed to have been owned by Stephen Van Rensselaer, who for many generations received rents of all the occupants of these lands.

VILLAGES AND HAMLETS.

Paulsboro, the principal village in the township, is located on the northeast border of the township, on the left bank of Mantua Creek, and on the line of the Delaware River Railroad, five miles from Woodbury, the county-seat. It is a thriving little town, that has been many years attaining its present population. Previous to the advent of the iron horse its growth was quite slow, but since that time its population has more than doubled, and its business interests are quite abreast of those of her more pretentious neighboring towns.

The land lying between the creek and Delaware Street, upon which a portion of the town is built, was owned, previous to 1798, by Samuel P. Paul, from whom the town derives its name. From Delaware Street as far south as the village extends the land was owned by Henry Myers. Thus two men owned the large and beautiful plateau upon which Paulsboro is built.

The pioneer of what is now the town proper was Samuel P. Paul, who built the pioneer house, where Joseph R. Paul now lives, near the creek. In 1798, Mr. Paul sold two acres of land to Michael Laudenslager, who, in 1804, built a tavern-house on the site of the present hotel. That was the second house in what is now Paulsboro. At that time there was no road along what is now Main Street, though one had been surveyed; but for some unknown reason the road

was not laid out, therefore Mr. Laudenslager closed his would-be hotel until 1809, when the present turnpike, of which Main Street was a part, was built and a tavern opened. This old hostlery has never since ceased to be a haven of rest for man and beast. Mr. Laudenslager was succeeded in the tavern business by his son George. The property is now owned and tavern kept by Jonathan Crammer. The third house in this town was built in 1811 by John Bowers, and it is now owned by John Stetser. The same year Frederick Hannold built a house, now owned by Matthew Gill. The next was built by John E. Clark in 1811, now owned by M. Gill. The sixth house in this town was built by Frederick Hannold, and is now owned by Cox & Brother, and the seventh was the brick store-house on east side of Main Street, built by D. Hendrickson, and now owned by the Hayden heirs. As late as 1825 there were no houses on the east side of Main Street except Paul's and Hendrickson's. The house in which William Huff lives was built in 1830, by Joseph Henry.

Pioneer Business Interests.—The pioneer store was built by Samuel P. Paul, where Joseph R. Paul now lives, during the war of 1812.

The stone store-house, now occupied as a dwelling by Matthew Gill, was built in 1816 by John E. Clark. The Clark family lived on the high point of land on Mantua Creek, below Paulsboro.

David Hendrickson built the little old brick store standing on the east side of Main Street in 1825. Peter Rambo succeeded Hendrickson in the brick store. He was followed by —— Price, then came —— Lawrence, who was succeeded by —— Rogers, and he by —— Hayden, who was the last merchant in the old brick store.

In 1827, Joseph Baker built where Cox's blacksmith- and wheelwright-shops now stand.

In 1816 or 1817, George Clark commenced the blacksmith business in Paulsboro, his shop standing near the turnpike bridge.

The pioneer shoemakers of Paulsboro were John Collis and John Bowers, each locating here as early as 1811 or 1812, and the pioneer stone-mason was Joseph Henry, who was here as early as 1815.

The pioneer physician was Dr. Charles Clark, who located here in 1825.

The pioneer postmaster was Matthew Gill, who kept the office in his store.

As late as 1820 Paulsboro, or what there was of it, was almost on an island, as the creek was on one side and swampy timber land was around the other sides. Soon after that date clearings and patches of improved land began to appear, until, in 1883, Paulsboro was surrounded by a very fertile farming district. In 1826 or 1827, when William Huff was yet in his teens, he assisted in reaping a good piece of rye in a field now covered by a heavy growth of pine timber, just south of the Methodist cemetery.

In the latter part of 1681, a large stone was planted a few yards south from where the brick school-house now stands in the village. This is the southeastern terminus of what is known locally as the Penn line, running from the river to this point. The survey was made with the view of making what is now Paulsboro the great commercial centre instead of Philadelphia. The latter place was selected nearly a year later, on account of its being upon higher ground.

The Paul property, upon which Joseph R. Paul resides, has been in possession of the Paul family for nearly or quite one hundred and fifty years. The Myers property was in the family name for about one hundred and twenty-five years when, but a few years ago, it passed out of the family.

Some of the Old Men of Paulsboro.—John Stetser was born near Paulsboro, in Deptford township, April 6, 1808, and has lived in and near the town all his life, and for many years has been one of the officials of the township, and at present is its assessor. He has been twice married, the last time to Rachel Ann Simmons, of Wilmington, Del. He has four children,—Wilson, William, Matilda, and Robert, all living.

Capt. William Huff was born in Camden, N. J., Dec. 7, 1808, and remembers well when there were but twenty houses in the place. He came to Paulsboro in 1832, and located where he now resides, having lived in the one house for fifty-one years. He is a seafaring man, and followed sailing until 1872. He was married in 1832 to Miss Harriet McElwaine, of Paulsboro. He has four children,—Amanda, Louisa, Harriet, and Lydia, all living.

The Paul family are of English descent. Philip Paul, father of Samuel Paul, left England Sept. 5, 1685, and landed in "Virginy" on the 5th of November of the same year.

Samuel Paul was born Dec. 25, 1733, and was married Oct. 6, 1758, to Miss Rebecca Delavoe, who was born Dec. 23, 1739. Mr. Paul died April 21, 1772.

Samuel Philip Paul was born Sept. 17, 1763; married Miss Nancy Clark, Feb. 10, 1786. Mr. Paul died July 11, 1831, and Mrs. Paul, Oct. 3, 1845. Their children were Joshua, Anne, Martha, Samuel, Elizabeth, Adrian C., and Ann C.

Adrian C. Paul was born July 24, 1800, and married Maria Ford, who was born March 22, 1796. Mr. Paul died Aug. 31, 1826. Their children were Anna Maria, Joseph R., and Adrian C. Joseph R. lives in Paulsboro, on the homestead of his grandfather, Samuel P. Paul, and Adrian C. lives in Haddonfield. Joseph R. Paul married Elizabeth Eggman, of Haddonfield. Their children are Adrian, born Feb. 28, 1856, and Charles E., born Jan. 18, 1859.

George Hannold, the oldest man in Paulsboro, was born in Barnsboro, N. J., in February, 1798. He came to this town in 1810, and was married Oct. 24, 1822, to Miss Ann Holmes, who died Jan. 1, 1857. Their children were Elizabeth, married Samuel Huff; William, an undertaker at Swedesboro; Keziah, married

Joseph Huff, a farmer in Greenwich township; Maria, married Samuel Salisbury; Charles H., a wheelwright in Paulsboro; George, died in the army; Mary, died in 1881.

Nehemiah Cowgill was born Oct. 19, 1781, and in 1810 married Elizabeth Jones, who was born Jan. 20, 1792. The oldest of their twelve children now living is Abram Cowgill, of Paulsboro, who was born Jan. 5, 1813. In 1837, Abram married Miss Keturah, daughter of Stephen Miller. Mr. Cowgill is the father of a large and enterprising family, one of whom, W. G. Cowgill, born Nov. 9, 1852, is engaged in general merchandise business in Paulsboro.

Thomson Huff was born in Gibbstown in 1828, and died in Paulsboro in 1875, having lived all his lifetime in what is now Greenwich township. He was married in 1840 to Miss Sarah A. Galley, of Philadelphia, who still survives him. Their children are Maria G.; James C., married a Miss Crammer; Henric M. G., now an Episcopal clergyman at Pottstown, Pa.; Mary, married to Richard I. Wilson, of Bordentown, N. J.; and John T. Huff, now of Philadelphia.

Paulsboro in 1883.—The Paulsboro of to-day is one of the wide-awake industrious towns upon the line of the Delaware River Railroad, and contains two churches, Methodist Episcopal and Protestant Episcopal; one hotel, by Jonathan Crammer; four general stores, viz., W. G. Cowgill's, built in 1869 by George Manlove; Matthew Gill, frame building opposite the hotel; George Manlove, whose present store-house was built in 1881; John A. Wilson, on Delaware Street, in store built in 1870 by James Thomson. The lumber dealers are E. G. & S. H. Miller, on the dock below the turnpike bridge. The coal merchants are Joseph R. Paul, who has been in the business several years, and T. C. Hannold, who commenced in 1883. Charles H. Hannold, a wheelwright and blacksmith, who learned his trade of R. Warner several years ago, in his present shop on Main Street. I. G. Cox & Brother carry on the wheelwright and blacksmith business, also manufacture harrows and heavy wagons. Edward Hannold and Charles E. Paul are the boat-builders. The physicians are G. C. Laws, S. T. Miller, E. L. and R. H. Reeve, who also keep a drug-store. There are also the usual number of small shops usually found in a town of the size of Paulsboro.

Gibbstown is a small hamlet in the west part of the township, and on the line of the Delaware River Railroad. The land upon which it is located was owned in the early part of this century by E. Gibbs, who was a large land-owner, and also a blacksmith by trade, and carried on the business at the old homestead, a short distance southwest from the present railroad station, and from him the locality derived its name. Whether Mr. Gibbs ever had a store at or near his house is not known; but in 1835 William Beck had become possessed of a farm, and in that year opened a small country store for the accommodation of his neighbors. This had a tendency to draw other settlers to that locality, yet the place never attained to anything more than a school-house, three or four dwellings, and a store until the advent of the railroad and the building and operating of the powder-works near by, when new life seemed to be infused into Gibbstown, and it is now a place of considerable business. Here is a new Methodist Episcopal Church, school-house, powder-works, two good stores, several new dwellings, built in 1881–83, and a railroad station, from which is shipped large quantities of vegetables in their season.

Billingsport.[1]—The chief point of interest in what can properly be termed the early history of Greenwich township is the town of Billingsport, which was the Roder Udden of the Swedes, or the "Mantua's Hook opposite Tinicum," where Broen wished to set up the arms of the States-General, adversely to the Swedish empire. There is strong suspicion, notwithstanding the respectable authority of Barker, that the "Manteses Plain," whereon Earl Ployden projected the Manor of Watcessit for his own august residence, was no other than this same Billingsport. Be this as it may, the place was marked out in the time of Edward Billinge as the site of a future town, and received the name of the Proprietor.

The striking advantage of this point as a military post was not overlooked by either Americans or British during the Revolutionary war. June 12, 1777, John Hancock, then president of the Continental Congress, sitting in Philadelphia, wrote to Governor Livingston, of New Jersey, to order five hundred militia to assist in completing the works then erecting at Billingsport for the defense of the river Delaware. Late in the fall of that year the British got possession of Philadelphia, and it became a matter of great importance to them that the English fleet, commanded by Capt. Hammond, should communicate with the city. Gen. Howe sent two regiments, under Col. Sterling, to attack the fort. Crossing the river from Chester, they marched with speed to attack the fort in the rear, and were successful. The Americans were surprised, and not thinking themselves able to resist the assault of the enemy, they spiked their artillery, set fire to the barracks, and abandoned the place.

In the war of 1812 the importance of this point as a military position was not lost sight of, and it again bristled with bayonets, an encampment of the South Jersey troops having been made there, under the direction of Gens. Gaines and Elmer. From this point an expedition was fitted out against a British tender which had frequently been seen in the bay and river, as related elsewhere.

After peace had been declared, and all the implements of war had been turned into articles of hus-

[1] From "Reminiscences of Old Gloucester," by Isaac Mickle.

bandry, Billingsport became almost entirely deserted and forgotten, save to a few who happened to see its name in history.

Thus it lay for nearly three-quarters of a century, when the fact was discovered by the government, as well as by a few enterprising individuals, that Billingsport and vicinity was an excellent point for a government light-house, and for large manufacturing interests. Accordingly, in 1880, the United States built a light-house upon an elevated point a short distance from the old fort and camping-grounds, with Benjamin Hannold as keeper. This had a tendency to bring the long-neglected and almost forgotten locality into public notice, and the same year Messrs. Coe & Richmond built their very extensive phosphate-works a short distance east of the light-house, at the mouth of Mantua Creek, on a farm of one hundred and thirty acres, purchased from Samuel Davis.

This is one of the most extensive phosphate-works in the United States, employing annually a force of from fifty to eighty men. The sales from these works amounted to over thirty-five thousand tons in 1882.

The pioneer merchant at this place was Peter F. Verga, who built the store on the corner of the street between the light-house and phosphate-works in September, 1881, and is the present proprietor.

The next store at Billingsport was built in the fall of 1881, by William Flower, near the old camp-ground, where he is still engaged in business.

The hotel at Billingsport was kept in 1883 by John Kerns.

During the summer season this town is well supplied with facilities for reaching Philadelphia by steamer, and in winter as well as summer by railroad, though the station is one mile away, at Paulsboro.

During the Revolutionary war the American forces placed a *chevaux-de-frise* in the river to prevent vessels from landing. This *chevaux-de-frise* was made of poles from thirty to forty feet in length, and upon the point or upper end of each stick was fastened a long, sharp piece of iron, for the purpose of piercing the bottom of any vessel that might come in contact with the obstruction. One of these poles was taken from its original position but a few years ago by Peter F. Verga, who owns a farm on the bank of the river opposite to which was the *chevaux-de-frise*. Mr. Verga has the old relic now in his possession.

SOCIETIES AND CORPORATIONS.

Greenwich Lodge, No. 5, I. O. O. F.[1]—This lodge was instituted at Carpenter's Landing (now Mantua village), March 26, 1834, with the following officers: N. G., W. B. Gendell; V. G., John C. Sparks; Sec., Thomas P. Parke; Asst. Sec., David D. Cade; Treas., Bowman Sailer. The lodge continued working at Carpenter's Landing until Aug. 26, 1839, when work was suspended till Dec. 15, 1847, when, by authority of the District Deputy Grand Master, the lodge resumed labor at Clarksboro, where the mysteries of the mystic links were explained till November, 1859, when lodge-work was transferred to the hall of John G. Myers, in the third story of the hotel at Paulsboro, where work has been performed until the present time.

At the time the lodge commenced work at Paulsboro Isaac Warner was the N. G.; Daniel Morse, V. G.; J. H. Wood, Sec.; David B. Gill, Asst. Sec.; and J. R. Hinchman, Treas.

The following are the Past Grands, as far as can be ascertained: Daniel Morse, Isaac Warner, Augustus Sailer, J. T. Batten, Thomas Huff, G. W. Hannold, J. F. Thomson, C. W. Wilkins, C. H. Hannold, W. Hannold, A. P. Hannold, J. Warner, Jr., T. Hannold, C. Platt, John Brown, J. S. Nolen, Oram Adamson, J. Vaneman, John W. Ward, 1875; B. W. Low, J. S. Shuster, T. F. Williams, J. L. Read, Charles Cowgill, C. R. Tomlin, S. E. Gaunt, C. P. Snyder, H. S. Adamson, J. H. Hewitt, Daniel Laughlin, Charles Converse, J. W. Davenport, Jesse Miller, W. J. Adamson.

In 1876 the lodge built a three-story frame building, thirty by sixty feet, the first and second floors of which it rents for stores and dwellings, and the upper floor is occupied as a lodge-room.

The elective officers in October, 1883, were Thomas Young, N. G.; George P. Devault, V. G.; J. H. Hewitt, Rec. Sec.; C. R. Tomlin, Treas.

Welcome Lodge, No. 37, K. of P.,[2] was instituted in Paulsboro, N. J., June 11, 1872, with forty-two members. The officers were as follows: H. T. Adams, W. C.; T. C. Hannold, V. C.; J. Ridgeway, P.; D. Moose, B.; J. R. Middleton, R. S.; J. C. Huff, F. S.; J. M. Derrickson, B. G.; Oram Adamson, I. G.; Edward Wilkinson, O. G.

The Past Chancellors have been T. C. Hannold, J. M. Derrickson, Oram Adamson, W. H. Lloyd, Edward Wilkinson, W. S. Thomson, Mark Clement, W. G. Cowgill, C. C. Hannold, Joseph M. Hunter, Joseph S. Shuster, W. B. Hartman, E. K. Williams, B. S. Hewitt, C. H. Hannold, W. E. Wallace, B. G. Paul, C. F. Miller, Thomas Wright, W. Aikley, W. English.

The officers in October, 1883, were as follows: Samuel Genly, C. C.; H. C. Nonemaker, V. C.; Clayton Carson, P.; W. B. Hartman, M. of F.; Charles E. Paul, K. of R. and S.; A. Paul, M. of E.; George F. Green, M. at A.; C. P. Myers, I. G.; John Hewitt, O. G.

The membership at that time was eighty. The regular meetings are held on Wednesday evening of each week. Cash in banker's hands, $1500. Trustees for 1883, W. G. Cowgill, B. G. Paul, and C. L. Sey.

Paulsboro Building and Loan Association.[2]—This association was organized in 1872, and has con-

[1] By W. G. Cowgill.

[2] By W. G. Cowgill.

tinued uninterruptedly until the present time. The first officers were as follows: President, William E. Gaunt; Vice-President, A. Cowgill; Secretary, Stephen H. Miller; Treasurer, I. J. Cowgill.

The financial condition of the association is shown in the following report, made Oct. 1, 1883:

Receipts.

Cash received for monthly installments	$5,778.40
Interest on loans	1,858.01
Fines on arrearages	28.60
Premium on new shares	5.00
Initiation fee	100.00
Sale of houses and lots	1,445.00
Cash on hand last report	197.50
	$9,412.51

Disbursements.

Loans to stockholders	$6,799.91
Paid matured stock and interest	1,208.50
Payments on withdrawals	169.83
Taxes	274.26
Secretary's and treasurer's salary	100.00
Withdrawals	13.50
Incidentals	89.81
Cash on hand	756.70
	$9,412.51

Assets.

Bonds and mortgages, 1874	$2,000.00
" " " 1875	1,800.00
" " " 1876	2,200.00
" " " 1877	600.00
" " " 1878	800.00
" " " 1879	2,845.35
" " " 1880	1,400.00
" " " 1881	1,100.00
" " " 1882	4,100.00
" " " 1883	6,200.00
Cash on hand	756.70
	$23,802.05
Less an amount due first series	4,647.37
	$19,154.68

Value of Shares.

45	shares,	2d series,	$183.79	per share	$8,270.55
14	"	3d "	159.16	"	2,228.24
4	"	4th "	135.87	"	543.48
5	"	5th "	113.09	"	565.45
20	"	6th "	71.39	"	1,427.80
159	"	7th "	25.17	"	4,002.03
111	"	8th "	14.61	"	1,621.71
82	"	9th "	6.03	"	494.46
Balance gain undivided					96
Total					$19,154.68

Pledged and Unpledged Shares.

	Pledged.	Unpledged.	Total.
2d series	29¼	15¾	45
3d "	13	1	14
4th "	4	...	4
5th "	3½	1½	5
6th "	4	16	20
7th "	24	135	159
8th "	13	98	111
9th "	8	74	82
	983¼	340¼	440

The directors for 1883 were S. H. Howitz, George C. Laws, H. C. Loudenslager, Hiram Cowgill, James Hewitt, Edward Bates, Jr., J. M. Casperson; Auditors, S. H. Howitz, J. M. Casperson, H. S. Adamson; President, W. G. Cowgill; Vice-President, Abraham Cowgill; Secretary, W. J. Adamson; Treasurer, E. G. Miller.

Delaware Tribe, No. 44, I. O. of R. M.,[1] was instituted Dec. 8, 1873, in Paulsboro, N. J., with the following-named officers: P., H. C. Loudenslager; S., T. C. Hannold; S. S., J. Ridgeway; J. S., E. Williamson; K. of R., Wilson Gill; K. of W., David Devault; Asst. K. of R., James Dooley; G. of F., Charles Salisbury; G. of W., J. Hunter.

The Past Sachems have been J. Ridgeway, E. Williamson, C. Gill, S. Davis, D. L. Devault, J. H. Moore, Joseph Hunter, C. M. Davis, C. S. Hewitt, G. C. Thompson, W. Mills, G. H. Parker, W. Hunter, C. Brown, and Joseph Myers.

The present officers, October, 1883, are as follows: P., C. Brown; S., Joseph Myers; S. S., S. Hewitt; J. S., G. W. Armstrong; K. of R., J. Gallaher; K. of W., S. H. Howitz; G. of W., R. Madkiff.

The tribe numbers eighty-one members, and have eleven hundred dollars in the wampum belt.

CHURCHES.

St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church.[2]—The first Methodist sermon preached in Paulsboro was in 1820, by Rev. Thomas Ware, in the old school-house, then standing on what is now Buck Street.

Meetings continued to be held in the old school-house, as a week-day or evening appointment, until 1825, when Solomon Sharp established Sunday preaching, which has been continued till the present time.

When the pioneer class was formed it was composed of twelve persons, and as no leader had yet been appointed, the services of class-leader were performed by the preacher in charge.

A short time after this, Malica Horner, a prominent citizen and Methodist, moved into the neighborhood, and was assigned that position, being the first class-leader in what is now the Paulsboro Church. The growth of the society was slow for several years, there being no general revival so long as they worshiped in the school-house. There were a few accessions now and then, but not enough to add to their material strength. In 1827 the society became incorporated, and steps were taken to build a church. A lot was purchased of Charles H. and Rachel Fish, and a deed given to the trustees, bearing date May 2, 1827. The names of the trustees are not given in the deed, but three of them were Joseph Lodge, Jacob Loudenslager, and Charles Reeves. The church was built of stone, and in size was thirty by forty feet, without galleries, and finished in plain style. The first sermon preached in the stone church was on a Saturday afternoon in September, 1827, by Rev. Joseph Osborn, then on the supernumerary list, and a resident of Woodbury.

The church was dedicated the next day by Rev. Charles Pitman, in one of his great efforts of two hours' devotion, and this effort produced a lasting impression upon the audience.

Until 1833 Paulsboro Church was on the Salem Circuit, but it then became a part of the newly-formed Swedesboro Circuit.

Among the preachers that labored on the old charge

[1] By W. G. Cowgill.

[2] Compiled from church records by Rev. J. H. Mickle.

were Thomas Ware, Solomon Sharp, A. Atwood, T. Sovereign, J. Ashbrook, S. Rusling, and William Stevens. Those who served on the latter were Josiah Canfield, J. K. Shaw, A. I. J. Truitt, J. W. McDougall, N. Edwards, Thomas Stewart, S. Y. Monroe, Joseph Atwood, J. S. Beegle, James Long, A. K. Street, S. E. Post, Mulford Day, Edward Stout.

In 1851, Clarksboro and Paulsboro were set off from the circuit, and Zerubbabel Gaskill was appointed preacher. In 1852, Bridgeport Circuit was formed and Paulsboro placed on it, with J. B. Mathis and B. Andrews as the preachers, who were followed the next two years by William A. Brooks and John I. Corson.

The church was destroyed in 1853 by fire, which was a severe loss to the society, yet many considered it a providential blessing, in preparing the way for a more commodious house of worship, and steps were immediately taken in that direction. After the destruction of the old stone church services were again held in the school-house and in the hotel, then kept as a temperance house, and during the summer-time under a large tent erected for that purpose.

The new (present) church was built in 1853, of brick, and in size it is forty by sixty feet, with a basement containing a Sunday-school and two class-rooms, and galleries in the main audience-room. The basement was occupied during the winter, but the building was not completed during the next year. At the Conference of 1855 Paulsboro was made a station, with S. Vansant as pastor. The church was then pushed to completion, and dedicated June 21, 1855, by Rev. W. Kenney. The contributions were made so briskly that, after the cost of the church was provided for, a subscription was opened towards building a parsonage. A substantial and commodious house was erected and occupied the next winter. The cost of the church was about four thousand one hundred dollars, and of the parsonage two thousand one hundred dollars. The trustees at that time were Stephen Miller, Philip S. Baker, Robert C. Middleton, Joseph B. Shoemaker, Abraham Cowgill, and John B. Miller. Philip S. Baker, Robert C. Middleton, and Joseph B. Shoemaker were the building committee. Since the charge has been a station the following ministers have served as pastors: In 1855–56, S. Vansant; 1857–58, A. E. Ballard; 1859–60, David Duffell; 1861–62, J. Fort; 1863–64, Thomas S. Wilson; 1865, G. Hitchens; 1866, S. Parker; 1867–68, J. G. Crate; 1869–70, F. Robbins; 1871–73, R. S. Harris; 1874–76, W. W. Christine; 1877–79, George R. Snyder; 1880–81, Dickinson Moore; 1881–83, J. H. Mickle.

In 1883 the church numbered two hundred and twenty-five members, and the Sunday-school numbered one hundred and eighty-five scholars. The following-named persons composed the official board for that year: William A. Mullen, C. N. Shuster, G. Clark, F. Tracy, G. H. Gaunt, J. Rambo, S. Huff, C. R. Tomlin, S. H. Howitz, A. Middleton, S. H. Miller, A. Cowgill, W. H. Lloyd, C. Hannold, C. Wiley, and A. Lodge.

St. James' Protestant Episcopal Church.—This was originally a mission, or branch from St. Peter's Church at Clarksboro, then under the rectorship of Rev. James Lamb, who saw in Paulsboro an opening for the extension of his labors, and the result was the organization of St. James' Church, in the house of the late Thomson Huff, in 1871 or 1872. Among the original members were William Rambo (who was made senior warden), Matthew Gill (junior warden), Oram Adamson, George Adamson, Miss Eliza Gibbs, Louisa Gibbs, Mrs. Gibbs, Mrs. O. Adamson, Lydia Rambo, Susanna Rambo, Louis Rambo, Mrs. Matthew Gill, Mrs. Jessup, Sarah A. Huff, Maria Huff, Mary Huff, and Mrs. Gallagher.

During the first year after its organization the society worshiped in the little old brick store-house standing on the south side of Main Street, now owned by the Hayden estate, and during that year built their present frame church edifice, located on the corner of Commerce and Jefferson Streets, at a cost of four thousand five hundred dollars, the church lot being presented by Mr. M. Gill. The corner-stone of the church edifice was laid by Rev. Mr. Lamb.

The first vestrymen were William Rambo, Matthew Gill, Dr. George Laws, O. Adamson, George Adamson, George Gallagher, E. Gibbs, and Thomson Huff. Two of the above have since deceased, viz., O. Adamson and T. Huff.

The rectors of the church have been, since Mr. Lamb, —— Baumes for two years; then came Dr. Speer. For a time the church was then supplied by different ones, until Rev. Mr. Lewis took charge of this church, in connection with his own at Woodbury. He was succeeded by Rev. Mr. Bond, also of Woodbury. The present communicants number about forty-five.

The Sunday-school connected with this church was organized a short time previous to the organization of the church, with Dr. George Laws as superintendent, who still holds the same relation to the school.

The wardens in 1883 were William Rambo, senior warden; Dr. George Laws, junior warden. Vestrymen, William Rambo, George Adamson, William Adamson, Henry Tanner, Dr. George Laws, and Alonzo Rambo.

The Clonmel Methodist Episcopal Church, located at Gibbstown, was built in 1879. This society is a branch or part of Paulsboro charge, and for several years held its meetings in the old stone schoolhouse, but finding that inadequate for religious purposes, a preliminary meeting was held April 1, 1879, at which it was decided to build a house of worship. May 13th of the same year Joseph L. Reed, Eli Allen, Elwood K. Williams, Enos W. Bates, and Joseph L. Shuster were elected trustees, and at once proceeded to the erection of the present frame church edifice, twenty-eight by forty-six feet, awarding the contract to Charles Von Stege, of Woodbury.

The church was dedicated Nov. 19, 1879. Its total cost was nine hundred dollars. There are at this place two classes of about thirty members, with John Williams and Samuel E. Gaunt as leaders. There is also a prosperous Sunday-school connected with this society. Preaching services are held every two weeks by the pastor in charge of the Paulsboro Methodist Episcopal Church.

CEMETERIES.

The Methodist Episcopal Cemetery, located in rear of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in the village of Paulsboro, was first occupied as such in 1831, by the interment of the remains of Samuel P. Paul, who lies buried in the northwest corner of the inclosure, known as "Paul's Reserve."

The following are among the many interments in these grounds:

Samuel P. Paul, died July 11, 1831, aged 67 years.
Martha W. Paul, born April 1, 1791, died Jan. 10, 1855.
Elizabeth Loudenslager, born Nov. 9, 1790, died March 24, 1873.
Rev. Jacob Loudenslager, died Oct. 24, 1871, aged 79 years.
Elizabeth C. Loudenslager, died July 26, 1874, aged 77 years.
Philip S. Baker, born Feb. 24, 1800, died May 8, 1875.
Anna G. Baker, died Aug. 4, 1867, aged 63 years.

The above are nearly all the interments in "Paul's Reserve."

John B. Miller, born May 12, 1797, died April 6, 1858.
Rev. William H. Stephens, died Dec. 14, 1833, aged 28 years.
John F. Thomas, born Oct. 22, 1822, died Jan. 29, 1867.
Mary N. Thomas, born April 7, 1826, died Feb. 4, 1867.
Ann B. Henderson, born April 3, 1806, died Sept. 4, 1845.
William Cowgill, died June 8, 1846, aged 34 years.
Elizabeth B., wife of W. Cowgill, born Feb. 9, 1819, died April 23, 1859.
Kittura Cowgill, died Nov. 17, 1841, aged 25 years.
Anna H. Gibbs, died April 2, 1875, aged 85 years.
Enos Gibbs, died April 30, 1852, aged 62 years.
Edward H. Gibbs, died June 8, 1833, aged 20 years.
Joseph McIlvaine, died Sept. 24, 1833, aged 26 years.
George Steelman, died Feb. 5, 1874, aged 65 years.
Sarah E. Steelman, died Nov. 20, 1863, aged 45 years.
Stephen Miller, born Jan. 16, 1789, died June 3, 1862.
Rachel Miller, died Nov. 7, 1875, aged 83 years.
Rebecca Dilks, born Aug. 16, 1804, died May 16, 1880.
Frederick Hannold, born March 1, 1817, died Dec. 7, 1882.
Nehemiah Cowgill, born Oct. 19, 1781, died Oct. 6, 1867.
Elizabeth Cowgill, died Feb. 7, 1858, aged 66 years.
Jesse Mullen, died Sept. 16, 1853, aged 52 years.
Mary Mullen, born Feb. 5, 1800, died Feb. 14, 1878.
Joseph Carter, died Jan. 15, 1842, aged 55 years.
Letitia Carter, born July 22, 1787, died Sept. 24, 1874.
Isaac Lodge, born Aug. 5, 1792, died May 12, 1874.
Mary B. Lodge, born March 10, 1788, died Sept. 10, 1858.
Job Key, died May 25, 1846, aged 59 years.
Ann Key, died Aug. 10, 1868, aged 60 years.
Isaac Derrickson, died Oct. 5, 1847, aged 65 years.
Mary Derrickson, died Aug. 21, 1855, aged 48 years.
Samuel L. Devault, died May 22, 1874, aged 63 years.
Thomas Derrickson, died Nov. 28, 1877, aged 69 years.
William Miller, died Dec. 15, 1872, aged 59 years.
Emmor Hall, died March 1, 1851, aged 44 years.
Barzillai R. West, died Jan. 28, 1862, aged 68 years.
Mary West, died Feb. 28, 1856, aged 39 years.
Charles Stroop, died Oct. 4, 1864, aged 70 years.
Rachel Stroop, died July 15, 1863, aged 66 years.
Rev. Henry Stroop, died July 19, 1853, aged 25 years.
Elizabeth Stroop, died March 17, 1865, aged 70 years.
Mary Wollord, died March 1, 1845, aged 61 years.
Charles Hall, died Dec. 18, 1878, aged 64 years.
Isaac L. Thomson, born May 23, 1819, died Jan. 7, 1865.
Isaac Thomson, died Oct. 17, 1855, aged 69 years.
Margaret Thomson, died Oct. 27, 1849, aged 62 years.
Isaac Hughes, born April 20, 1804, died Jan. 8, 1878.
Benjamin Lord, born Nov. 23, 1761, died Aug. 21, 1846.
Anna Lord, born July 17, 1787, died Nov. 6, 1854.
Mark Low, died March 31, 1874, aged 54 years.
Peter L. Kerns, died Dec. 1, 1869, aged 61 years.
Joseph Myers, born May 8, 1788, died April 15, 1861.
Rachel Myers, died May 7, 1869, aged 84 years.
Henry S. Miller, born Oct. 15, 1803, died March 12, 1870.
Elizabeth Miller, died April 24, 1881, aged 80 years.
Rebecca Thompson, died Feb. 23, 1872, aged 62 years.
Rachel S. Nolen, born Feb. 8, 1791, died Feb. 2, 1852.
Mary Ann Paul, born March 12, 1792, died Jan. 15, 1863.
John Huff, died Nov. 3, 1876, aged 67 years.
Sarah Repperd, died July 17, 1851, aged 78 years.
Thomas Parker, died April 12, 1848, aged 61 years.
Elizabeth Parker, died June 22, 1843, aged 48 years.
Maria Dupree, born April 10, 1800, died Jan. 25, 1881.
Margaret Repherd Cahoon, died Dec. 12, 1860, aged 48 years.
Thomson Huff, died March 4, 1875, aged 57 years.
Charles W. Paul, died July 13, 1839, aged 43 years.
Jane Paul, died June 28, 1842, aged 45 years.
Benjamin B. Shuster, died June 20, 1872, aged 82 years.
Sarah Shuster, died Jan. 11, 1869, aged 77 years.
Henry Allen, died Aug. 19, 1879, aged 59 years.
Catharine A. Allen, died Feb. 8, 1869, aged 44 years.
Beulah Ann Davis, died Oct. 14, 1860, aged 53 years.
John Kerns, died Aug. 10, 1875, aged 70 years.
Mary Ann Kerns, died Nov. 11, 1877, aged 62 years.
Ann M. Wilkins, died June 11, 1858, aged 68 years.
Eliza Wilkins, died July 25, 1870, aged 57 years.
Lydia Ann Jaggard, born May 27, 1809, died Feb. 8, 1873.
Kesiah Wallin, born May 9, 1792, died Feb. 3, 1872.
William C. Kennard, born June 2, 1792, died Jan. 5, 1879.
James Kennard, born Dec. 22, 1800, died Jan. 8, 1879.
Esther A. Wilkins, died Jan. 1, 1876, aged 78 years.
Charles Wilkins, died July 26, 1838, aged 45 years.
Leven Denster, died Oct. 10, 1872, aged 90 years.
Zebulon Ayars, born May 12, 1786, died July 1, 1862.
Rhoda Ayars, born July 28, 1792, died Feb. 7, 1872.
John Hewlings, Co. H, 12th N. J. Vols., died at Washington, D. C., Dec. 22, 1863, aged 37 years.
Mary A. Hillman, born Nov. 5, 1761, died Dec. 31, 1856.
George W. Hannold, Co. E, 24th N. J. Vols., wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, and died Dec. 26, 1862.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

SAMUEL SALISBURY.

The grandfather of Mr. Salisbury emigrated from England to the United States, and settled in Woodstown, Salem Co., N. J. His two children were Joseph and Samuel, the former of whom was born near Woodstown, and at an early period removed to Woolwich township, Gloucester Co., where his life was spent, and where his death occurred. He was united in marriage to Miss Hannah, daughter of William Noble, whose ancestors were of Irish extraction. Their children were Benjamin, Joseph, Samuel, Charles, Noble, John, Sarah (Mrs. Samuel Leap), Hannah (Mrs. John G. Smith), Caroline (Mrs. Joseph Gamble). Samuel, of this number, was born Dec. 8, 1811, in Woolwich township, and at an early age was rendered an orphan and homeless by the death of his parents. This fact made him early dependent upon the kindness of strangers, and devel-

Samuel Salisbury

John Rambo

oped the self-reliant character which has since contributed largely to his success. He found a home with Joseph Stretch, where meagre advantages of education were enjoyed, and remained until his thirteenth year, when Robert Cooper tendered him protection. After five years of service in the family of the latter, he engaged in various profitable pursuits until his twenty-fourth year, when a more independent career opened in the raising of produce and in general farming. He was married, March, 1838, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of James and Sarah Stansbury, to whom were born children,—Hannah, deceased; Elizabeth, deceased; Samuel; Benjamin, deceased; Charles; Kate (Mrs. Loudenslager); and Melissa, deceased. Mrs. Salisbury died in 1862, and he was married a second time, in 1865, to Miss Susanna W. Egee, who died in 1876, when he was united in marriage, in 1883, to his present wife, who was Mrs. Maria Nolan. Mr. Salisbury, in 1856, purchased a farm, and has since been extensively engaged in the raising of produce. In 1880 he retired from the active management of his farming interests and removed to Paulsboro, his present home. He is in politics a Democrat, and has filled various township offices, though not an aspirant for official place. Both he and Mrs. Salisbury are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Paulsboro.

JOHN RAMBO.

Mr. Rambo's ancestors were Swedes, and emigrated at an early date to America. His great-grandfather was John, who had among his sons a son John, born in 1776. He cultivated a farm in Gloucester County, and married Patience Crim, whose children were five in number, while by a second marriage, to Lydia Key, were eight children. Peter C., a son by the first marriage, was born in 1801, in Woolwich township, Gloucester Co., and later removed to Deptford township, where he followed farming employments. An interval was spent as a resident of Pennsylvania, after which he returned again to New Jersey, and settled in Trenton. He married Margaret, daughter of Richard Stockton, of Burlington County, and had children,—Benjamin, Elizabeth, Emeline, Samuel, John, Mary Jane, Thomas, Edith, and one who died in infancy. Mr. Rambo still survives, and enjoys robust health, in his eighty-third year. John, his son, was born in Paulsboro, Greenwich township, on the 22d of August, 1833, and remained during his early youth an inmate of his father's house, where he enjoyed ordinary advantages of education. At sixteen he began a career of independence, and continued actively employed until 1859, when he leased his present farm, and subsequently purchased the property, which has since that time been greatly improved and rendered unusually productive. The spot is, among other advantages, remarkable for its facilities of shipment, both by railroad and water. Mr. Rambo was married Dec. 3, 1856, to Miss Adalisa, daughter of Jesse Mallen, of Greenwich township. Their children are Emma C. (Mrs. Joseph Locke), Margaret S. (Mrs. Howard G. Cooper), Mary Elizabeth, Henry M., John, and Adalisa, who died in infancy. Mr. Rambo has ever been an active business man and a public-spirited citizen. He assisted in organizing and was one of the directors of the Delaware Shore Railroad, now known as the Delaware River Railroad. He is a member of Greenwich Lodge, No. 10, of Patrons of Husbandry. His politics are Republican, various township offices having been tendered him, which were filled with fidelity and judgment. Both he and Mrs. Rambo are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Paulsboro.

CHAPTER XLIII.

TOWNSHIP OF HARRISON.[1]

Geographical and Descriptive.—This township was taken from Greenwich and Woolwich townships in 1844 and named *Spicer*, in honor of one of the early settlers of Mullica Hill, but only retained the name for about a year, when it was changed to *Harrison*, in honor of Gen. William Henry Harrison, tenth President of the United States. Ex-Judge Jacob Harvey and William Haines, both practical surveyors, ran the division line, assisted by the township committees.

The northeastern portion of the township is a little hilly, while the rest is level or gently undulating. There is in this township a variety of soil, all of which is susceptible of a high state of cultivation, and is very productive of vegetables and garden truck. The township contains, including South Harrison township, an area of twenty-four thousand and seventy-two acres of land. It is one of the most extensive and populous townships of the county, peopled by an industrious and thrifty class of farmers. Its farms and residences are among the neatest in Southern New Jersey.

The township is bounded on the northeast by Mantua, and southeast by Clayton township, on the south by Salem County, on the southwest by Woolwich, and northwest by Greenwich township.

Harrison is watered along its southerly border by Oldman's Creek and its tributaries. The north and south branches of Raccoon Creek and their numerous tributaries water the northern half of the township.

Early Settlers.—In all probability the pioneer land-owner and settler of what is now Mullica Hill was Eric Mullica, from whom the town derives its name. He located on the north side of the creek. (For further notice, see villages and hamlets.) Another and probably more prominent pioneer settler at Mul-

[1] By W. H. Shaw.

lica Hill was Jacob Spicer. It was he after whom the township was first named. His tract lay nearly or quite all on the south side of the creek, and covered a large extent of territory. The next tract south of Spicer's was the Isaac Browning tract. He married into the family who previously owned the tract, and in this way came in possession, after which it was known as the Browning tract. Browning's daughter married a Hatch, and the old plantation is still known as the Hatch place. Benjamin Moore was owner of a large tract of land south of the Spicer and Browning tracts, which was subsequently divided among his heirs. The Gorsline or Goshorn tract was still farther south, and it is now entirely out of possession of the family.

The Zane tract lay southwest from the village of Mullica Hill. The senior Zane took a proprietary right to seven hundred acres, which, at his death, was left to his two sons. Like many others, the old Abel Nicholson farm was a part of the Spicer tract, and lay west of Mullica Hill. About the year 1800, Joseph Gibson and Enoch Allen purchased the old Spicer homestead, and afterwards made an equitable division of the property, and the Joseph Gibson share was purchased by William Hazleton. Fox was one of the early settlers in this vicinity, locating where Joseph Jessup now lives. James Cassady also purchased that portion of the Spicer tract where William Howey now lives. Gabriel Davis was a large land-owner in this township, and died about 1835, also Isaac B. Snowden, who lived to the advanced age of over eighty years. George Horner, father-in-law of Hon. N. T. Stratton, owned a large property, and died in 1840. The father of Joshua Moore was one of the pioneers of this township, and died in 1835, aged eighty-five. Mr. Moore was the father of a large family of sons and daughters, most of whom lived to the ages of eighty or eighty-five years. Christopher Kinsel, one of the prominent old settlers of the township, died in 1822, at the advanced age of seventy years.

Isaac Murphy and Josiah Albertson were also among the old settlers in the latter part of the last century, and died in 1832 or '33, each aged over eighty years. Jonathan Colson was one of the pioneer merchants of Mullica Hill, and one of the largest land-owners in this township. He died in 1850, aged seventy-one years. Stacy Hazleton, an old resident of Harrison township, died at the age of eighty-five years, and Enoch Egans, who lived till 1876, was ninety-three years old when he died. Hugh Egan, another of the pioneers of Harrison, lived to the age of eighty-eight years, and died in 1832. Jacob Stratton, one of the old and influential citizens of the township, died in 1856, at the age of eighty-one. Joseph Doran came on the stage of action a little later, and died in 1846, at the age of sixty-eight. Isaac Pine and Michael Allen, both large land-owners, each lived to be over eighty years of age, and died in 1841. William Hollinshead lived till 1830, and died at the age of eighty-six. Benjamin C. and Jethro Lippincott each lived to reach their eighty-first year, and died in 1879 or '80. William Cassady, Charles String, Peter String, and Daniel Curran were among the pioneers of Harrison, and each lived beyond his fourscore years and ten. Nathan Pine lived to be eighty-four, and Joseph Gruff died in 1830, at the advanced age of eighty years. Hon. Elijah Bower, one of Harrison's pioneer representatives in the legislative halls, and prominently identified with every progressive movement, died at the age of ninety years. David Hurley, one of the pioneers, prominent as a school-teacher, died at an advanced age. Robert Newell was another of the old settlers, and lived long in the township. John Atkinson lived to be eighty-eight years of age, and died in 1834. Joseph Chatham, one of the oldest and most prominent citizens in township affairs, died in 1834, at the age of ninety years. George Sherwin was an early settler and pioneer farmer, who lived to the age of eighty-two years. William Allen, Enoch Allen, and Matthew Allen were all pioneer farmers, all of whom died in 1834, each one aged between eighty-two and eighty-six years. Enoch Allen was the ancestor of a numerous progeny, and his oldest son was drowned in the Delaware River in 1832. Jedediah Dawson, another old pioneer of this township, lived to be eighty years of age, and died in 1834. Nathan Folwell was one of the old farmers of this township, who died in 1834.

The above list of pioneers of what is now Harrison township was furnished by Hon. N. T. Stratton, and embraces nearly or quite all sections of the township. Mr. Stratton has been a resident of the township since 1829, first as clerk and then a merchant since 1835, and he has also represented his district in the national as well as State Legislature, and remembers well the time when half an acre of potatoes was a large patch for a farmer to plant, the majority of farmers planting less than that amount. The time, however, has come, even in his day, when potato-fields are counted by tens of acres on almost every farm, and when, in fact, South Jersey has become to a large extent the garden patch from which Philadelphia obtains her vegetables.

Among the older citizens now living in this township are N. T. Stratton, Joseph Engle, now living in Mullica, aged seventy-nine; Samuel Atkinson, aged ninety; Thomas Stratton, living at the north end of the town, aged seventy-nine; and James Gibson, who was born in this township Feb. 3, 1806, and was appointed postmaster at Mullica Hill March 7, 1871, and is still actively engaged in the duties of his office. John Pancoast is another old citizen of the town now living at the advanced age of eighty-four years. One of the old citizens and largest land-owner in the township is Joseph Jessup. One of his first purchases was a tract of four hundred and fifty acres, at Lincoln, in 1833, of which he is still the owner. In his home-farm, about one mile west from

Mullica Hill, he has one thousand acres of as good farming land as there is in Harrison. Altogether he is the owner of over three thousand acres of farming land in Gloucester County. When thirteen years of age he was the engineer of a five-horse team, at no salary beyond his board and clothes, and when he was turned out into the world he had a capital of twenty dollars. Around this small nucleus he has gathered nearly or quite half a million dollars, which is the result of an honest, industrious life.

Civil Organization.—The following is a copy of the proceedings of the first annual town-meeting of Harrison township, held March 13, 1844:

"At a meeting of the inhabitants of the township of Spicer, held at the house of Mary Wood, in Mullica Hill, the following persons were chosen to serve in said township for the ensuing year:

"Town Clerk, Asa Colson; Assessor, Benjamin P. Lippincott; Assistant Assessors, Henry Jackson, Jonathan Colson, Jr.; Collector, Abel Knight; Overseers of Poor, Benjamin P. Lippincott, Abel Knight; Overseers of Roads, Thomas Hursback, Elijah Horner, Malachi Horner; Chosen Freeholders, Charles French, Joseph Jessup; Constable, Isaac Ridgway; Commissioners of Appeals, Charles Batten, Ira Gibson, Benjamin Colson; Township Committee, James Lippincott, Joseph A. Chatham, John W. Hazleton, Chalkley Lippincott, John Duell; School Committee, Joshua Engle, William Hazleton, Samuel Pimm; Surveyors of Highways, Asa Moore, William W. Dunn; Judge of Election, Samuel H. Weatherby; Pound-Keepers, Edward B. Knight, Andrew Knisel."

The following are among the resolutions adopted at the same meeting:

"*Resolved*, That the next election for county officers shall be opened the first day at the School-House at Harrisonville, and to be continued the day after at the house of William W. Tomlin (Blue Ball), Mullica Hill.

"*Resolved*, That the next annual township-meeting shall be held at the house of Mary Wood, Mullica Hill.

"*Resolved*, That at the next annual town-meeting the vote shall be taken by Ballott.

"*Resolved*, That the township shall raise as much money as shall be necessary to improve any certain piece of road, as shall be raised by subscription from the inhabitants of the township, the amount to be left to the committee."

The committee of the township convened in the afternoon, and the officers all having been sworn, and other business having been attended to, they adjourned.

The minutes are signed by Stacy Hazleton, moderator; Asa Colson, town clerk.

The following is a complete list of clerks, assessors, collectors, chosen freeholders, township committee, constables, and justices of the peace for Harrison from 1845 to 1882, inclusive:

CLERKS.

1845–47. Asa Colson.
1848–49. Andrew H. Weatherby.
1850. Edward B. Knight.
1851–68. Alexander A. Pine.
1869–71, 1881–82. Wm. Bunning, Jr.
1872–80. Charles E. Elkinton.

ASSESSORS.

1845, 1850, 1855. Joseph Chattin.
1846. Charles H. Aggins.
1847–49, 1854. Joseph A. Shute.
1851. Joseph C. Chattin.
1852. Benjamin P. Lippincott.
1853. Asa Colson.
1856–58, 1872. John I. Dunlap.
1859–61. Lewis I. Zane.
1862–64. Samuel H. Weatherby.
1865–67. Benjamin G. Pancoast.
1868–70, 1879–82. Thomas Borton.
1871. James Chattin.
1872–78. John J. Dunlap.

COLLECTORS.

1845. Abel Knight.
1846. Samuel Gaunt, Jr.
1847–49. Benjamin Colson.
1850–52. Jacob G. Turner.
1853–54.[1] Stacy L. Pancoast.
1855–56. Samuel Ashcroft.
1857, 1859–60. James Benezet.
1858, 1861. Thomas G. Batten.
1862–64. George W. Hilyard.
1865–66. George H. Duell.
1867–69. I. E. Lippincott.
1870. Charles W. Knight.
1871. Edward B. Knight.

CHOSEN FREEHOLDERS.

1845–46. Joseph Jessup.
Charles Batten.
1847–50. Malachi Horner.
William W. Dunn.
1851. Benjamin Colson.
Jacob G. Tomlin.
1852–53. Jacob G. Tomlin.
Stacy Lippincott.
1854. Thomas L. Sharp.
Stacy Lippincott.
1855–57. Abel Knight.
Asa Cole.
1858. Abel Knight.
Thomas E. Roberts.
1859–61. James Chattin.
Paul Avis.
1862–63. Isaac H. Lippincott.
James Chattin.
1864–65. Jonathan Colson.
I. H. Lippincott.
1866–68. I. H. Lippincott.
John S. Rulon.
1869. Asa Coles.
John S. Rulon.
1870. Edward B. Knight.
Asa Coles.
1871. Asa Coles.
George C. Allen.
1872–74. George C. Allen.
Charles String.
1875–77. William M. Colson.
George Horner.
1878. Samuel Gaunt.
George Horner.
1879. Samuel Gaunt, Jr.
William S. Matson.
1880. Samuel Gaunt.
William Matson.
1881–82. Samuel Gaunt.
William S. Matson.

TOWNSHIP COMMITTEE.

1845.—Chalkley Lippincott, John W. Hazelton, John Duell.
1846–47.—James Lippincott, C. Lippincott, John Duell, John W. Hazelton, Joseph A. Chattain.
1848–49.—J. Lippincott, C. Lippincott, Joseph H. French, Charles Batten, Jacob G. Tomlin.
1850–51.—John W. Hazelton, Samuel E. Moore, Joseph Chattin, Chalkley Lippincott, J. H. French.
1852.—J. Chattin, S. E. Moore, J. W. Hazelton, C. Lippincott, James Lippincott.
1853–54.—J. Chattin, J. W. Hazelton, Abel Knight, Chalkley Lippincott, James Lippincott.
1855–56.—J. Chattin, C. Lippincott, Joseph Ashbrook, Samuel Gaunt, Francis A. Campbell, Jr.
1857.—J. Chattin, F. A. Campbell, Jr., Edward B. Knight, Samuel H. Weatherby, William H. Batten.
1858.—J. Chattin, E. B. Knight, William B. Peterson, James Sherwin, Isaiah Carter.
1859.—J. Chattin, E. B. Knight, Ezekiel C. Moore, James Sherwin, Amos String.
1860.—J. Chattin, E. B. Knight, E. C. Moore, J. Sherwin, Charles String, Jr.
1861.—J. Chattin, E. B. Knight, E. C. Moore, C. String, Jr., James Pennington.
1862–64.—Jacob G. Turner, E. C. Moore, E. B. Knight, C. String, Jr., Benjamin F. Cole.
1865.—Nathan T. Stratton, Israel C. Ewan, Elisha C. Heritage, B. F. Cole, Thomas L. Sharp.
1866.—I. C. Ewan, James Chattin, E. C. Heritage, B. F. Cole, T. L. Sharp.
1867.—I. C. Ewan, James Chattin, E. C. Heritage, B. F. Cole, Chalkley Duell.
1868.—E. C. Heritage, James Chattin, C. Duell, Asa Engle, Samuel Moore.
1869.—Asa Engle, Samuel Moore, Charles E. Souders, Charles D. Lippincott, George W. Hilyard.
1870.—A. Engle, S. Moore, C. C. Souders, G. W. Hilyard, John Shute.
1871–72.—Benjamin G. Pancoast, S. Moore, A. Engle, J. Shute, C. C. Souders.
1873.—A. Engle, S. Moore, C. C. Souders, J. Shute, Jacob H. Mounce.
1874.—A. Engle, C. C. Souders, S. Moore, J. H. Mounce, George Walter.
1875.—A. Engle, S. Moore, C. C. Souders, J. H. Mounce, Thomas Borton.
1876.—A. Engle, J. H. Mounce, T. Borton, Jonathan G. Foster, Paul Avis.

[1] Samuel Ashcroft elected Aug. 16, 1854, to fill vacancy.

1877.—A. Engle, T. Borton, J. G. Foster, Paul Avis, Joseph Kirkbride.
1878.—A. Engle, T. Borton, J. G. Foster, J. Kirkbride, James Benezet.
1879.—A. Engle, George Horner, Jonathan Colson.
1880.—A. Engle, G. Horner, James Benezet.
1881.—A. Engle, G. Horner, Charles C. Souder.
1882.—A. Engle, G. Horner, Joseph H. Knight.

CONSTABLES.

1845. Isaac Ridgway.
1846–54, 1858–63. Joseph A. Shute.
1855, 1867. William Waters.
1856–57. Resmud D. Parks.
1864. Edward S. Stratton.
1865–66. William S. Matson.
1868–69. John H. Coles.
1870–77. Samuel H. Knight.
1878–79. Clarkson Lippincott.
S. H. Knight.
1880. Samuel L. G. Murphy.
John W. Messick.
1881. H. Lippincott (three years).
C. Lippincott (two years).
Edward Lacy (one year).
1882. Henry Lippincott.

SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS.

1849, 1851–53. Joseph A. Shute.
1850. Benjamin P. Lippincott.
1854. Michael C. Jennings.
1855–56. William A. Snowden.
1857–59. Benjamin G. Pancoast.
1860–61. J. P. Dunlap.
1862–67. John W. Hazleton.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1850. James Lippincott.
Samuel Pimm.
1855. James Lippincott.
Samuel Pimm.
1856. James Gibson.
Jacob L. Stratton.
1857. Malachi C. Horner.
1859. Nathan F. Iredell.
1860. Samuel Pimm.
Nathan F. Iredell.
1861. Israel C. Ewan.
1862. Levi B. Davis.
1865. Nathan F. Iredell.
Samuel Pimm.
1866. James S. Hannah.
1867. Samuel P. Haines.
Charles C. Souders.[1]
1870. Nathan F. Iredell.
Joshua Lippincott.[2]
1872. George Walter.
John S. Rulon.
1873. Francis B. Ridgway.
1875. George C. Sithens.
Nathan F. Iredell.
1877. John S. Rulon.
Asa Roberts.
1878. John P. Reece.
1880. Nathan F. Iredell.
George C. Sithens.
1882. Nicholas J. Justice.

ELECTION OF DELEGATES.

"At an election held March 18, 1844, for the purpose of electing delegates to meet in Trenton for the purpose of framing a new Constitution for the State of New Jersey, at the house of Mary Wood, at Mullica Hill, Spicer township, Gloucester Co., Charles C. Stratton received thirty-nine votes; John R. Scikley, forty-two votes; John C. Smallwood, fourteen votes."

VILLAGES AND HAMLETS.

Mullica Hill, the principal village of the township, is situated in the northern portion of Harrison, on the main branch of the Raccoon Creek, and at the southern terminus of the Woodbury and Mullica Hill turnpike.

Settlements were made here prior to the Revolutionary war, and during that long and eventful struggle it is said that a battle was fought between the British and American troops at what is now Mullica Hill, at which only one man was killed. He was buried near where the grist-mill now stands.

The village of Mullica Hill takes its name from Eric Molica, by birth a Swede, who came here when a young man, and purchased a large tract of land about the site of the town.[3] His house stood on the north side of the creek, in or near the orchard of the late Joseph Doran. He lived to the age of one hundred years, and had a family of eight in 1693 when the census of New Sweden was taken.

The name of Mullica Hill was at first given only to that portion of the village north of the Raccoon Creek, the southern part having been named Spicerville, from Jacob Spicer (one of the compilers of the valuable book of Provincial laws), who came from East Jersey early in the eighteenth century and settled just south of the creek, where Samuel Hazleton now lives. In the olden time Mullica Hill, like all other towns of a Swedish derivation, was merely a settlement of farmers. The origin of these farm villages was a fear of the Indians; but they were probably held together long after Indians ceased to be a cause of alarm by the gossiping propensities of the Swedish matrons. Being removed from the seat of war Mullica Hill has few Revolutionary reminiscences of interest, yet there is an abundance of curious traditions connected with the place.[4]

Previous to the Revolutionary war a tavern was kept on the north side of the creek, where Widow Pancoast now lives. It is believed that a tavern was also kept on the site of the present one as early as 1780, and probably prior to that date, but whether in the present house is not known, though from the general appearance of the building it must be at least a centenarian.

Among the numerous landlords that have ministered to the necessities of the traveling public at this old and ancient hostlery we learn the following-named persons: James Wood was the landlord here as early as 1808, and kept the tavern till the close of the war of 1812, when he died, and the tavern was kept by his widow a few years, when she was succeeded by John Becket, James Tomlin, Andrew Knisel, John Speer, and Abel Knight in 1833 to 1835. Among those who have kept the old tavern since that time are Mrs. Mary Wood, Harry Paul, Howell Mulford, John Vaneman, George Gale, Charles Eastlack, Albert Parker, and Frye Hopkins, the present popular landlord, who purchased the property and took possession in March, 1881.

Tavern-keeping on the north side of the creek seems to have been a failure, as the business of the town naturally settled down upon the south bank, or hill side of the creek, where is now located the principal business of the town.

Among the pioneer merchants of Mullica Hill may be mentioned the names of Joseph and James Lippincott, whose store stood a little north of the present hotel, or on the site occupied by John Reidon's dwelling. Josiah Moore occupied the same building, and kept a store there from about 1810 to 1814, and as late as 1825. Among the first stores was that of Jonathan Colson, who occupied the brick building nearly opposite the store of Hon. N. T. Stratton. Christopher (Stoffle) Knisel kept a store in what is now the Mounce building. Another store was kept by John Hazleton, in a building then standing on the site now occupied

[1] To fill vacancy caused by resignation of J. S. Hannah.
[2] Elected for five years.
[3] Watson's Annals, vol. ii. p. 231, and Hist. Coll. of New Jersey.
[4] "Reminiscences of Old Gloucester," by Isaac Mickle.

by the town hall. The Christopher Knisel spoken of was the grandfather of ex-Sheriff Knisel, of Woodbury. Hon. N. T. Stratton was for several years a clerk for Jonathan Colson, and Jan. 25, 1835, Mr. Stratton was admitted as a partner, and the firm remained Colson & Stratton till 1840, when it dissolved, each one then operating a store on his own account. In 1842, Mr. Stratton admitted a partner in business, who remained till 1852, when Mr. Stratton was elected to Congress, and his two sons took charge of the store, since which the firm-name has been "Stratton Brothers."

Mullica Hill in 1822.—As late as 1822 the town, though nearly a mile in length, had not assumed much of its present appearance, as there were but few buildings in the now beautiful, populous, and well-shaded place. There were the two taverns, one at each end of the town, the two stores of Moore and Colson, a log house on the site of the present town hall, the brick house now owned by Batten & Iredell, a house where James Benezet's house now stands, one where Iredell's harness-shop is located, and an old store-house, moved from some other place to where Esquire Reece's residence now stands. There was a house where Widow Stratton lives, and another on the site now occupied by Mrs. Fullerton's residence. There was a house on the site now occupied by the Baptist parsonage, and one where Ketura French's house now stands. There was the mill-house down under the hill, and a Mr. Fullerton lived where is now located the tin-shop of Mr. Schweble. Another house stood on the site now occupied by Parker Steward's residence, and another where Capt. Stratton lives, and Egan, the village tailor, lived where John Reidon now lives. There was a house where Harry Norman lives, another on the site now occupied by the Methodist parsonage, and Lydia Gibson lived on the opposite side of the road.

Of the industrial pursuits at that time there was the old grist-mill. It then stood over in the meadow across the road from where it is now located. The present mill is supposed to have been built by Christopher Knisel. There was also a carding-mill here, but by whom built is not known. An attempt was made at this mill to manufacture cloth from cotton and wool, which for a time succeeded, until the Eastern manufacturers came into market; they, having better facilities for manufacture and transportation, soon compelled the Mullica Hill establishment to suspend operations.

A post-office was established at Mullica Hill in the early part of the present century, and the first postmaster, as remembered by the oldest inhabitant, was Willett Smith, better known as "Captain" Smith. This was as early as 1810 or 1812.

Pioneer and Later Trades.—The pioneer blacksmith, as best can be remembered, was Samuel Weatherby, who, in 1825, had a shop near where the Baptist parsonage now stands. The same shop was subsequently occupied by Samuel Gaunt, and in 1834, Mr. James Gibson, now the venerable village postmaster, having learned the blacksmith trade over in the Keystone State, purchased the shop and moved it over where the foundry and machine-shop is now located, where he carried on the blacksmith business till 1850, when he rented the shop to Jacob L. Stratton, who carried on the business for five or six years, and in the mean time, 1850 or 1851, built the foundry. William Waters was the next owner of the shop and foundry, he having purchased the property of James Gibson. Jan. 1, 1868, the foundry property was sold by Waters to Hoffmann & Reese, the present owners and operators. Messrs. Hoffmann & Reese manufacture all kinds of small castings, as well as small farming tools, such as plows, cultivators, harrows, rakes, and both rod and cast railing for ornamental fencing.

In the early party of this century there was a blacksmith-shop standing opposite the present tavern. This shop was destroyed by fire. Benjamin Gibson had a shop just back of the restaurant, or rather the rear end of the restaurant building was the shop, and the front part was built for a shop and subsequently converted into a saloon. Amasa Garwood was one of the pioneer blacksmiths in this shop, and built the front part. The Benezet brothers worked in this shop for some time, then came Frank Cole, and after him Elijah English.

Among the pioneer wood-working mechanics were Jesse Rice and Jacob Kier, who were here as early as 1810 or 1812. Rice was a wheelwright, and Kier a cabinet-maker. They were brothers-in-law, and had their shop on the site now occupied by the residence of John Garwood.

The pioneer school-house stood, in 1811 or 1813, in what is now the Friends' burying-ground. It had been occupied as a meeting-house, and it was removed in 1822, and another built on the site of the present one. Archibald Silvas was the teacher in 1812.

The pioneer store on the north side of the creek, as nearly as can be ascertained, was kept by Enoch Egens, in a building then standing on the site now occupied by Parker's tin-shop, south of the Union store. There were at times other parties engaged in the mercantile business on the north side of the creek. Whoever they were, they occupied a building between the Egens store and present site of the Union store. In the early part of 1866 the "Union Store Company" was organized, commencing business in the building now occupied by Albert Parker as a stove- and tinware-store, and in May of that year moved into their present large and commodious store-house, which is the only one north of the creek. Mr. Parker commenced the stove and tin business here in 1880, succeeding Sampson and others who had been engaged in the business at this place.

The pioneer tavern on this side of the creek was known as the "Blue Ball" tavern, having a blue

globe for a sign. The lot occupied by Erick Mollica, after whom the town was named, is now owned by Jacob H. Mounce. The pioneer lawyer of Mullica Hill is R. M. Ware, who came here in 1842, and in 1850 built his present beautiful residence and cosy office, just south of the Episcopal Church. This church is said to be the oldest house of worship in the village or township, having been built in 1805, and the Friends' meeting-house, south of the creek, in 1806.

Mullica Hill in 1882.—The last sixty years has wrought many changes at this place. The veteran merchants and tavern-keepers have all passed away. The dwellings in which they lived have nearly all disappeared. The forests that surrounded the town have given place to broad fields heavily laden with the golden harvests. The old "water-mill," that stood over in the meadow, has been succeeded by a modern flouring-mill. Enterprises and improvements in the mechanic arts have crowded out the old slow process of hand-work. The faithful old mail-carrier has retired from his arduous and responsible duties, and he is no doubt tooting his "mail-horn" among the stars, while his place here is filled by a "coach and four," bringing in its well-filled mail-pouches twelve times per week. The business of the town may not have increased to any considerable extent, as far as dollars and cents are concerned, but the population and residences have increased in a tenfold ratio. Although the town is not blessed with railroad facilities, yet a well-graded turnpike, leading to the county-seat, is a great advance and improvement over the old mud-roads of pioneer days.

At present there are four churches,—Episcopal, Friends', Methodist, and Baptist; one tavern, by Frye Hopkins; three general stores, by Stratton Brothers, James Benezet & Son, and Union store; two tin-stores, by Albert Parker and L. T. Schweble; notion-store, by M. F. Parker; drug-store, by William Hassinger; harness-shop, by W. F. Iredell; foundry and machine-shop, by Hoffman & Reece; grist-mill, by J. H. Mounce; wheelwright and blacksmithing, by Phineas Ledden and Edwin Kane, at north end of town, and Hoffman & Reece, in the centre of town; one tailor, two shoemakers, and one cigar-shop. Population of the town, about four hundred.

The old grist-mill at Mullica Hill was built as early as 1785, and stood on the opposite side of the creek from the present mill. Christopher Knisel is supposed to have built the old mill, and about the year 1800 sold it to Joseph Doran, who, about 1807, built the original part of the present mill, thirty-eight by forty feet, and in 1840 an addition, twenty-four by thirty-eight feet, was built, and in 1850 an addition was built to the south end, making the mill thirty-eight by eighty-two feet, its size in 1882. At the death of Mr. Doran the property was sold by commissioners to Malachi C. Horner, in 1851 or 1852. Mr. Horner operated the mill till 1862, when he sold it to Samuel Coles, who sold a half-interest in it to John Duell, and in 1866, Mr. Duell sold his half-interest to J. H. Mounce, and in 1870, Mr. Mounce purchased the half-interest of Samuel Coles. During the different ownerships the mill has been improved by the addition of new and modern machinery, and it is one of the several first-class mills in that part of Gloucester County.

Jefferson is a small hamlet on the north border of the township, about two miles distant from Mullica Hill. It was known for many years as "Cox's Hill," also "Allenboro," then Lawrenceville, and lastly by its present name. Previous to 1800 Abraham Cox owned a portion of the land at this place, and lived in the house now owned by Charles Jenkins. The place naturally took the name of the owner of the land.

The land upon which the village is located was next owned by Thomas Allen, when the name was changed to Allenboro. By that time there had been built a few dwellings near the house in which Allen lived, now owned by George Waters. The inhabitants at that period had not the best reputation for hard labor, or, in other words, hard work didn't agree with their frail constitutions, and the name "Lazy Lawrence," or "Lawrenceville," was given to the locality, and remained till 1872, or thereabouts, when the post-office at this place was established, with Thomas P. Darlington as postmaster, who was also the merchant at that time.

The pioneer store at this place was kept by John I. Sitley, who came here in 1855 or 1856, and commenced the mercantile business in the store-house now occupied by John Riggins. The next merchant here was Jesse Chew. He was succeeded by John Riggins, the present merchant, who is also the present postmaster.

The pioneer blacksmith was John Jenkins, who was succeeded by his son, William Jenkins, who occupies the same shop in which his father worked. The pioneer wheelwright was a man by the name of Frazer, who worked in the shop now occupied by James Pennington.

The extensive wagon- and carriage-works of Edward E. Lewis were established at this place in 1874. Mr. Lewis employs several of the best mechanics in this section, and manufactures all kinds of heavy and light farm- and truck-wagons, carriages, and sleighs.

Among the old settlers in this immediate vicinity were Reuben Haines, Thomas Cole, and James Tomlin. Mr. Tomlin owned a large tract of land, and Andrew Sweeten owned "quite a good bit." In or about 1780, Peter Sitley owned the place on which Joseph Orens now lives. Mr. Sitley was a sheep-shearer. He was a humorous old gentleman, and enjoyed the pleasure of frightening the youngsters with his sheep-shears, telling them that they were the instruments of torture used in the infernal regions by

the gentleman dressed in black, and that he had come to execute judgment upon their ears. Jacob Tomlin is the son of the pioneer James Tomlin, and owns a farm near the village of Jefferson. Joseph Orens, one of the oldest settlers in this place, was born in Greenwich township, near Paulsboro, May 28, 1800.

Ewansville.—Previous to 1861 there was not much beyond the grist-mill, saw-mill, a small grocery, and two or three dwellings at this place. The village was named in honor of Israel Ewan, who built the large wheelwright- and blacksmith-shop now standing near the mills. The first shops that Mr. Ewan built were destroyed by fire, when he immediately erected the present buildings. The shops and mill property are now owned by Daniel Brown. Mr. Ewan died in 1876.

The pioneer blacksmith at this place was Elijah English, whose shop was at the bend of the road, near the centre of the town, on the site now occupied by the residence of William French. The pioneer wheelwright-shop stood on the corner opposite Robert Ewan's place of business, and was occupied by William Stanton. The building was subsequently removed, and converted to other uses.

The building now occupied by Robert Ewan as a store and tavern was originally built for and occupied as a wheelwright-shop. It was built by John Meiser, in 1870, and occupied by Ewan in the spring of 1882.

The first general store at this place was opened by Henry Swigert, in 1862 or 1863. He was succeeded by Thomas Darlington, who was succeeded in 1879 by Allen Clark, the present merchant. The old brick house near the mill was built, in 1793, by Jonathan Iredell, who, it is supposed, built the mills.

There are at this place two general stores, two blacksmith-shops and one wheelwright-shop, grist-mills and saw-mills, school-house, Methodist Church, and about twenty-five dwellings.

Five Points.—This is a small hamlet in the eastern part of the township, so named from the number of roads concentrating and forming the points or corners. There is another locality of the same name about half a mile farther east, both on the Mullica Hill and Glassboro road.

At the eastern points John Heritage built a blacksmith-shop in 1858. He was succeeded by the present blacksmith, Charles Jenkins, in 1863, and in 1879 Mr. Jenkins built his present wheelwright-shop. The district school-house is near Mr. Jenkins' shop. At the western, or Five Points proper, there is a store by Frank Souders, who succeeded F. A. Campbell in the mercantile business, and also keeps the post-office. Mr. Campbell was the pioneer merchant at this place. Here is also the blacksmith-shop of Robert McKeighan, who located here in 1874. Leonard S. Pancoast is the Five Points wheelwright. Rulon Hall, a small hall for public meetings, was built, in 1877, by Esquire Rulon. Here is located also the Mount Pleasant Methodist Episcopal Church.

This locality was formerly known as Hell Town, from the fact of the once celebrated "White Horse Tavern" being located here, and nearly on the site now occupied by the Methodist Episcopal Church.

In the old "White Horse" days it was rather an isolated locality, just suited for the gathering of a class of persons whose appetites would naturally lead them to congregate at such a place for seasons of conviviality,—hence the name Hell Town.

Harrison in the War of 1861-65.—No sooner had the first rebel shot been fired than the patriotism of Harrison township was aroused, and as the great conflict waxed hotter, so were the patriotic hearts of Harrison aroused to meet the emergency of the hour. At the first call for troops some of the best blood of this township answered to the call, and sprinkled itself upon the altar of the common country. As the war progressed, and troops were needed, Harrison responded nobly. At a special meeting held at the Blue Ball Tavern, at Mullica Hill, July 30, 1864, resolutions were adopted authorizing the township committee to issue bonds in sums of twenty-five dollars each for the purpose of paying volunteers and substitutes. The following committee of one in each school district was appointed for war purposes: Clem's Run District, John P. Rulon; Pineville, C. P. Whitaker; Oak Grove, Joseph Applegate; Cloverdale, B. H. Lippincott; Harrisonville, Amos T. Eastlack; Cedar Grove, J. D. Kier; Union, John Benezet; Columbia, Joseph Jones; Harmony, William Gordon; Paul's, Jacob G. Tomlin; Chestnut Grove, B. G. Pancoast; Mount Pleasant, Jacob I. Heritage; Unionville, Richard S. Stratton; Washington, J. Chapman.

A like committee was also appointed in each school district to collect money on behalf of the township and give receipts for the same. The following were the committee appointed, corresponding to the foregoing districts: John S. Rulon, C. P. Whitaker, Charles String, Jr., Isaac H. Lippincott, Samuel H. Weatherby, John D. Kier, John Benezet, Atley Shute, George Walter, Samuel L. West, Jonathan G. Foster, William E. Heritage, R. S. Stratton, and Jeremiah Chapman.

For further military history, see chapters on that subject in general history of county.

SOCIETIES.

French Lodge, No. 89, I. O. O. F., was instituted at Mullica Hill, March 15, 1849, by District Deputy Grand Master David B. Gill, assisted by Past Grand James W. Shoff, acting as Grand Master; Bowman Sailer, acting Grand Secretary; Charles Sterling, Joseph J. Moore, and Hiram R. Herald, with the following charter members, who were also the first officers of the lodge: Joseph A. Shute, N. G.; John M. Kitchen, V. G.; E. B. Knight, Sec.; John Rider, Asst. Sec.; and William F. Martin, Treas. Of this number, only one, E. B. Night, was living in 1882.

On the evening of institution the membership was

increased by the initiation of Benjamin C. Rulon, John J. Dunlap, William Foster, Daniel Benezet, Alexander H. Pine, Job Ballinger, and Samuel Ashcraft. In 1882 four of that number were still members of the lodge.

From 1850 to 1865 there were received by initiation and by card forty-five members, and in 1866 forty were added to the lodge, and from 1867 to 1882 sixty more were added.

In 1882 (July) the assets of the lodge amounted to four thousand five hundred dollars; paid for benefits since institution, three thousand dollars; paid for funeral benefits, six hundred dollars.

Present membership (1882), sixty-five. Past Grands, forty-four.

The officers of the lodge in August, 1882, were as follows:

N. G., Collins A. Hazleton; V. G., John C. Rulon; Sec., John P. Reece; Treas., Samuel Ashcraft; Warden, George Walter; O. G., Franklin E. Lloyd; I. G., Christian Morgan; R. S. to N. G., Jacob M. Hoffman; L. S. to N. G., William F. Turner; Con., George R. Hazleton; R. S. S., Andrew Nichols; L. S. S., Markell Dubois; R. S. to V. G., Thomas Bunning; L. S. to V. G., William C. Gardner.

There was also at this place in September, 1882, a lodge of Knights of Pythias, data for which were promised by the secretary, but never furnished the historian.

RELIGIOUS.

There seems to be no doubt that the religious denomination at Mullica Hill known as Quakers, or Friends, is by several years, and perhaps a century, the senior of any other, though the Protestant Episcopal may date back nearly as far. Just when the pioneer organization was effected is difficult to learn, but it is positively known that the old men and women in the early part of this century were members of the Friends' Society as far back as the middle of the last century, or 1750. The old meeting-house stood in what is now the Friends' burying-ground, and was occupied as a school- and meeting-house in the latter part of the last century. The present brick meeting-house was built in 1806. This and the lot on which the old house stood were purchased of Jacob Spicer, the original settler on the south side of the creek.

Among the early members of this meeting may be mentioned the following names who were prominently identified with this people: Joseph Allen, one of the elders; Benjamin Heritage, a minister; James Gardner, Charles French, Joseph Gruff, Nathan Folwell, Joshua Moore, Silas Moore, Chalkley Moore, Benjamin Moore, —— Engle, father of the present venerable Joseph Engle; Joshua Engle, Elijah Bower, Abel Robbins, Isaac Snowden, Jonathan Iredell, Thomas Iredell, Nathan Iredell, Charles French, Abraham Iredell, John Pancoast, father of the present John Pancoast, who is ninety years of age; Samuel Allen, Enoch Allen, Joseph Allen, Mathew Allen, George Tatum, and many others whom Mr. Pancoast could not name. Besides those above named were their families, which in many cases were numerous, most of whom were members of the Society or Meeting.

The present elders of the Mullica Hill Meeting are John Pancoast, Joshua Engle, George T. Atkinson, Samuel Gaunt, Richard S. Ridgway, Elizabeth B. Atkinson, Caroline Gaunt, Mary Engle, and Sarah Ann Ridgway.

Overseers, Asa Engle and Joseph T. Fogg. Present value of church property, ten thousand dollars.

St. Stephen's Episcopal Church.[1]—About the beginning of the present century the services of the Episcopal Church were read, in the grist-mill at Mullica Hill, by Joseph Chatham, Esq., there being but few persons of that denomination in the vicinity. In the year 1813 a small frame church was erected on the south side of the village, and named St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, and the pulpit was at first supplied by the respective rectors presiding over the Episcopal Church at Swedesboro, as they succeeded each other. In a few years the congregation and membership had rapidly increased, the Sabbath-school was large and flourishing, and it was considered expedient to have a resident rector. In succeeding years several rectors at different periods held the church in charge; prominent among them was the Rev. Thomas Tanser, an English gentleman of much Christian merit; but death suddenly removed him from a devoted congregation and from a community which entertained for him the most profound respect. In 1851 a new church edifice, built of stone, was erected in the north part of the village, in the Gothic style of architecture, and was dedicated by the Right Rev. George W. Doane, bishop of the diocese.

Of late years the church has met with many reverses, having had no resident rector for several years, and her membership having greatly diminished. However, the spirit of Episcopacy still exists in the hearts of the little band assembled each Sabbath, summoned to the house of God by the sonorous tones of the fine-toned bell that crowns the church edifice, a recent acquisition, secured for the church through the noble efforts of R. M. Ware, Esq.

The old village of Mullica Hill can boast of no greater attraction than the little Gothic, ivy-clothed church, free from debt. The building committee for the present church edifice were Alexander H. Weatherby, Enoch Aggings, R. M. Ware, and Thomas G. Batten.

It is probable that Enoch Aggings and Joseph Chatham were most prominent in the establishment of the Episcopal Church at Mullica Hill. They continued to be fearless workers up to the time of their decease. Mr. Aggings lived to be past ninety years of

[1] By R. M. Ware, Esq.

age, and Joseph Chatham died in ——. They were undoubtedly the first wardens of the church.

At the decase of Joseph Chatham, his son, Joseph A. Chatham, a most excellent and useful man, seemed to take the lead in church matters, and during his life the church prospered very much.

Among the resident clergymen were the Revs. Thomas Tanser, Ernest De Wolf, William Bryant, Richardson Graham, and Samuel Rose Mead.

Revs. Edwin Nock, James Lamb, Charles Duane, Jesse Y. Burk, and a Mr. Hoskins have presided at different times, Mr. Hoskins being the present rector.

The wardens now in office are Dr. D. P. Pancoast and Henry C. Chatham. The vestrymen are S. L. Pancoast, R. M. Ware, Jonathan Tomlin, Edward E. Lewis, E. M. Chadwick, and Albert Parker.

Methodist Episcopal Church.[1]—Previous to 1827, probably as early as 1800, the old itinerant found his way to Mullica Hill, for here was a settlement long before the latter date, and where there was a settlement there was Methodist preaching, especially in South Jersey. Services were held in private houses, school-houses, barns, groves, and, in fact, anywhere that the people would gather themselves together there was found the old veteran of the cross. The Methodists at Mullica Hill became so numerous in 1827 that they built a house of worship that year on what is known as High Street. In this old meeting-house they worshiped until 1848, when the present church edifice was built.

The following are the names of some of the preachers who served this people in the old church and previous to its building: Revs. Thackara Morton, T. Sovereign, S. Rusling, William Williams, J. Grover, W. Burroughs, William Stevens, J. Walker, S. Townsend, J. Thompson, William Vansant, W. Fong, William Morrison, William Stewart, William Garmon, J. Canfield, E. Stout, and others. The following is a partial list of the preachers since 1848: Revs. S. Parker, —— Reed, Joseph Ashbrook, D. Duffield, —— Pierson, —— Gearhart, —— Williams, —— Carman, G. H. Tullis, L. O. Manchester, G. T. Bishop, and, in 1882, Rev. S. S. Belleville.

This church, like many others, has had its lights and shadows. It was in 1882 in a flourishing condition.

The Mullica Hill Baptist Church,[2] Gloucester County, N. J., adopted, May 19, 1845, as their rule of faith, the articles published by the New Hampshire Baptist State Convention. Two deacons were then appointed. Those composing the membership of church were John Mulford and wife, Enoch Ashton and wife, Josiah S. Rowand and wife, Benjamin Lloyd and wife, Amos Lloyd, John B. Chattin and wife, John Dubois and wife, Benjamin Gibson and wife, Ann Peterson, Deborah Lacey, and Abigail Cooper (eighteen).

Recognition services took place June 5, 1845, in the grove at the south end of the town. Sermon by Rev. J. M. Challis, from the words, "Thou art Peter, upon this rock I will found my church." Services were participated in by Rev. Charles Kain, pastor of Pittsgrove Church, Salem County, N. J. On the 30th day of June, 1845, Rev. Charles Kain was called as pastor, and continued as such till November, 1864, when he resigned.

Rev. William B. Tolan succeeded him, and labored with the church till October, 1871, when he was succeeded by the said Rev. Charles Kain, who continued as pastor till November, 1879, when he was succeeded by Rev. William Warlow, who remained as pastor till May 16, 1883. Mr. Kain's last pastorate was seven years; total, twenty-seven years.

Membership in 1883, one hundred and sixty-one. Trustees, Richard Black, John B. Chattin, Aaron M. Ridgway, and Edward L. Stratton; Deacons, Edwin Kain, Thomas Bunning, Sr., Jos. Neal, I. S. Stratton, Amos Lloyd; Treasurer, William Bunning; Clerk, Isaac H. Lloyd.

Jefferson Methodist Episcopal Church.—This society is located in and around the village of Jefferson, in the north part of the township. Just when the first class was formed is not positively known by any one now living. The first class-leader that is remembered was David B. Shute, in 1845. Previous to this, however, preaching services were held in the Paul school-house, then standing about a mile north of the present church. Here, in the old school-house, for many years the old pioneer preachers held forth to such audiences as could be congregated in such small quarters. The little old school-house served the purpose well, and the neat and commodious church edifice that now adorns the sprightly village of Jefferson has been erected.

Among the early members of Mr. Shute's class were William D. Richards, Silas Richards, John Jenkins, Charles Jenkins, Richard Steward, Nathaniel Weldy, Eliza Jenkins, Jesse Chew, who is now one of New Jersey's ablest preachers, Mark Heritage and wife, and Nathan Chew and wife. Nathan Chew was one of the pioneer local preachers, and preached occasionally in the old Paul school-house.

The present church edifice was built in about 1868, at a cost of three thousand dollars, of which sum John W. Richards gave five hundred dollars, and the services at the laying of the corner-stone and dedication of the superstructure were conducted by Rev. Jesse Stiles.

The first trustees were William D. Richards, John Kitchen, David Shute, Harmon Abbott, Silas Richards, and Henry Tomlin.

The following are among the preachers who have served this people: Revs. Jesse Stiles, Dickinson Moore, James Myers, —— Hutchinson, —— Strickland, J. R. Thompson (two terms), —— Westcott, Richard Clark, Lewis N. Clark, —— Lippincott, and

[1] Data furnished by J. H. Mounce.

[2] By E. L. Stratton.

William Clark, the present preacher in charge. Jefferson is now connected with Ewansville.

The stewards for 1882 were George Walter, James Pennington, Jasper Scott. Trustees, Henry H. Tomlin, George Walter, Jasper Scott, William Jenkins, George Batten, Jeremiah C. Sweeten, William Dolan. Sunday-school Superintendent, Jasper Scott. Assistant Superintendent, Henry H. Tomlin.

Membership of church, thirty. Value of church property, two thousand dollars.

Mount Pleasant Methodist Episcopal Church.[1] —The preliminary meetings that led to the organization of this society were held in the school-house, about a mile west from what was then known as the old White Horse Tavern, prior to 1848, by the Methodist preachers who were then on the circuit that embraced this locality.

The first class-leader was William Mounce, in whose class were the following members: Mary Ann Mounce, Abigail Fisler, Frances A. Campbell, Abigail Campbell, Sophia Bartholomew, George Groff, Susan Groff, Abigail Simpkins, Elizabeth Simpkins, Thomas Jagard, Ann Jagard, Robert Carr, Francis A. Campbell, Jr., Sarah Jagard, Martha Ann Mounce, Levi Adkinson, Keziah Adkinson, Keziah Eastlack, Mary Eastlack, Ann Skinner, Sarah Skinner, Samuel Chester, Mary Chester, and Martha Abbott.

Soon after the class was formed the tavern-keeper at the "White Horse Tavern" became one of the advocates of religion, joined the class, gave up the tavern business, and became leader of the class. In a few years another school-house was built, for the better accommodation of the increased population. The new school-house stood on the site now occupied by the Mount Pleasant Academy, and in it another class was formed, with Richard Skinner, Sr., as leader. This was made a Sunday afternoon appointment, and in fair weather the services were held in the beautiful grove surrounding the school-house.

In 1860 a new Methodist Church edifice was built, on a site midway between the two school-houses, and near the site of the old White Horse Tavern, the corner-stone being laid by Rev. S. Y. Monroe, in 1860, and the church dedicated by Bishop Scott, in February, 1861. His text was the 137th Psalm, fifth and sixth verses.

The preachers who have served this people while occupying the school-houses were as follows: 1848–49, N. Edwards and B. Andrews; 1850, N. Edwards and A. Gearhart; 1851, A. Gearhart and D. Reed; 1852, James White and Levi Rhodes; 1853, C. W. Heisley and J. C. Summerill; 1858–59, H. S. Norris and J. P. Connelly; 1860, E. Waters and A. Atwood.

Since the building of the church the following have been pastors at this, in connection with other places: 1863, Samuel F. Wheeler; 1865, James Vansant; 1867, N. Edwards, James F. Morrell, Thomas Wilson, Calvin Eastlack, Samuel Hudson, J. B. Stewart. For 1883 the society is supplied by Rev. William Tomlin, a local preacher. Membership in 1882, forty-one. Value of church property, three thousand dollars. Officiary for 1882: Local Preacher, C. C. Souder; Exhorter, Charles Jenkins; Class-Leaders, William E. Heritage, Henry Jackson, and Charles Jenkins; Stewards, C. C. Souder, H. L. Jackson, and E. C. Heritage; Trustees, E. C. Heritage, Joseph D. Carr, N. J. Justice, Robert McKeighan, and William E. Heritage.

Ewansville Methodist Episcopal Church.[2]—The Methodists occupied this field as early as 1825 as one of their outposts, and held the position as such until 1865, when a society was formed. At that time Josiah and Israel Ewan were the class-leaders, and soon after Jacob Dehart was appointed a class-leader.

The subject of a house of worship was discussed, which resulted, in 1866, in building the present meeting-house, a frame building, thirty by forty-two feet, which was dedicated the same year by Rev. John W. Hickman. The lot, building, sheds, and fence cost nearly four thousand dollars, and the property is at present valued at three thousand five hundred dollars.

In 1866 the preacher in charge of the circuit was Rev. Gardner H. Tullis. He was succeeded by Rev. Henry Belton, who was followed by Rev. Joseph Summerill, Rev. —— Pierson, Rev. Joseph Ashbrook. In 1880, Ewansville was made a station, and in 1881, Rev. Lewis Clark was the pastor, and 1882, Rev. William P. Clark. For 1883 the society was supplied by Rev. William Tomlin, a local preacher.

The officers of the church for 1883 were as follows: Stewards, Thomas I. French, Henry Lacey, Israel Ewan, John Tozer, and Peter Scott; Trustees, Peter Scott, Israel Ewan, Samuel Moore, George Butterworth, and Peter Strang; Class-Leaders, Peter Scott and Thomas I. French.

The Sunday-school connected with this society was organized in 1866, and is at present under the supervision of Israel Ewan, with a school of eighty scholars.

CHAPTER XLIV.

TOWNSHIP OF LOGAN.[3]

Geography and Topography.—This is the northwest corner township of the county, and is bounded on the northeast by Greenwich township, on the southeast by Woolwich township, on the southwest by Salem County, and on the northwest by the Delaware River.

The surface is slightly undulating, sufficiently so to admit of good drainage in most parts of the township.

[1] By William E. Heritage.

[2] Data furnished by Peter Scott.

[3] By W. H. Shaw.

The soil is mostly a dark sandy loam, susceptible of a very high state of cultivation, and most of the tillable land in the township is successfully occupied by truck-farmers. Repaupo Cedar Swamp occupies a small tract in the northeastern portion of the township.

The township is well supplied with public highways, also the Delaware River Railroad crosses lengthwise through the township from northeast to southwest, affording farmers and others ample railroad facilities, bringing the people in any part of the township within an hour's ride of Philadelphia.

The streams, aside from the Delaware River, are Oldman's Creek, forming the border adjoining Salem County; Raccoon Creek, running in a northerly direction across the centre of the township; Little Timber Creek, running northerly across the northeastern half of the township; and Repaupo, or, as it is sometimes called, Purgey Creek, forming the northeast border, adjoining Greenwich township.

The two first-named streams, Oldman's and Raccoon, are navigable for sloops and steam-tugs, and are made available for the transportation of farm produce to the Philadelphia markets.

Landing-Place of the Swedish Pilgrims.—To what is now the township of Logan must be accredited the honor of having within its borders the spot upon which the first permanent settlers of West Jersey landed, at the mouth of Raccoon Creek. Mickle, in his "Reminiscences of Old Gloucester," says, "The exact spot of their debarkation might, we imagine, be determined upon an examination of the place, and if so, it would possess to us quite as much interest as any point in our country." "This spot," it has been well said, "will ever be connected with recollections the most interesting to us, and which it becomes us to cherish. We labor with patient perseverance to trace the streams of the ancient world, and become familiar with every torrent and brook. We visit in fancy the borders of the Euphrates, and linger by the side of the golden Hermus. All this is well; but we must not suffer the scenes in our own story to be forgotten. Let every spot be noted, that it may not be said in aftertimes, '*An ungrateful generation permitted the memory of their fathers to perish.*' Or, if we are prompted by no filial feelings towards the actors, we cannot be insensible of the movement here made.

"The advent of these pilgrims, small as was their number, was of more consequence to the interests of humanity than most of the brilliant achievements of martial hosts. Of the many battles that have been fought, of the many warriors who have figured upon the field of conquest, how few have left a lasting influence for good. The victory of to-day is lost on the morrow, and both victors and vanquished sink together into utter forgetfulness. But here a feeble band, without art or arms, with no standard but the olive branch, laid the foundation of a work which we trust will stand forever; and not only ourselves, but our descendants through all generations shall look back to that spot and that hour with increasing feelings of gratitude and affection.[1] As yet no sculptured marble adorns our Delaware Plymouth, but to the source every true friend of man can exclaim, '*Circumspice!*'"

Revolutionary War Incident.—James Talman came from Sweden previous to the Revolutionary war, and settled at the mouth of Oldman's Creek, where the brick house which he erected still stands. During the war Mr. Talman, who was a firm patriot, had his property destroyed by a party of British soldiers, who burned his hay and killed his stock. Among the animals killed were two valuable imported mares, named "Swallow" and "Lady of the Lake." These Mr. Talman sewed up in white blankets and carefully buried. At the time of this raid Mrs. Talman, who had just been confined, was lifted by the British officers from her bed, that they might search it for plunder.

Joseph Talman, the son, who was then an infant, died at Clarksboro in 1846. His son, Edward C. Talman, is now (1882) a resident of Swedesboro.

Early Settlers and Pioneer Incidents.—Among the pioneers seeking a better home in the then new and undeveloped country, where religious freedom would be tolerated to the furthest and fullest extent, were those brave men who faced the dangers of the storm-tossed ocean, and risked themselves in the then wilds of the miasmatic swamps in South Jersey, and finally made their homes along the tide-water creeks of Oldman and Raccoon.

In what is now Logan, formerly a part of old Woolwich township, quite a number of the sturdy pioneers from Sweden and Germany pitched their tents, and made old Gloucester County their homes.

Among the number of those who selected this locality we find the name of James Talman, who located at the mouth of Oldman's Creek some time previous to the Revolutionary war; also the names of Kelly, Black, Hurff, Thomas Ayres, Homan, Norton, and Dawson. Among the number who came previous to the war was Coonradt Shoemaker, who, like many others, sold himself for his passage,—that is, he bound himself to a Mr. Kelley to work a certain number of years after his arrival in this country if Kelley would pay the passage-money. After Mr. Shoemaker had served his time and earned his freedom, he located between the creeks named, about two miles from what is now Bridgeport. Here he became possessed of two hundred acres of land, and at his death, in 1790, he left his property to his five children, four sons and one daughter. They all lived to quite respectable ages. The first death among the children was that of his son, Samuel, who attained the age of eighty years, dying in 1838; Coonradt died in 1845, aged

[1] Mulford's Lectures, MS.

sixty-three; Jacob in 1858, aged eighty-two years; and George in 1863, at the advanced age of ninety-one years. Sarah, the daughter, was the mother of the venerable Nicholas Justus, of Bridgeport. George Shoemaker, a grandson of Coonradt, Sr., now a resident of Bridgeport, was born on the old homestead, July 22, 1811.

One of the peculiarities of the senior Shoemaker was his manner of dress. Not only the old leather breeches, but a leather jacket or vest was a part of his attire. The vest was cut quite long, with a large deep pocket in each side, and in one of these pockets he invariably carried a bottle of his favorite old "schnapps," and in the other a bottle of water.

Although Mr. Shoemaker was a man of ordinary size, yet the weight of none of his children was less than three hundred pounds when they arrived at the age of manhood and womanhood.

The grandfather of Nicholas Justus located between the two creeks named as early as 1700. His son, Isaac, father of the present Nicholas, died in 1834, on the old homestead, between the creeks.

Among the pioneers who located around what is now the town of Bridgeport, and on the same side of the creek, we find the name of John Woodoth, who migrated to this locality in the early part of the last century, and settled between "Raccoon Lower Bridge" and Swedesboro, where was born unto him his son, David Woodoth, also where his grandson, Oliver H. Woodoth, now a resident of Bridgeport, was also born, Oct. 1, 1817.

The Thomas family were also among the pioneers of that neighborhood. There was also Thomas Ballinger, the Clayton family, and Samuel Cooper, who owned a large tract, at one time a part of what is now Bridgeport. Jacob Makin was another pioneer, and also Thomas Gaskill, up at what is known as Oak Grove. He was here prior to the advent of the present century, and owned a large plantation at that place.

The Clayton farm, previously mentioned, was subsequently purchased by Richard Springer, who became one of the several successful "truckers" of this township. John Kelly was also at one time an extensive land-owner at and near Bridgeport; and Joseph Clark owned a plantation that has since passed to the ownership of others not akin to the original proprietor.

The pioneer blacksmith of this section of the old township of Woolwich was Thomas Whitecar. His shop stood at the lower end of what is now known as Main Street, near the creek. With the well-known frugal habits of the pioneer farmers and truckers, and the nature of the soil, but little of his skilled labor was required, and between shoe settings his leisure hours were employed in farming on a small scale.

Pioneer Sports.—Whoever imagines that the old pioneers of this low, level, sandy country led a dull and monotonous life, and spent their leisure hours in solitude, are letting their imaginations lead them in the wrong direction. Although they were the laborious Swede and sturdy German, with their well-known love for the home circle, yet they had their seasons of recreation and out-of-door sports. Horse-racing, wrestling, quoit-pitching, and occasionally a social game at cards were enjoyed by the pioneers. At those seasons of the year when their work was not pressing them, and upon rainy Saturday afternoons, they would congregate at the old hostlery of George Sheets, and after a few social salutations in liquid form the conversation would naturally point to some of their accustomed sports, of which horse-racing was the most exciting, as each owned, of course, the fastest horse. Fast trotting at that period was a gait unknown to horsemen or horse-owners, and running was all the fashion. Fortunes did not change hands in a day, as at present. The wagers were small, usually half a dollar or grog for the crowd, and in extreme cases a dollar and a few plugs of tobacco. When everything was ready, the scorer and judges appointed, the horses were put upon the track, now Main Street in Bridgeport. The scoring-point was a mark made across the road from in front of the gate of the house where Nicholas Justus now lives, and the other end of the course at another mark drawn across the road opposite the tavern, down by the creek. The now venerable George Shoemaker was sometimes scorer and sometimes rider. The riders were not the jockeys of the present day, for each boy was honest and rode his horse to win, whether it was his father's or a neighbor's. Each boy had an honest pride in winning the race, and did his best. The winning rider usually received a "fip" or two, which, with the honor of riding the fleetest horse, was glory enough for one day. "Uncle George" says that when he won a race, which was often, he felt, to use a modern phrase, as though he was a "bigger man than old Grant."

In their games of quoits or "keerds," as the name of the pasteboards was then pronounced, the wager was also small, consisting of two or four drinks of grog, as most kinds of liquors were then called. When four were engaged in a game of quoits, one of each of the opposing parties would stand at each hub and pitch back and forth. Sometimes an umpire, or judge, as he was then called, would keep tally, and the wager in such cases would be five drinks of grog. The same rule applied to cards, where the fifth man was required to "keep game."

Cadwalader's Island.—When this island was owned by Thomas Key, some time during the last century, there was a channel between it and the mainland of sufficient depth to admit the passage of a small steamer or sail-vessel. A man by the name of Shivas or Shover became possessed of one-half interest in the island, then known as Raccoon Island, as it is at the mouth of Raccoon Creek. They banked

or dyked around the island, cleared it of everything standing in the way of crops, and brought it to a state of cultivation. Key sold his interest to his partner, who subsequently sold to other parties, and it is now owned by the heirs of George Cadwalader. The channel between the island and mainland has been filled up by the action of the tide-waters.

Pioneer Trade and Commerce.—During the pioneer period of this township the early settlers had no way of conveying their surplus produce to market except by wagons or carts to the ferry, and so on up to Philadelphia, for the city had not then enlarged its borders to a point nearly or quite opposite this township.

After a few years small flat-bottomed boats, with a pole stuck up in the middle of each and a sheet fastened upon them, which served as sails, were brought into requisition, and produce, in very small quantities, was taken up to the then village of Philadelphia in that kind of craft.

New York market was out of the question till 1835, when George Shoemaker, now living at Bridgeport, embarked in his first potato speculation. He engaged a sloop, put on board one thousand bushels of potatoes, and set sail for New York by way of Cape May, reaching New York in three and a half days, where he disposed of his cargo. This was the first sloop-load of potatoes ever taken from Raccoon Creek to New York, and Uncle George is almost seasick yet whenever he tells the story of his first voyage to sea.

Pioneer Prison.—In ye olden time, when courts of justice were not as plenty as at the present day, and officers of the law were not often called upon to quell riots or preserve the peace, there would occasionally arise a case in which the peaceable, law-abiding citizens would be under the necessity of performing the duties of prosecutor, court, and jury. In pioneer days Raccoon Lower Bridge had no lock-up, as Bridgeport of the present day has.

There stood on Main Street an old buttonwood-tree, whose proportions were akin to the giant trees of California, and by some means the old buttonwood had become hollow near the ground. The tree being large, a hole or door was made in one side of the mammoth trunk and the inside cleaned out, leaving a cavity of sufficient dimensions to hold three or four persons, and for a time it was looked upon as a curiosity, and soon became of practical use. Upon a certain occasion a pair of social spirits found their way to Raccoon Lower Bridge, became hilarious under the influence of apple-jack, and for want of a better place were confined in the trunk of the old buttonwood. After this the old tree served as jail for several years.

Pioneer Weddings.—We were permitted by Mr. O. H. Woodoth, since deceased, to copy the following marriage certificates from the originals in his possession:

"March 2, 1815. Then married Samuel Creaghead and Sarah Howey. By me, Daniel England, J. P."

"May 18, 1815. Then married David Woodoth and Elizabeth Fawcett. By me, Daniel England, J. P."

"June 29, 1815. Then married James Harris and Mary Wallas, daughter of William Wallas. By me, Daniel England, J. P."

"May 2, 1816. Then married Jonas Mattson and Margrit Brance, both of Woolwich township. By me, Daniel England, J. P."

"April 24, 1817. Then married Isaac Davis, Jr., and Sarah Ivins, both of Woolwich township, county of Gloucester. Daniel England, J. P."

Sexagenarians.—The following-named persons now residents of the village of Bridgeport are over sixty years of age: John P. Sheats, 75; Edith Medara, 65; Ann Smith, 80; Mrs. Murphy, 65; Casper Schlagg, 65; James Platt, Mary White, John Graff, Maria Richards, Samuel Richards, Philip Bundance, 68 each; Susannah Bundance, 70; George Becket, 80; Nicholas Justus, 75; Henry Norcross, Margaret Sayres, Robert Simpkins, George Shoemaker, 72 each; Oliver H. Woodoth, 65; Andrew Heinsensmith, Capt. H. S. Wright, Winslow Jackson, M.D., Martha Jackson, Robert Becket, Ann Lawrence, William Atkinson, 80; Elizabeth Atkinson, 80; Andrew Stineman, Maria Thompson, James Hunt, John Horner, 80; Elizabeth Morris, Martha Gaskill, 80; Capt. George Cooper, 80; Mary A. Tomlin, Samuel Stillman, George Sane, William Sane, James C. Kirby, and Ethan Middleton.

Civil Organization.—The township was organized in 1877 by a division of Woolwich, and named "West Woolwich," and in 1878 the name was changed to "Logan," as will be seen by the two following acts of the Legislature of New Jersey, defining the boundary lines:

"*Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey*, That all that portion of the township of Woolwich, in the county of Gloucester, lying and being within the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning in the centre of the road leading from Paulsboro to Swedesboro, at Purgy bridge; thence along said road to the direct road leading past the stone meeting-house, to its terminus in the Bridgeport road; thence across, in a direct line, to the High Hills, on the west side of Raccoon Creek; thence along the Avis new road to an angle in the old Ferry road; thence along the Homan road to the road leading from Harrisonville to Pedricktown; thence in a straight line to Oldman's Creek; thence along Oldman's Creek to the mouth thereof at Delaware River; thence at right angles with the shore, in a straight line, until it intersects the boundary line of New Jersey and the State of Pennsylvania; thence up said Delaware River to a point opposite the mouth of Purgy Creek; thence in a straight line to the mouth of said Purgy Creek; thence along the said creek, the several courses thereof, to the place of beginning, shall be, and hereby is, set off from the township of Woolwich, in the county of Gloucester, and made a separate township, to be known by the name of the township of West Woolwich."

Approved.

By the following act of the Legislature, approved March 6, 1878, the name of the township was changed from West Woolwich to that of Logan:

"*Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey*, That the name of the township of West Woolwich, in the county of Gloucester, be, and the same hereby is, changed to the name of 'Logan;' and that hereafter the township now called and known as the township of West Woolwich, in the county of Gloucester, shall be called the township of Logan."

First Annual Town-Meeting.—In pursuance to public notice, the first annual town-meeting of the

township of West Woolwich (now Logan) was held at the hotel of John P. Sheets, Jr., in Bridgeport, March 13, 1877. Peter F. Lock was chosen moderator, and Samuel B. Platt clerk.

The following appropriations were then ordered: For repairs of roads, $600; for overseers of poor, $100; for Charles Feather, for support of poor, $50; for pay of township officers, $400; for Cooper road in the village to railroad station, $700; for B. F. McAllister, collector for 1875, $50; for Peter Carey, constable (extra), $50; for gravel on roads where private parties furnish the same, $175.

The meeting then proceeded to the election of the following officers for the ensuing year:

Town Clerk, F. D. Springer; Assessor, B. F. McCallister; Collector, John F. Truitt; Chosen Freeholders, Benjamin Shoemaker, Peter F. Lock; Township Committee, James C. Kirby, Caleb Kirby, Josiah B. Becket, William H. Feather, Samuel B. Gaskill; Surveyors of Highways, J. B. Becket, John B. Gray; Overseers of Highways, Joseph Capaley, Conrad Shoemaker; Constable, Peter Carey; Overseers of Poor, Joseph R. Norton, John F. Truitt; Commissioners of Appeals, Peter Torbert, Charles C. Davis, Peter C. Kille; Justice of the Peace, John F. Truitt; Judge of Election, S. L. Kille; Inspectors of Election, Caleb Kirby, B. F. McCallister; Pound-Keepers, Aaron Hewes, Davis B. Warrington, Freedom Hurff.

The following is a list of town clerks, assessors, collectors, chosen freeholders, township committee, constables, and justices of the peace elected since 1877:

Clerks.—F. D. Springer, 1878–79, 1883; C. W. Barker, 1880–82.

Assessors.—B. F. McCallister, 1878–82; Samuel B. Platt, 1883.

Collectors.—John F. Truitt, 1878; Michael H. Featherer, 1879–72; H. S. Bright, 1883.

Chosen Freeholders.—Peter F. Lock, Benjamin Shoemaker, 1878; Peter F. Lock, J. B. Beckett, 1879–81; Peter F. Lock, W. H. Featherer, 1882–83.

Township Committee.—James C. Kirby, Caleb Kirby, J. B. Beckett, W. H. Featherer, S. B. Gaskill, 1878; S. B. Gaskill, Caleb Kirby, William H. Featherer, 1879–82; Caleb Kirby, Jacob V. Holdcraft, S. B. Gaskill, 1883.

Constables.—Peter Carey, 1878; Elwood Usinger, 1879–80; John B. Carey, 1881.

Justices of the Peace.—J. P. Sheets, Sr., 1878; Philip Schlag, 1879–82; Charles H. Featherer, 1883.

VILLAGES AND HAMLETS.

Bridgeport.—This town was originally, and for many years, known as "Raccoon Lower Bridge," from the fact of the bridge crossing the creek at this point was the lower one on the stream. When it was deemed necessary, for the better accommodation of the public, that a post-office should be established at this point, a vote of the people was taken, which resulted in the choice of the name Bridgeport, and John Sweeten was appointed postmaster, with Oliver H. Woodoth as assistant, who subsequently became postmaster. This was in 1844, and the mail was received tri-weekly, and subsequently changed to once a week, by way of Swedesboro. The mail is now received and dispatched twice a day by F. D. Springer, postmaster.

The land upon which Bridgeport is situated was owned by John Pisant, who afterwards sold to Joseph Richards. Mr. Richards died at the ripe old age of ninety-nine years. It is believed that Mr. Pisant located on this tract as early as 1700, and in 1833 it was still owned by the Pisant heirs. The property subsequently passed to the ownership of William R. Cooper and George Sheats.

Maj. John Pisant built the long stone house near the creek. He was an old German, and was engaged in butchering for the Philadelphia market. This stone house was built in the early part of the last century, probably about 1725. It was subsequently owned by Joseph Richards.

The old brick house standing a little back from Main Street was built by a Mr. Becket, who sold to Cooper. The Cooper plantation extended nearly a mile from the centre of the town up beyond the old stone school-house and graveyard.

The pioneer store in Bridgeport was kept in the old stone house next to the creek, by John Sweeten. His stock of goods was as primitive as could well be imagined, as five dollars would purchase all the goods he had to commence with. His business, however, was extensive enough to employ a clerk, and Oliver H. Woodoth, then a mere boy, was employed in the store. Mr. Woodoth remained in the employ of Mr. Sweeten for forty-five years, and had the pleasure of seeing the business grow from a few plugs of tobacco to an immense trade.

Lawrence Henholm also had a small store here as early as 1833.

The pioneer tavern at Lower Raccoon Bridge was kept by George Sheats, father of John Sheats, better known by the older inhabitants than by the present generation.

The enterprising man of the town, in the early part of this century, was William Sweeten. He was one of those men who rejoiced in the prosperity of the town, which in turn would bring prosperity to his door. He owned quite a tract of land, upon which he built several houses, and sold them to parties who wished to locate in the then young village, thus increasing the population, and turning an honest penny at the same time.

The Lawrence farm, now owned by Mr. Middleton, of Philadelphia, was originally the Tonkin plantation.

In 1883 there was within the limits of the village of Bridgeport two churches (Methodist Episcopal and Methodist Protestant), one two-story school-house, four stores (Charles G. Holdcraft, Dr. J. W. Jackson, Seigmond Schotten, and Elson T. Sweeten), two blacksmith-shops (C. Stetser and Samuel Gill), two wheelwrights (William Stanton and James Hewes), two physicians (E. Oliphant and J. W. Jackson), railroad station, and steamboat landing. The Bridgeport Hotel is kept by E. Usinger. F. D. Springer is the postmaster, with the office in the store of E. T. Sweeten. There was also the usual number of small shops found in a town of this size.

Repaupo is a small village in the eastern part of

the township, one and one-eighth miles south from Repaupo Station, on the Delaware River Railroad. Settlements were made in the immediate vicinity of what is now the village by the Lock family as early as 1748, the descendants of whom are still some of the prominent citizens in and near the town. The Locks owned all the land along the north side of the road running from Purgy Bridge, through the village of Asbury, to Little Timber Creek, and nearly as far north as the present line of the railroad. Peter F. Lock is the owner and occupant of the first brick house built in what is now Logan township, and the first house built in the immediate vicinity of Repaupo. It is on the road from Repaupo post-office to the railroad station, and was built by Charles Lock in or as early as 1740. A pear-tree set out near the house the year that it was built is still standing, and in 1883 it bore an abundance of fruit.

The farm adjoining that of P. F. Lock was warranted by Peter H. Lock, and another farm adjacent was warranted by John Lock as early as 1740. Others of the Lock family warranted all the land above mentioned except that of Charles, Peter H., and John Lock.

As soon as the roads were laid out, forming a crossing at what is now Asbury, that point very naturally became the centre of settlement, and as the pioneer plantations were divided and subdivided, the settlement began to centre nearer the crossing, forming the nucleus around which has grown a town of thirty-five dwellings, two stores, a church, and a school-house.

The pioneer merchant at this place was Michael C. Grant, who in 1841 built the house now owned and occupied by William B. Gleason. Here Mr. Grant kept store for several years.

The next store at this place was that of Daniel F. Groff, who in 1855 built the store-house now occupied by G. H. Wharton. Mr. Groff was succeeded by Aquilla Riggins, and he by several others, and in the spring of 1877 the property was purchased by George H. Wharton, the present merchant, on the corner. The store of Joseph and Lewis Myers was built by that firm in 1869, and they have been in business since that time.

The pioneer postmaster at this place was Joel Lock, who kept the office in the old Grant store. He was succeeded by Ann Cooper, when the office was removed to the old "Seven Stars Hotel," at the railroad station. In 1880, G. H. Wharton was appointed postmaster, when the office was returned to the village, where it is now kept.

There never has been a tavern within the limits of the village. The nearest was the old Seven Stars, at the railroad station. This is a frame house, and it was built prior to the Revolutionary war, and kept as a tavern during that eventful period, and for nearly a century subsequently. The last of the long line of "Bonifaces" that ministered to the wants of "man and beast" at this old hostlery was Zachariah Cozzens, who abandoned the business several years ago. The property is now owned by Samuel D. Cooper. The stone house across the way was built in 1807, by Lawrence Enholm. Here a store was kept for many years, and finally abandoned as a trading-point. The property is now owned by Mary Hendrickson.

There was in 1883 in the village of Repaupo two stores,—G. H. Wharton and J. & L. Myers; one general carriage-making and blacksmithing establishment, by George McIlvaine; the post-office, a school-house, and one Methodist Episcopal Church, built in 1849.

CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal Church of Bridgeport.—The pioneer class, around which has grown the present large and prosperous society, was formed in the old Cooper school-house, a stone building still standing nearly half a mile northeast from the village of Bridgeport. The school-house was built in 1832, and no sooner was the building under roof than the eagle eye of the ever-alert itinerant caught a glimpse of it, and saw at once a good position for a gospel battery, and immediately occupied it, and soon gathered enough recruits to hold the position, and appointed as leader of the little band Mr. Jacob Carson. Among the pioneer members of this class are found the names of Rebecca A. Cooper, Mrs. J. C. Sheets, Mary Jones, Samuel Creghead and wife, and several others. A society was formed in 1838 by Rev. E. Stoud.

Ten years later, or when the society was yet in its infancy, differences of opinion arose as to church polity, which for a time seemed to overwhelm the few faithful soldiers of the cross, and the meetings were but slimly attended. During this time Rev. James Long was the pastor, and to his energy, perseverance, and faithfulness, no doubt, the society owes its life. At one time he came to the school-house to hold services and found the building closed, and found also two of his members standing guard at the door, awaiting the coming of the sexton to admit them; but he came not, and the trio knelt down in front of the house, while Mr. Long offered up a fervent prayer to Almighty God for the preservation and life of the little society, and dismissed his small congregation. Here was the beginning of a new era. People began to feel anxious about Sunday preaching, and as the work on this their new charge would not admit of a circuit preacher devoting any portion of his labor to this field on Sunday, the society made arrangements with Jonas Chew to preach for them every alternate Sunday morning for six months.

In 1849 this society agreed with the Methodist Protestant society to hold a series of meetings jointly, and to allow the converts, if any, to join whichever society they preferred, without solicitation on the part of the old members. This relation, like most others of the same nature, did not terminate as happily as desired by some, and the Methodist Episcopal

branch rented Clark's Hall for six months, and subsequently rented a hall of Gideon Beeson, on Main Street, where they worshiped about four years, during which time the little society prospered, and in 1854 commenced building a house of worship, and completed it in June, 1855. At this time Revs. William I. Brooks and J. I. Carson were the preachers on this charge, and a few extra meetings added quite a number of substantial members to the church. This circuit or charge then embraced Paulsboro, Asbury, Bridgeport, Centre Square, Purkintown, Sculltown, Hans' Neck, and Wright's School-House, the circuit preachers supplied the pulpits every alternate Sunday, and the other Sabbaths they were supplied by local talent. In 1856 Paulsboro was made a station, the balance of the circuit remaining intact till 1859 or 1860.

In 1865, Bridgeport and Asbury became a separate charge, with Rev. Levi Larew as pastor, who remained two years, and under whose labors the work prospered and the society increased in numbers.

From 1867 to 1869, Rev. John I. Carson was the pastor in charge, and during his pastorate the church was repaired and the parsonage built, and at the close of the Conference year, 1869, there were one hundred and one members in full connection, thirteen on probation, and a Sunday-school numbering ninety-seven scholars.

In 1882, under the administration of Rev. Mr. Diverty, a debt of sixteen hundred dollars remaining on the parsonage was paid by the society, and in 1883 the church and grounds were beautified at an expense of over two hundred dollars, without any debt remaining upon the church property. The membership of this society in 1883 was one hundred and seventy-five.

The following is a complete list of pastors from 1850 to the present time: 1850, A. K. Sheets and S. S. Post; 1851, A. K. Sheets and J. S. Heisler; 1852–53, —— Mathis and —— Andrews; 1854–55, William A. Brooks and J. I. Carson; 1856, —— Pearson and —— Walters; 1857, —— Pearson and —— Wheeler; 1858, —— Laudenslager and —— Wheeler; 1859, D. McKerdy and J. Vansant; 1860, D. McKerdy and —— Wilcox; 1861–62, —— Hudson and —— Chattin; 1863, —— Someral and —— Tullis; 1864, —— Someral and —— Moore; 1865–66, Levi Larew; 1867–69, John I. Carson; 1870–71, Joseph Ashbrook; 1872, J. H. Stockton; 1873–75, E. C. Hancock; 1876–78, George C. Stanger; 1879–81, L. O. Manchester; 1882–83, James E. Diverty.

The present value of church property is five thousand five hundred dollars. Local Preacher, Jacob Holdcraft; Stewards, Jacob Holdcraft, William Kelly, Freedom Hurff, and Peter Torbert. The present class-leaders, aside from the pastor and local preachers, are James Sparks and Henry Lamb.

The Sunday-school connected with the church is under the superintendence of Lewis Kille, with forty teachers and two hundred and fifty pupils.

Methodist Protestant Church.[1]—Meetings from which originated the Methodist Protestant Church at Bridgeport were held in the old stone school-house, just out of the village, in 1836, '37, '38, and '39, by Rev. John S. Christine, who was assigned to this charge. In 1840 the society formed by the Rev. Christine had become strong and enthusiastic, and in that year built a frame meeting-house in front of what is now, and was then, the old graveyard. The ground on which the church stood is now included in the cemetery lot. The meeting-house was a frame structure, costing one thousand and fifty dollars, and was dedicated by Rev. Thomas H. Stockton, Dec. 29, 1840. The old stone school-house above mentioned was built in 1832, and the first teacher in it was David Holton, and James Clark, of Bridgeport, was one of the pupils.

Original Members.—The following were the members of the class and society up to and including the year 1842: Delilah Cooper, Achsa English, James Clark, Edward Foster, Joseph Richards, Mary Richards, Isaac Richards, Benjamin Salisbury, Ziba Steelman, William Strimple, Emeline Thompson, Eliza Reed, William B. Reed, Charles Wilkinson, Elizabeth Wilkinson, Mary Wilkinson, Hiram Wilkinson, Rebecca Griffis, John Jordan, Isaac Dilks, Elizabeth Dilks, Sarah Walton, John Headley, Hannah Headley, Sarah K. Stanton, John Steelman, Sarah E. Fox, Ellen B. Walton, Theresa Steelman, Eleanor Hendrickson, George Shields, Maria Murphy, Elijah Macaffrey, John P. Sheets, Sr., Catherine Gray, Maria H. Thompson, Winslow Jackson, Benjamin D. Ayres, Emeline Caskey, James W. Platt, Eliza Elkinton, Charles Elkinton, Eliza Davenport, William Davenport, Elizabeth Sheets, Henry Dunk, Aaron Verbeleer, Ann M. Hendrickson, Margaret Sayres, Margaret J. Ayres, Henry Smith, Martha J. Ewing, Joseph Ewing, John R. Sparks, Mary A. Sparks, Elizabeth Richards, Isaac Fox, Leonard Streeter, W. Timmerman, Allen C. Clark, Amos E. Ayres, Amos Sack, Ella Smith, Alvah B. Timmerman, Aaron Pierson, A. F. Burnette, Ann E. Burke, Anna M. Mitchell, Ada Reed, Anna E. Steelman, Anna S. Justus, Ann E. Lamb, Anna J. Ewan, Ann Smith, William Treadway, John B. Gray, William Gray, Charles Steelman, Martha Steelman, Oliver H. Woodoth, John Sweeten, John Jones, John A. English, and Samuel Black.

The first trustees of this society were elected Dec. 1, 1842, and subscribed to an oath before John B. Hilyard, a justice of the peace, that they would bear true allegiance to the United States, the State of New Jersey, and perform the duties of their office to the best of their ability.

In 1853 the society moved their meeting-house from the old graveyard to its present location on Main Street, in the village of Bridgeport, and now it forms the rear of the present church edifice. In 1868

[1] From data furnished by James Clark.

James C. Kirby

the front of the church, twelve by thirty-four feet, as it now appears, with a steeple ninety-four feet high, was built, and the whole house thoroughly renovated and repaired at a cost of three thousand two hundred dollars, and rededicated Oct. 21, 1868, by Rev. T. G. Appleget, assisted by Revs. E. D. Stultz and Joseph Wilson, the pastor in charge.

The pastors have been Rev. Henry Bruce and J. S. Christine, previous to building the church; Rev. E. D. Schoch, 1842; James Moore, 1844; Edwin Herey, 1845; Jacob H. Nichols, 1846; Henry D. Moore, Whitman R. Herey, S. K. Fox, Bartine Twyford, 1847–48; J. Timberman, 1849; Samuel Budd, 1850; T. T. Heiss, 1851; E. D. Schoch, 1852; Thomas W. Smith, John J. Gray, 1853–54; T. K. Witzel, 1855; J. N. Timberman, 1856; Abraham Truitt, 1858; John R. Beck, 1859; T. T. Heiss, 1861; Jacob D. Wilson, 1862; T. K. Witzel, 1865; Ezra B. Lake, 1866–67; Joseph Wilson, 1868–69; William Stokes, William M. H. Smith, Lewis Neal, Thomas Clark, W. B. Vanleer, T. T. Heiss, 1875; —— Shugard, 1876; —— Sanson, —— Barker, Isaac McDowel, 1877–78; Joseph Breckbank, 1879; James W. Laughlin, from 1880 to June, 1882, since which time the society has been supplied occasionally by preachers from other places.

The trustees in 1883 were James Clark, Peter Carey, Charles Jones, and Ethan Middleton; Stewards, James Clark, P. Carey, and E. Middleton. Value of church property, three thousand six hundred dollars. Present membership, thirty.

The Sunday-school connected with this society was organized in 1841, with Isaac Dilks as superintendent, and it is now under the supervision of James Clark, with thirty pupils and teachers.

Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church of Repaupo.[1]—The origin of this society was the outgrowth of a great revival at the old stone meeting-house, under the ministrations of Rev. John Walker and Rev. —— Stephens, in 1833. Previous to this there had been meetings held occasionally under a big oak-tree near the school-house, by John Code and Felix Fisler, but up to this time no society was formed. "Father Walker," as he was called, organized a class at the school-house with the members of the neighborhood, consisting of Nathan Fawcett (leader), Lydia Fawcett, Thomas Derrickson, Louisa Derrickson, David Blizzard, Catharine Blizzard, Job Key, Ann Key, Ann Homan, Sarah Key, Sarah Helms, John Lock, Mary Lock. Soon after the class was formed, a number of persons who had neglected to seek pardon at the stone meeting-house expressed a desire to have another opportunity to do so, when the local preachers, Thomas Davidson, Jesse Mullen, and Samuel B. Derrickson, came over from Paulsboro and Clarksboro and started a meeting. There was a large increase in the membership as the result of the meeting, and this place then became a preaching appointment, the services of circuit ministers being had on Wednesday evening every two weeks, and local preachers every Sunday morning.

In 1842 a Sunday-school was organized, with Nathan Fawcett, superintendent.

In the spring of 1843 a great revival broke out, when the power of God was overwhelming, and some lay for days, at intervals praising Him.

In 1849 a church was built, during the pastorate of A. K. Street. It is a frame building, and it was dedicated by Rev. David W. Bartine. The money was all secured by previous subscriptions and subscriptions on dedication-day. There was preaching then at the church every alternate Sunday afternoon by circuit preachers, local preachers every other alternate Sunday. The circuit was broken up, and Asbury became a charge with Bridgeport, and preaching service was held every Sunday afternoon, and has remained so, with the exception of two years, 1873–74, when Asbury was supplied by the elder E. H. Stokes.

The membership is now sixty, with a Sunday-school of ninety scholars, teachers, and officers. James E. Diverty is the present pastor; Wm. Helms, superintendent. The church property is valued at two thousand dollars.

The society has had for preachers since it was organized John Walker, Thomas G. Stewart, J. K. Shaw, Robert Lutton, Edward Stout, Jos. Atwood, Noah Edwards, S. Y. Monroe, Mulford Day, James Long, Henry B. Beegle, Rev. Gaskill, Andrew Matthews, John I. Carson (two periods), Jacob Loudenslager, Samuel Wheeler, Jos. Chattin, Julius Wilcox, Dickerson Moore, Levi Larue, David McCurdy, James Vansant, Samuel Hudson, Rev. Pierson, Wm. Lillie, Wm. Barlow, Enoch Shinn, E. C. Hancock, George C. Stanger, Enoch Green, L. O. Manchester, and others.

[1] By Isaac Derrickson.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JAMES C. KIRBY.

Caleb Kirby, the grandfather of James C., was a native of Salem County, and from thence removed to Gloucester County, where he purchased a farm in Woolwich (now Logan) township. His children were John, Martha, Meribee, Abigail, and Beulah. His only son, John, adopted the pursuits of his father, and, having located in Logan township, married Miss Beulah, daughter of James Clark, of Woolwich township, to whom were born children,—Caleb, John, Joseph, Loring, Elizabeth (Mrs. Richards), Beulah (Mrs. Ford), and two who are deceased, Charles and Sarah. The death of Mr. Kirby occurred in 1881, in his eighty-ninth year. His son, James C., was born Dec. 6, 1815, in Logan township. Such advantages as the common school of the neighbor-

hood afforded were supplemented by more thorough instruction at Swedesboro, after which a year or more was spent in teaching. He then turned his attention to farming, having for a period of years rented a farm. He was married in 1841 to Miss Sarah, daughter of John Pierson, of Battentown, in the same county. Their children are Anna Margaret, wife of Samuel B. Gaskell, of Logan township, and a son, John, who is associated with his father in the cultivation of his land. In 1868, Mr. Kirby purchased his present productive farm, and is principally engaged in the raising of produce for the Philadelphia market, his facilities of shipment being exceptionally convenient. His political principles were formerly in harmony with the platform of the Whig party, but a change of views later made him a pronounced Democrat. Though the recipient of one or more minor offices, he has invariably been indifferent to such honors. He is a director of the Swedesboro National Bank, and otherwise identified with the active business interests of the township. Mr. Kirby is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and one of the vestrymen of the church of that denomination at Swedesboro.

GEORGE S. SHARP.

The Sharp family from which George S. traces his descent are of English extraction. His grandfather was a successful landlord in Salem County, N. J. He was united in marriage to a Miss Christman, and had children,—Jacob, James, Thomas, Joseph, Sarah, and Mary Ann (Mrs. James Thompson). Jacob was born in Salem County, and married Rosanna, daughter of George Sheets, of Bridgeport, Gloucester Co. Their children were ten in number, as follows: Amanda (Mrs. Joseph Kidd), John, Eliza (Mrs. Samuel Stanger), Sarah (Mrs. Charles E. Lodge), Charles, George S., Hugh C., Thompson, Hannah Frances (Mrs. Charles Hendrickson), and Henry. Mr. Sharp during his active lifetime was both a carpenter and a farmer, but, having retired from these avocations, now resides in Bridgeport. His son, George S., was born March 6, 1836, in West Philadelphia, Pa., and when two years of age removed to Logan township, Gloucester Co., where he has since resided. He early engaged in active labor, meanwhile improving such opportunities for education as occurred during the winter months until his majority was attained, when he embarked in the raising of produce on shares, and continued thus employed for seven years. He was in the fall of 1860 married to Miss Beulah L., daughter of Jonathan Bennett and Hannah Lippincott, of Asbury, N. J. Mr. Bennett had been previously married to Miss Mary Davis, and was the parent of fourteen children, three of whom were by the first marriage. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Sharp are Charles Edward, Ellen B. (who has been since her eighteenth year engaged in teaching), Katie H., Howard R., and one, Franklin B., who died in infancy. During the year 1867, Mr. Sharp purchased his present home in Logan township, and has since been actively interested in the raising of general produce and other farm labor. By discretion and close application to business he has in a comparatively few years acquired a competency, and enjoys a deservedly high reputation as a successful grower of sweet potatoes, which he makes a specialty. The market for his produce is principally found in Philadelphia. In local politics Mr. Sharp has been somewhat active as a Republican, but has invariably refused to accept office. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Bridgeport, as is also Mrs. Sharp.

CHAPTER XLV.

TOWNSHIP OF MANTUA.[1]

Geographical and Descriptive.—Mantua was taken from Greenwich and organized into a separate township in 1853, and took its name from the creek which forms its northeastern boundary. It contains an area of ten thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven acres, among which is some of the best land in the county. It is very productive in market garden-truck, and being centrally located on the West Jersey Railroad, enjoys good facilities for shipping vegetables and small fruits.

The township is bounded on the northeast by West Deptford, Deptford, and Washington townships, on the southeast by Clayton township, on the south and southeast by Harrison township, and on the northwest by East Greenwich township.

Mantua is watered by the numerous branches and small lakes of the head-waters of Mantua Creek. The West Jersey Railroad crosses the east part of the township, running near Barnsboro and near the grounds of the "Pitman Grove Camp-Meeting Association."

Pioneer Settlers.—Just who was the pioneer settler of what is now Mantua township is not definitely known. However, the territory embraced quite a number of settlers previous to the middle of the last century, among whom was John Driver, who took up what was for a long time known as the "Driver tract," and which is still spoken of as such.

This tract was taken up in 1740, and lies on the northeast side of the village of Barnsboro. After Driver's death the plantation was sold to Samuel P. Tice. Tice sold a portion of the plantation to West Jessup, reserving the Driver homestead for himself. At the death of Tice his property was left to his widow, his son, and John T. Ogden, an adopted son,

[1] By W. H. Shaw.

George S Shaw

the latter of whom now owns the old Samuel P. Tice homestead, and is one of Mantua's honored citizens.

Josiah Heritage was another of the pioneers of this township. In the early part of the last century he located a tract of several hundred acres along Mantua Creek, east of what is now Barnsboro village.

Timothy Young was a part owner with Heritage, and in time became possessed of most of the tract. Sharp's daughter married William Sharp, who in turn became the owner of what was for many years known as the Young tract.

The Young tract lay along the road from what is now Barnsboro to the railroad station, and it is owned by West Jessup.

The Israel Heritage tract lay a little northwest from Barnsboro, and was subsequently sold to William Early, who sold to Allen Moore, and it is now owned by Samuel Pierson.

Elisha Chew was one of the pioneers of Mantua, and owned a large tract, extending along the road from Mantua to Bee's Corners. The Chews, like the Heritages, were as numerous in pioneer days as at the present day, and probably more so, according to the population of the two periods.

David Eldridge was the owner of a large plantation, which was subsequently owned by Nathaniel Chew. This included that valuable piece of land known as the Marl Hole property.

The John Conley tract lay between the old Chew tract and what is now Pitman Grove, and included that property, or a portion of it. It was afterwards owned by James Matlack, who, by the way, became a large land-holder in this township. A portion of this large tract is now owned by —— Kerns, Dr. Clark, of Woodbury, and George C. Allen.

Adjoining the Matlack, McElwaine, and Skinner tract was the tract of Presmul Dilks' property, now owned by John Lamb.

Adjoining the above is the Skinner tract, surrounded by the McElwaine, Matlack or Conley, Carpenter, Skinner, and Becket farms, and now owned by Ferry Wood and Thomas Lavin.

The old homestead, or first portion of the old Conley tract, is now owned by Nathaniel Chew Turner.

The old John Jessup tract was subsequently divided into several farms, and bounded on the south by the Jefferson road, then by Gooding Somers' farm, the lands of John Gaunt, John Sharp, Josiah Allen, Benjamin H. Lodge, Aaron Paul, Henry C. Bendler, Joseph Sweeten, Isaac F. Dilks, and Pancoast Roberts. It is now owned by West Jessup. He also owns a tract of land running from Barnsboro to Brady's mill-pond, along the Mullica Hill turnpike.

The William Skinner tract joins Samuel Lodge, David Eldridge, Thomas Bee, John Driver, and others, and is now owned by Aaron Paul, son-in-law of John Crane.

The old William Stewart tract joins the property of Aaron Paul, Thomas Bee, W. Jessup, and property of the Dilks heirs, and it is now owned by Henry C. Bendler.

The old Dilks tract joins the lands of H. C. Bendler, Tomas Bee, and the Joseph Hannold tract.

The Joseph Hannold tract lay on the northeast side of what is now the Mantua and Barnsboro turnpike, and joined the Dilks, Job K. Chew, and Driver tracts.

In the west part of what is now Mantua township was Amos Eastlack, one of the pioneers. His plantation lay along the northwest side of the Mullica Hill turnpike, from the Mantua Creek southwest for half a mile.

Thomas Carpenter was another pioneer of this locality. His tract lay on the south side of the village of Mantua, on the east side of the turnpike.

Archibald Moffett located about six hundred acres of land on the east side of Mantua village as early as 1750, and built the stone house now standing on northeast side of the Barnsboro turnpike.

Joshua Cozzens' tract, adjoining Amos Eastlack tract, and farther down the Mantua Creek, is now owned by James Gardner.

The James Jessup tract, southwest of Mantua village, containing two hundred acres, is now owned by Joseph Jessup. On this tract is the Jessup grist-mill, built in 1818 by James Jessup, and owned by his son Joseph, who is now eighty-one years of age.

The John C. Eastlack farm comes next, and contains ninety-five acres. This joins the Amos Eastlack and Joseph Jessup tracts, southwest from the village of Mantua.

The next two farms are those of Girard Wood, one hundred and thirty-five acres, and Josiah C. Allen, one hundred and fifty acres.

West Jessup is the largest land-owner in this township. Besides those already named are the following: The old Moffett plantation, the John W. Jessup, Cooper Jessup, Lewis Jessup, and several others, each containing from forty to two hundred acres.

CIVIL ORGANIZATION.

First Town-Meeting.—Minutes and proceedings of the first annual town-meeting of the inhabitants of the township of Mantua, in the county of Gloucester, held at the Union school-house, Carpenter's Landing, March 9, 1853. Dr. John M. Sickler was chosen moderator, and Hugh A. Long, clerk for the day. The following is a list of the names of persons elected to office for the ensuing year:

Town Clerk, Hugh A. Long; Assessor, James B. Albertson; Collector, William Beckett; Commissioners of Appeal, Andrew S. Chew, Alexander R. Long, Lewis V. Atkinson; Chosen Freeholders, John Daniels, John Gaunt; Surveyors of Highways, Alexander R. Long, Isaac C. Dilks; Overseer of Poor and Constable, Joseph R. Norris; Township Committee, John Haines, Elijah Chew, Allen Moore, Isaac C. Dilks, John Crane; Judge of Election, Charles Ballinger; School Superintendent, John Daniels; Overseers of Highways, Asher Turner, Jacob Batten; Pound-Keepers, John Y. Madara, Daten L. Chew; Pound-Keeper for the Village, Franklin Denn.

"*Resolved*, That the township of Mantua raise One hundred dollars for Schooling purposes, and the System of maintaining our roads to be

done by labour. The Committee are authorized to borrow any sum of money not exceeding One hundred and fifty dollars for immediate township purposes. The Committee are also authorized to impower the Assessor how much tax are to be raised for township purposes, and he to raise it by assessment. The next general election will be held at the Union School-house, at Carpenter's Landing, and the next annual town-meeting will be held at the School-House in Barnsboro.

"A true Copy. HUGH A. LONG, *Clerk.*"

The following is a complete list of township clerks, assessors, collectors, chosen freeholders, and township committee men from 1854 to 1883, inclusive:

TOWN CLERKS.

1854. Hugh A. Long.
1855–57. Samuel D. Lodge.
1858–59. William S. Danford.
1860–62. William C. Long.
1863–65. Benjamin F. Sweeten.
1866–70. Benjamin H. Lodge.
1871. Joseph A. Daniels.
1872–74. William A. Morgan.
1875–77. Benjamin A. Carson.
1878–82. Thomas C. Dilks, Jr.
1883. Charles H. Ferris.

ASSESSORS.

1854–56, 1866–68. John Haines.
1857–59. Jesse C. Chew.
1860–62. Charles Ballinger.
1863–65. William C. Long.
1869–71. Jacob S. Bendler.
1872–74. Hugh A. Long.
1875–79, 1883. John Daniels.
1880–82. Benjamin A. Carson.

COLLECTORS.

1854. William Beckett.
1855. George C. Clark.
1856–58, 1863–64, 1866. E. C. Pancoast.
1859–61. Allen S. Morgan.
1862. John S. Somers.
1865. Amos Gaunt.
1867–69. F. Smith Parker.
1870–72. Lewis V. Atkinson.
1873. Samuel T. Sooy.
1876–78. George C. Dilks.
1879–83. Samuel D. Lodge.

CHOSEN FREEHOLDERS.

1854. John Daniels.
John Gaunt.
1855–56. John Gaunt.
Allen Moore.
1857. Jeptha Abbott.
Allen Moore.
1858. Samuel P. Tice.
John Haines.
1859–60. John Haines.
John R. Sickler.
1861–62. John R. Sickler.
John T. Madara.
1863. John T. Madara.
Thomas Reeve.
1864–65. Thomas Reeve.
I. C. Dilks.
1866. I. C. Dilks.
William C. Long.
1867–68. W. C. Long.
Lewis V. Atkinson.
1869. L. V. Atkinson.
John R. Sickler.
1870. John R. Sickler.
Amos Gaunt.
1871. John R. Sickler.
I. C. Dilks.
1872–73. I. C. Dilks.
Allen S. Morgan.
1874. Oliver C. Boody.
A. S. Morgan.
1875. O. C. Body.
Nimrod Woolsey, Sr.
1876. O. C. Boody.
Franklin Denn.
1877. R. J. Hurff.
Franklin Denn.
1878. F. Denn.
John T. Ogden.
1879. Isaac Newton.
Jacob Ballinger.
1880. George W. Grier.
Jacob Ballinger.
1881–82. G. W. Grier.
I. Cooper Dilks.
Paschal M. Hewlings.

TOWNSHIP COMMITTEE.

1854.—William Haines, Isaac C. Dilks, John Moore, John Crane, Isaac J. Newkirk.
1855.—John Gaunt, Joseph Sweeten, Daniel R. Ackley, John T. Bower, Allen S. Morgan.
1856–57.—William D. Richards, Joseph Sweeten, Daniel R. Ackley, Allen S. Morgan, J. T. Bower.
1858.—Mark Heritage, A. S. Morgan, Samuel D. Lodge, W. D. Richards, John S. Somers.
1859–61.—Elijah Chew, William Haines, Aaron M. Wilkins, John S. Somers, Mark Heritage.
1862.—A. M. Wilkins, Franklin Denn, Thomas Reeve, Josiah C. Allen, Elijah Chew.
1863–64.—Elijah Chew, John Crane, John Haines, Samuel F. Madara, Franklin Denn.
1865.—John Haines, Allen Moore, A. S. Morgan, Lewis V. Atkinson, Samuel D. Lodge.
1866.—John Haines, Nathaniel W. Chew, L. V. Atkinson, S. D. Lodge, Allen Moore.
1867–68.—S. D. Lodge, N. W. Chew, E. C. Pancoast, Andrew P. Glandon, Benjamin Vanderslice.
1869.—W. C. Long, S. D. Lodge, N. W. Chew, E. C. Pancoast, B. Vanderslice.
1870.—W. C. Long, B. Vanderslice, F. Smith Parker, John D. Shute, John D. Turner.
1871.—John Haines, F. S. Parker, W. C. Long, J. D. Turner, J. D. Shute.
1873–74.—George W. Grier, Benjamin H. Lodge, L. V. Atkinson, Eustice Eggie, Leonard Chew.
1875.—L. V. Atkinson, L. Chew, Samuel D. Lodge, Jesse L. Eldridge, George C. Dilks.
1876.—J. L. Eldridge, Samuel D. Lodge, William C. Long, John D. Price, Randall J. Hurff.
1877.—F. S. Parker, S. D. Lodge, W. C. Long, J. D. Price, Henry C. Bendler.
1878.—F. S. Parker, J. Leo Eldridge, J. D. Price, H. C. Bendler, Jacob Ballinger.
1879.—F. S. Parker, H. C. Bendler, William A. Allen.
1880.—W. A. Allen, John Colbert, William Middleton.
1881–82.—W. Middleton Samuel T. Sooy, Daniel C. Chew.
1883.—S. T. Sooy, B. H. Lodge, John H. Sharp.

Settlement of Township Accounts.—In February, 1881, a portion of the west end of the township was detached for the purpose of forming the township of East Greenwich, which necessitated a settlement of accounts between this and the new township. The township committees of the two townships, Mantua and East Greenwich, met April 11, 1881, at the hotel of Isaac Newton, in the village of Mantua, for settlement,—S. T. Sooy, William Middleton, and Daniel C. Chew for Mantua, and David B. Gill, John A. Loudenslager, and Job S. Haines for East Greenwich. The meeting was organized by electing William Middleton as chairman of the joint committee, and the appointment of T. C. Dilks and W. H. Brown, clerks of their respective townships, secretaries of the meeting. The act of division of the township and organization of East Greenwich was read.

"On motion of David B. Gill, the figures $838,415, for Mantua, and $130,426, for East Greenwich, for our basis of settlement, making a total of $968,841.

"On motion of S. T. Sooy, that Mantua township's percentage be eighty-six and one-half per cent., and the percentage of East Greenwich be thirteen and one-half per cent.

"On motion of S. T. Sooy, that we take town-meeting as our time of division (being the 8th day of March, A.D. 1881) of all liabilities and resources.

"On motion of Job S. Haines, that Mantua township shall have $1041.22 as their portion of tax warrant, and East Greenwich shall have $162 50.

"On motion of D. B. Gill, that $611.50, the cash in hand, shall remain in Mantua township, and $95.45 shall be paid to treasurer of East Greenwich.

"On motion of D. B. Gill, that the report be signed and filed by the clerks of each township.

"On motion of D. B. Gill, we adjourn.

"THOMAS C. DILKS,
"WILLIAM H. BROWN,
"*Secretaries.*"

VILLAGES.

Mantua.—This thriving little town is situated on the northeast border of the township, on an elevated bluff overlooking the Mantua Creek, from which the

town derives its name, and is also at the head of navigation on the Mantua Creek. The town is also on the line of Woodbury and Mullica Hill turnpike, and is also the northwestern terminus of the Mantua and Glassboro turnpike.

The town stands upon the Thomas Campbell, Benjamin Allen, Martin Turner, Amos Eastlack, and Archibald Moffett tracts. Morgan's carriage manufactory is on the northwest side of the Moffett tract, and the Methodist Episcopal Church and district school-house stand on what was the Martin Turner tract, while the balance of the village is on the other tracts named.

As late as 1812 there were but sixteen dwellings in what is now Mantua village, owned by the following-named persons: John Heritage, Samuel Barber, George Cozzens, Samuel Van Leer, Robert Wallace, Gilbert Ashcroft, Andrew Winsey, Isaac Collins, Rev. Moses Crane, Abram Park, John Ashcroft, Amos Eastlack, John Tonkin, William C. Tonkin.

In 1812 the Tonkin brothers, John and William, owned the large frame house now standing in the forks of the turnpikes, fronting the toll-house. It was then kept as a tavern by Mrs. Taylor, a widow woman and housekeeper for the Tonkin brothers. Although she was their housekeeper, she was also the landlady, as the house was kept in her name for several years. William C. Tonkin married the daughter of Mrs. Taylor, and after Mrs. Taylor's death William kept the tavern for many years. He was also the pioneer postmaster at Mantua. As was the custom in pioneer days, the post-office was kept in the old tavern. It was no doubt quite a convenience for those in the habit of taking their "grog," as spirituous liquors were then called, as they could obtain both mail matter and grog at the same time. After the Tonkin brothers, a Mr. Allen kept the old tavern for a few years, when the building was converted into a private dwelling.

The Tonkin brothers were also among the early merchants of Mantua. The old frame store-house stood in front of the tavern, down nearer the forks of the turnpike. The old building was subsequently moved across the Mullica Hill road and converted into a dwelling.

Previous to the opening of a store by the Tonkin brothers, there was a store kept by Richard Clark as early as 1825, on the site now occupied by the store of Harry Bradshaw. Joseph C. Gill and a Mr. Lodge had a store in 1830 where now stands the store of John Trunear.

The pioneer blacksmith of Mantua was Samuel Archer, who located here in 1815. His shop stood between what is now corner of Main and Union Streets and the Tonkin tavern. John Curry and Edward Pancoast were successors of Archer and of each other in the blacksmith business.

Robert Wallace was the pioneer wheelwright. His shop was near Archer's blacksmith-shop. Others in the same line, but later in years, were Benjamin Wood and Casamajor Pancoast.

John Ashcroft was the village shoemaker in 1820, and Thomas West was the knight of the "goose and shears." James S. Porch also made "fits" for the outer man in later years.

The pioneer carriage-maker at this place was J. C. Sparks, whose shop stood on the site now occupied by the residence of James Gardner. He subsequently built the shop now occupied by John Pinskey.

After the death of Mr. Sparks his son, Thomas T. Sparks, carried on the carriage-making business for a few years, when he sold out to Pinskey.

Allen S. Morgan commenced a general blacksmith and wheelwright business in 1848, in the shop now occupied by Franklin Denn, corner of Glassboro pike and Morgan Avenue. He carried on the business there till 1877, when he built his present carriage manufactory, corner of Morgan Avenue, Union Street, and Mantua Avenue, where he manufactures all kinds of light carriages and sleighs, employing ten men. His shop is the largest building in Mantua, and is one of the most thoroughly equipped for the business of any in the county. It is in size thirty-six by eighty feet, three stories high, with basement thirty-six by eighty feet. When he removed to his new place of business, in 1877, he sold his old shop to Franklin Denn, who still carries on general blacksmithing at that place.

Mr. Morgan was born in Barnsboro, N. J., Feb. 14, 1824, and at seventeen years of age was bound to the service of Josiah C. Sparks, of whom he learned the trade of carriage-making. After serving his time as an apprentice, he worked two years as a journeyman, and then commenced business for himself, and now enjoys a State reputation as a first-class carriage-maker.

The steam planing-mill near the creek was built by Samuel T. Sooy, and it is now owned by George Dickinson.

Jacob L. Stratton established the foundry business at Mantua in 1860, when he built the blacksmith-shop now occupied by Charles H. Ferris, where he remained until May, 1881, when he removed to his present place of business, corner of Broadway and Union Street, where he makes all kinds of small castings. In connection with the foundry is a small machine-shop, in which all kinds of farm machinery are repaired. The firm-name of the concern is Jacob L. Stratton & Son, who make a specialty in the manufacture of the celebrated "Cast-Iron Diamond Steel-Pointed Mill-Picks."

The Mantua canning establishment was built in 1880, by John Colbert, on Centre Street, where he is packing hundreds of thousands of cans of fruit each season.

The Mantua Steam Grist-Mill, located on Broadway, was built in 1881, by Henry Lippee, the present proprietor. The extensive coal- and lumber-yards at Mantua are owned and conducted by Job Scott.

There is probably a greater number of sexagenarians in Mantua village than in any other town of the same population in Gloucester County. Of such we give the names of a few, as follows: Ann Hendrickson, aged 88; Dr. John R. Sickler, 83; Mary Dilks, 79; Amanda Lodge, 78; John C. Eastlack, 75; Thomas C. Dilks, 64; Sarah Long, 90; Rebecca Bradshaw, 73; Keziah Turner, 74; Mrs. Lydia Bower, 76; Mrs. John C. Eastlack, 72; George Kugler, 65; Mrs. George Kugler, 65; Joseph Cooper, 73; Mr. Carry, 70; Mrs. Carry, 65; George W. Brown, 63; Mrs. G. W. Brown, 63; Andrew Sweeten, 63; Elizabeth Barnard, 75; Mr. A. Dilks, 60 years.

In 1883 there were in the village four general stores, one hotel, one canning-factory, one harness-shop, one light-carriage factory, one wheelwright-shop, four general blacksmith-shops, foundry and machine-shop, planing-mill, coal- and lumber-yard, and the usual number of small shops in a town of this size. There is also one Methodist Episcopal Church and one school-house.

SOCIETIES.

Concordia Lodge, No. 39, K. of P.,[1] was instituted Feb. 1, 1870, in the Masonic Hall at Mantua, N. J., by Grand Chancellor James H. Pierson, assisted by members of Mariola Lodge, No. 9, of Woodbury. The charter members were J. Cooper Dilks, Merriel T. Park, Samuel P. Ferris, Charles Keen, John R. Sickler, Thomas J. Heritage, William C. Long, Asher Turner, Allen S. Morgan, and Eustace Eggie. The first officers of the lodge were: V. P., John R. Sickler; W. C., Thomas J. Heritage; V. C., Merril T. Parks; R. S., William C. Long; F. S., Asher Turner; W. B., Allen S. Morgan; W. G., J. Cooper Dilks; I. S., Samuel P. Ferris; O. S., Eustace Eggie.

Since the organization of the lodge the title name of the officers has been changed, as will appear in the following list of officers for September, 1883: P. C., Paul S. Heritage; C. C., J. Cooper Dilks; V. C., J. Leo Eldridge; P., Joseph T. Sickler; M. of E., Eustace Eggie; M. of F., Merrill T. Parks; K. of R. and S., William C. Long; M. at A., John Matson; I. G., Louis Boettcher; O. G., Jacob F. Beckett.

Barnsboro is a small village, located near the centre of the township, on a gravelly ridge of land sufficiently elevated to give one an extended view in almost every direction. It is also on the line of the Mantua and Glassboro turnpike, and at the intersection of four other roads. It is one mile distant from Barnsboro Station, on the West Jersey Railroad, and is surrounded by a productive agricultural district.

The town derived its name from John Barnes, who built the middle or original part of the present tavern, and probably one of the additions, as early as 1767. This quaint old tavern has been occupied as a place of entertainment for at least one hundred and sixteen years continuously. The original or middle part was built of cedar logs, about twelve by sixteen inches square, and they are in as good a state of preservation as when first laid up. The original old fireplace and jambs are intact, and as ready to receive eight-feet wood as when first built. Which of the additions was built first no one now living can tell, as either antedates the birth of the oldest inhabitant of Barnsboro. The present proprietor and genial landlord is J. F. Talman.

The pioneer store-keeper in Barnsboro was Swayne Blundridge. The store building stood on the site now occupied by Kirkbride's store, and the present store building stood in rear of it, and was for many years occupied as a place for storing heavy groceries. The old store building was subsequently removed, and it is now occupied as a wheelwright-shop.

The pioneer blacksmith at this place was Allen Sharp. His shop stood on the site of the present residence of Mary Ann Chew, on the corner opposite the hotel.

The pioneer postmaster at this place was Charles Ballinger, who was appointed in 1852. He was succeeded in 1860 by John Crane, who was succeeded in 1866 by Charles F. Moffett, and in 1870 the present postmaster, David Kirkbride, was appointed. He is also one of the village merchants.

The store now occupied by Clement A. Ware was built in 1839 by James Jessup for Andrew Weatherbee.

The pioneer shoemaker was Mark Murphy, who located here in 1843, in a large house below the Methodist Episcopal Church. The present shoemaker is John Crane, whose shop is on the Elmer road. Mr. Crane was born in this township May 19, 1819, and when seventeen years of age went to learn the trade of a shoemaker with Samuel Lock, of Mantua village, and graduated in 1840. He then worked at his trade in Mantua for nine years, when he moved to Creesville, where he was engaged in the mercantile business for four years, and in 1853 moved to Barnsboro, where he has since resided. His first five years at this place were occupied in merchandising, when he sold his store property and engaged again in the manufacture of boots and shoes, in which business he still continues. He was married, March 25, 1841, to Elizabeth A. T. Allen, of Mantua, who has borne him nine children, six of whom are living. He has been honored many times by his townsmen, as can be seen by reference to the civil list.

There is at present in the village one church, one school-house, two stores, one hotel, one blacksmith (Clement Tomlin), one wheelwright (Isaac Bowen), one shoe-shop (John Crane).

The town of Barnsboro is surrounded by the farms of Joseph Hannold, Henry C. Bendler, West Jessup, Pancoast Roberts, and James A. Clark.

[1] By William C. Long.

CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal, of Mantua Village.—Religious services were at what is now Mantua village as early as 1800, and the first class was formed in 1805. Just who the leader or leaders were at that time is not positively known, but probably Abram Park and Nathan Chew, as these two veterans of Methodism were the class-leaders in 1815. Among the pioneer members of the class are found the names of Nathaniel Chew, Sarah Chew, Nathaniel Chew, Jr., Andrew S. Chew and wife, Elijah Chew, Elisha Chew, Nathan Chew, Abram Park, John Heritage, Amos Eastlack, Rachel Eastlack, Keziah Ashcroft, Richard Richards, Mary Richards, Cyrus Richards, Anna Richards, James Dilks, Martha Dilks, William C. Dilks and wife, and since 1828, John C. Eastlack, Thomas Davidson and wife, and David Chew. The Chews were quite an extensive family, living and owning lands for miles along the banks of Mantua Creek. David Chew, above named, was one of those good Christian pioneers who became widely known for his eccentricities, and of whom many laughable anecdotes might be told did time and space permit.

The pioneer meetings were held first in private houses, barns, and groves. Amos Eastlack's house was the "Methodist tavern," as it was sometimes called on account of his house being headquarters for Methodist preachers and laymen. In 1804 the old school-house at Mantua was built, when that became the preaching-place. William C. Dilks was the local preacher, and well did he fill the office assigned him, ever alert, watching opportunities where he might sow the good seed, and filling the gaps between circuit preachers.

Meetings were continued in the school-house until the building of the first church edifice at Mantua, in 1815 or 1816, when the following-named persons were elected trustees: Amos Eastlack, John Heritage, James Dilks, Abram Park, William Tatum, Thomas Carpenter. What is now Mantua was at that time, and for many years prior and subsequent, known as Carpenter's Landing, named in honor of Mr. Carpenter, who owned the dock at that place. The first three named were the pioneer stewards of the Mantua Church.

The present church was built in 1839 or 1840, and cost three thousand dollars. The lot was purchased from —— Tonkin and John Room. The old house that stood on the church lot was moved across the road and occupied for several years by Rev. Moses Crane, a local preacher, who for many years did efficient service for his Master, and finally received the reward of the faithful.

Among the preachers who have served these people the following are remembered by John C. Eastlack, of Mantua, from whom we obtained the notes for this brief sketch, he having been connected with this society for over sixty years, and one of the official board for three-quarters of that time:

Revs. John Walker, Thomas Fidler, Peter Van Nest, David Bartine, Sr., William Loomis, and, in 1829, Jacob Gruber, and Joseph Iliff, Thomas G. Steward, William Williams, Richard Petherbridge, George F. Brown, Edward Stout, Benjamin Reed, George Jennings, John Fort, Walter Burroughs, James Long (two terms), James Tucker, Daniel Adams, Hamilton Norris, —— Herr, Dickinson Moore, William W. Christine, and Lewis M. Atkinson, the present pastor.

The present membership is one hundred and seventy, and value of church property, four thousand dollars. The trustees for 1883 were Eustice Eggie, A. G. Holdcraft, Thomas C. Dilks, Jr., D. Cooper Cattell, Charles Ferris, —— Pigeon, and William C. Long; Stewards, D. C. Cattell, T. C. Dilks, Jr., John Shute, A. G. Holdcraft, Henry Leppee, Charles Moffitt, and Pancoast Roberts. Barnsboro is connected with the Mantua charge.

The present Sunday-school superintendent is T. C. Dilks, Jr., with eighty-five pupils.

Barnsboro Methodist Episcopal Church.—Barnsboro was one of the appointments of the pioneer itinerants. They held their meetings in the school-house on the Elmer road, and from there transferred their appointment to the school-house in the village, when that institution was erected. The pioneer class-leader at this place was Samuel P. Tice, who was appointed in 1851. Among the members at that time are remembered by John Crane, from whom data for this sketch was obtained: Isaac Moffit, Mary A. Moffit, Matilda Forcer, William Moffit, Nathan W. Chew, Louisa Moffitt, Lizzie Moffitt, John D. Price, George C. Clark, Hope Price, Elijah Chew and wife, Charles Shreve, Sarah Ann Shreve, Isaac Bowers and wife, Henry Savage and wife, John Crane, and Elizabeth A. T. Crane. The preacher at that time was Rev. John Loudenslager.

The present church edifice was built in 1869, and dedicated September 6th of that year by Rev. Charles Whitecar, and cost two thousand five hundred dollars.

Among the preachers who have served this society since the building of the church, the following are remembered: Revs. Durell, Hitchins, Tucker, Williams, Adams, Snyder, Durell, Herr, Norris, Hudson, Christian, Moore, and L. M. Atkinson, the present pastor.

The present membership is forty-five. Value of church property, two thousand five hundred dollars.

The trustees in 1883 were John Crane, George K. Chew, P. Roberts, Benjamin Allen, and Paschal M. Hewlings; Stewards, Charles F. Moffiitt and P. M. Hewlings; Local Preachers, Arthur Downer and John Hand.

The Sunday-school connected with this church was organized in 1851, with John Crane as superintendent. The present superintendent is William C. Stewart, with sixty pupils.

In the Driver burying-ground, near the village of

Barnsboro, may be found the following inscriptions:

John Driver, died May 28, 1851, aged 73 years.
Sarah Driver, died Sept. 3, 1824, aged 43 years.
Samuel Driver, died March 17, 1806, aged 49 years.
Keziah Driver, died Jan. 11, 1825, aged 65 years.
Thomas English, died in 1836, aged 78 years.
John Driver, died March 14, 1798, aged 75 years.
Moses Wells, died June 16, 1840, aged 67 years.

Methodist Protestant Church at Barnsboro.—The Methodist Protestant society at Barnsboro and vicinity was organized in 1829, with the following-named members: Rebecca Danford, David B. Schoch, Ann Schoch, Hannah Ackley, Rachel Hutchinson, James H. Hutchinson, Sr., Samuel F. Madara, Abigail Chew, Rachel Kates, Mary Brown, Sarah Schoch, Thomas D. Clark, Harriet Shreeve, Elias Brown, Ellen Brown, Jesse S. Chew, William S. Danford, Sarah J. Sharp, Elisha Pancoast, Mary Hurff, Daniel Ackley, and Patience Madara.

From 1829 to 1852 meetings were held in private houses, school-houses, and barns. In the latter year the society built a house of worship on the Elmer road, nearly half a mile south from the village of Barnsboro, and in 1877 the church was rebuilt. In 1863, Westville, in the northwest corner of Deptford township, where a small frame church had been built by the Presbyterians, and subsequently purchased by Mr. Thackara for the Methodist Protestant society, was added to the Barnsboro charge. The Methodist Protestant society also own a parsonage on the lot west of and adjoining the toll-house at Barnsboro. The whole property, two churches and parsonage, is valued at four thousand dollars. The present membership (September, 1883) is seventy.

The Sunday-school connected with this society is under the supervision of George W. Morey, and has enrolled sixty-five pupils.

The preachers that have served this society are Revs. —— Stevens, James Connelly, James Brindel, McDonald F. Peirson, T. Cheasman, H. R. Harrold, —— Higgins, W. Wallace, H. Bruce, A. McCall, Ed. Schoch, J. Timberman, J. A. Nichols, N. Stokely, T. T. Heiss (three terms), S. Budd, J. J. Gray, T. H. Colhouer, John Clark, J. R. Beck, William Sharp, E. D. Stultz, William Van Lear, John M. Watson, J. Shepherd, George S. Robinson, and R. M. Waples, the present pastor.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

SAMUEL T. SOOY.

The Sooy family trace their descent from English ancestry, though the traditions of the family have not been preserved. John, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Tuckerton, Burlington Co., N. J., where during his early life he resided. He then removed to Pedricktown, Salem Co., N. J., where he was a sailor and, at a later period, a farmer. He married Miss Ann Tomlin, of Harrison township, Gloucester Co., to whom were born children, James and Samuel T., the first having died in infancy. Samuel T. was born Dec. 11, 1819, in Pedricktown, Upper Penn's Neck township, Salem Co., where the years of his childhood were passed. At the age of ten years he removed to Harrison township, and became a member of the family of his maternal grandfather. The labors of the farm engaged his early attention, and later his trade of carpenter and builder was followed both at Mullica Hill and at Mantua. He married in 1870, Miss Harriet Hall, of Mantua, who is the mother of two children, Hattie (deceased) and Florence P. Mr. Sooy has retired from the active pursuit of his trade, and now resides at Mantua. He adheres in politics to the principles of the Democracy, and has filled the offices of collector and township committeeman in his township. He is in religion a supporter of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Mantua.

WILLIAM SHUTE.

The grandfather of Mr. Shute was Henry Shute, who lived in Gloucester County, where he was an industrious and successful farmer. The land he cultivated has been owned for successive generations, and is still in the family. Among his children were sons, Isaac, Samuel, Henry, Nathan, and also daughters. His son Isaac was born July 23, 1773, and resided below Mullica Hill. He was married to Miss Ruhamah Atkinson, whose birth occurred Nov. 6, 1778, and had children,—Henry, born in 1799; James, in 1801; Isaac, in 1803; William; David B., in 1808; Clarison, in 1810; Atlee, in 1812; Joseph A., in 1815; and Samuel C., in 1823. Their son William was born Oct. 11, 1805, upon the homestead, and enjoyed in youth such advantages of education as the neighboring schools afforded, after which the labors of the farm interested him until his thirty-first year, when he sought and purchased a tract of land, and continued farming employments. He later became owner of two farms, of which he made his sons owners. Mr. Shute was married, Feb. 11, 1835, to Sibillah, daughter of John and Grace Daniels, born Nov. 23, 1805. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Shute were,—Hiram, born 1837; John D., in 1839; Mary Ann (Mrs. John Shoemaker), in 1840; and William Cooper, in 1844. The death of Mrs. Shute occurred in September, 1881, in her seventy-sixth year. Mr. Shute, having led a life of activity and hard labor, retired some years since to Mantua, and there enjoys the rest and quiet which are the grateful reward of an industrious and useful career. In politics he was formerly a Whig, but entered the Republican party on its formation, and still subscribes to the articles

Saml J. Sloy

William Shute

John C. Eastlack

Samuel A. Eastlack

of its platform. He cares little for office, but has filled minor positions in the township. Mr. Shute is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Mantua, as was also his wife.

JOHN C. EASTLACK.

The family of Eastlack are probably of English descent. The grandfather of John C., Samuel by name, was a resident of Mantua, formerly Greenwich township, of Gloucester County, and cultivated a farm within its limits. He married a Miss Turner, and had children,—Amos, Samuel, Martha, Mary, and Elizabeth. Amos was born Sept. 1, 1768, and died Dec. 23, 1833, in his sixty-fifth year, having been during his whole lifetime a successful farmer in Mantua township. He was united in marriage to Sarah Scott, to whom were born children,—James, Samuel, Amos, George, Rebecca (Mrs. Joseph Paul), and Maria (Mrs. Thomas West). Mrs. Eastlack having died, he married again Rachel Cawman, whose children were John C., Richard W., William P., and Andrew W. John C. was born Aug. 5, 1808, at the paternal home in Mantua township, where his youth was spent. At the age of twenty-one years after acquiring a thorough knowledge of the farm, and also enjoying such advantages as the district school offered, he made an engagement of two years with a ship carpenter. For twenty years after he constructed vessels by contract, and, finding a still wider field in the manufacture of pumps, became one of the most popular pump makers in the State, and conducted a large and lucrative business. He has now retired from active labor, and in his comfortable home in Mantua enjoys the results of his years of application to business. He married, Jan. 1, 1829, Miss Sarah D., daughter of Nathaniel and Keziah Chew, whose children are Nathaniel, born in 1829; Calvin, in 1830; Amos, in 1832; and John, in 1834. Mrs. Eastlack having died in May, 1834, he married again, July 23, 1835, Miss Elizabeth, daughter of John and Hannah Fletcher, of Woodbury. Their children are Sarah Elizabeth, born in 1836; Hannah Rebecca, in 1838; Rachel Ann, in 1840; John F., in 1842; Mary Emma, in 1844; Charles F., in 1846; Francis A., in 1849; Robert Emery, in 1851; William Ashbrook, in 1853; and James R., in 1855. Calvin C. was a useful minister of the New Jersey Conference; John F., Charles F., and James R. are grocers in Camden, and Amos is a wheelwright and pump-manufacturer in Gloucester County.

Mr. Eastlack's politics are Republican. Though for seven years justice of the peace, he does not seek office, and values but little distinctions of this character. He has been for more than half a century a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Mantua, and at various times one of its officers. His wife is also a member of the same church.

SAMUEL A. EASTLACK.

Mr. Eastlack is the great-grandson of Samuel Eastlack, of Mantua township, and a grandson of Amos Eastlack, who had children ten in number, among whom was James S., born Dec. 21, 1794, in Mantua township. He devoted his early years to the transportation of wood and lumber to Philadelphia, but, becoming weary of this business, he retired to a farm, which was subsequently purchased and is now the property of his son, the subject of this sketch. He married Sarah Ashcraft, daughter of Samuel and Keziah Ashcraft. Their children are Keziah (Mrs. Asa Gardner), Mary R. (Mrs. Jacob G. Tomblin), Elijah S., and Samuel A. The death of Mr. Eastlack occurred June 24, 1873, in his seventy-ninth year. His son, Samuel A., was born Feb. 21, 1833, in Mantua township, and removed when ten years of age to the farm now owned by him. Such advantages as the district school offered were enjoyed, after which he rendered his father valuable assistance in the cultivation of the farm. This was continued during the lifetime of the latter, after which Samuel A. became owner of the property, the share he inherited having been supplemented by subsequent purchase of the remainder. He married, Dec. 9, 1861, Miss Hannah R., daughter of Francis A. Campbell, of Harrison township, whose children were Viola A., Abigail R., and four who died in infancy. Mrs. Eastlack having died, he was married again to Miss Sarah Jane, daughter of John D. and Keziah Turner, of Mantua. Mr. Eastlack's daily duties have left no leisure for participation in the excitements attending political life, though a Republican in his political creed, and interested in the success of his party. He is a contributor to the support of the Mount Pleasant Methodist Episcopal Church, where the family worship.

JOHN D. TURNER.

John Turner, the grandfather of John D., resided near Bethel, in Gloucester County, where he engaged both in farming and lumbering. He was united in marriage to a Miss Leonard, and had children,—Jane, Abby, Mary, John, and Edward. The last named married Sarah Daniels, and had children,—John, Edward, Harvey, Jane, Mary, Rebecca (Mrs. Dilks), Sarah (Mrs. Pierce), and three who died in childhood. Mr. Turner was actively interested in business as farmer, lumberman, and coal dealer. His son, John D., was born Nov. 29, 1802, near Bethel. The first twenty-six years of his life were spent at home, where the routine of duties incident to a farmer's life engaged his attention, large responsibilities having been incurred by him as a consequence of the early death of his father. He was married Dec. 11, 1828, to Miss Keziah S. Chew, daughter of Jesse and Keziah Chew, of Gloucester County, whose

birth occurred Nov. 22, 1808. Their children are Amanda E., born Oct. 30, 1829 (Mrs. William Becket); Sarah Jane, whose birth occurred April 3, 1832 (Mrs. Samuel Eslick); Elizabeth, born July 28, 1834 (Mrs. Harrison Heritage); Edward Rufus and Albert, deceased. Mr. Turner subsequent to his marriage purchased a farm near Barnsboro, in Gloucester County, where he resided during the remainder of his life and followed successfully the occupation of a farmer. He affiliated at an early day with the Whig party in politics, but later became a Democrat, and held the offices of freeholder and commissioner of appeals. Both he and Mrs. Turner were active members of the Bethel Methodist Episcopal Church, of which Mr. Turner was steward. His death occurred July 8, 1877, in his seventy-fifth year. His widow still survives and resides with her daughter, Mrs. Heritage, in Mantua.

CHAPTER XLVI.

TOWNSHIP OF MONROE.[1]

Geographical and Descriptive.—This is the northeast corner township of Gloucester County, and was formed in 1859, when it was a part of Camden County, and was annexed to Gloucester County in 1871 with Washington township, which see. This was, and is yet, known as one of the *pine* townships. However, a large share of the pine timber has disappeared, and in its place are the cleared fields of the husbandman, whose thorough cultivation of the light sandy soil brings forth adequate returns for his labor. The township is drained on the east by Great Egg Harbor River and Squankum Branch, south by White Oak Branch, centrally by White Hall and Hospitality Branches, and northward by Scotland Run.

Monroe is bounded northeast and east by Camden County, southeast by Atlantic County, on the southwest by Franklin and Clayton townships, and on the north and northwest by Washington township.

Early Settlers and Pioneer Incidents.—The pioneers of what is now Monroe township settled in and around what is now the village of Williamstown, then known by the name of *Squankum*. Hon. John F. Bodine wrote for and had published in the minutes of the "Surveyors' Association of West Jersey," also in *The Constitution* of Woodbury of July 24, 1878, a full and complete pioneer "History of Squankum," which we are permitted to reproduce in this work, feeling satisfied that no one but Mr. Bodine could do half as well, as he is a practical surveyor, and knows whereof he speaks:

"The first location or survey I find on record that was made in the vicinity of Williamstown, or, as it was first called, Squankum, is one made by Henry Roe, Oct. 13, 1726, recorded in the surveyor-general's office at Burlington, in Book M, page 76, for 121 acres. This was upon Cedar Swamp, and covered what used to be considered the most valuable to farmers living in the neighborhood of water-courses. I suppose, by information gathered, that this man Roe lived near or at Woodbury.

"The next location was made by Charles Brockden, May 10, 1737, recorded at Burlington, in Book M, Part II., page 207, for 1200 acres. The description of the location thereof will give the residents of Williamstown a name I suppose they are not familiar with. It commences as follows: 'Situate in the county of Gloucester, at a place called "Hospitality Ponds."' This tract is the location of what is known as Egypt place, the Levering and Whitehead, Babcock, both the Sykes places, the place that Jacob Ivohoff lives on, and a part of the William Stellman place. I will give more details of this location further on.

"The next location I find was made by John Alford, May 13, 1737, recorded in Book M, page 339, in surveyor-general's office at Burlington, for 1442 acres, and covered the land of Peter Scott, Graham Hankin, the old Steelman place, Gottlieb Pheiffer, William B. Ireland, and several other settlements. When John Alford made this location he no doubt lived in Gloucester County, near the river, for I find his father's name connected with lands lying in the river townships; but after locating this tract Alford removed to Boston, and there became a merchant, and there died. I have one of the best-preserved parchment deeds for this land that was made by his heirs to Savil Wilson, a prominent citizen of Deptford township, near Woodbury, dated Aug. 30, 1774, in the fourteenth year of his Majesty's reign. The deed has the large seal of the province of Massachusetts Bay, and on it the name of Thomas Gage, Governor. The second course of said deed reads as follows: 'Thence north thirty-two degrees, westerly one hundred and sixty-five chains by Squankum settlement.' This is evidence of there being somebody living in this county at that time, which I hope to show by evidence further on.

"The next location I find is one made by John, Thomas, and Richard Penn, June 1 and 2, 1742, recorded in Book A, at Burlington, page 230, for one thousand acres, and took in the head of Squankum Branch, and is popularly known as the Williams survey, because Williams bought it, and sold it out in subdivisions.

"The next location is by the same parties, recorded in the same book, A, page 234, dated April 8, 1743, for eleven hundred and thirty-six acres. Rabb's place, the 'County Timber,' Samuel Bateman's place, R. Miller, and considerable of woodland west of the Tuckahoe road was in this survey.

"The next location I find is one made by Samuel

[1] By W. H. Shaw.

John D. Turner

McCollick, March, 1749, recorded in Book E, Burlington, page 221. This survey is known as the Baynes, or Church property.

"The next location, as to date, is the Richard Allen survey, made Nov. 26, 1751, recorded in Book S, No. 6, page 12, at Burlington, for four hundred and twenty-six acres. This survey reads as follows: 'Beginning at a pine standing on the southwest side of White Hall Branch, near the swamp side.' This shows it was the tract White Hall Mill was built on.

"The next location I find near this place, according to date, is one made by Richard Cheesman, Nov. 11, 1758, recorded in Book L, page 59, which commences as follows: 'Beginning at a W. oak marked 4 blazes, also R. C., near the road that leads to White Hall Mill.' This shows that at this early date there was a mill at White Hall. This road runs on the northeast side of the Thomas Crover (formerly Daniel Crover) farm, and thence out somewhere through by where Thomas S. Bateman's farm is, and so on out by what is called the Hoffsey place, or Hospitality Settlement, and so on out to the old Cape road, which was a beaten track from Cape May or the ocean to the Delaware River at Camden and Gloucester.

"The next survey for this neighborhood found upon record at Burlington is one made by Joseph Hollingshead, Feb. 9, 1759, recorded in Book H, page 429. This is only of special use to us in this paper, as we find one hundred acres thereof were sold July 9, 1783, to Thomas Stiles, and this was settled and known as Stiles' field down to Squankum Branch, on the north side thereof, about four miles below this place, in Squankum Neck. There is evidence of the old settlement thereupon, as an old road leading thereto. I find several surveys located around about this place, as follows: S. Powell, 1739; Rodman, 1740; John Owen, two surveys, in 1740 to 1742. These four surveys were afterwards resurveyed by Philip Freeze. In 1829 the Penns, in addition to the two foregoing mentioned surveys, located nine hundred and forty, two hundred, nineteen hundred, and one thousand acres respectively, and one to Richard Arrel, 1748, for three hundred and sixty acres; two surveys to Isaac Kay, in 1755, for about three hundred and thirty-three acres.

"I find a survey made by John McCarty, Dec. 8, 1757, for one hundred and ninety acres, and one made to Joseph Harrison, May 6, 1760, called twenty-four acres; these two tracts are what Coles' saw-mill was established upon, but I have not been able to fix the time definitely when Coles' saw-mill was built. I find a survey located by Thomas Coles, March 16, 1787, that adjoins the McCarty tract. I also find that the description locating the beginning corner says, 'Standing twenty-eight links northerly of the road from Canada to Coles' mill.' This would show that there was a mill at this date.

"I find a deed recorded in which reference is made to a survey made to Joseph Harrison on the south side of Four-Mile Branch; also one made by John Bispham, which I should think was located previous to 1775, although this I cannot say, as they have lately come to my knowledge by searching the deed-books. I do not find records of any locations from 1775 until the Solomon Haines location, made April 19, 1781, recorded in Book R, page 144, surveyor-general's office, Burlington. This began on the northeast side of Williamstown, and will be referred to hereafter.

"The next is a resurvey, made by Thomas Tabor, May 27, 1782, recorded at Burlington, in Book R, page 225. This was made upon a David Roe survey, because the Roe interferes with Brockden's survey.

"The next survey of importance was one made to Isaac Parker, April 15, 1786, recorded in Book U, page 40, at Burlington, and is at the upper end of Williamstown. I find a survey made to William Smith, March 23, 1787, for one hundred and sixty-seven and one-quarter acres lying near this place; also one made to John Williams, June 2, 1787; one to Daniel Ellis, made July 7, 1792, for nine hundred acres; this survey lies near this place, to the east, and takes in where James Elison and Henry Smith live. There were some smaller surveys made after this date,—one to Jonathan Collins, one to John Tice,—but the last century appears to have closed up the larger surveys about here. It shows that the active times of the Revolution were fully occupied without making survey of lands, at least in this place."

In, Out, and In Gloucester County.—"When Squankum was first settled it was in Deptford township, and remained so till 1836, when Washington township was formed, and up to the session of the State Legislature of 1844 remained in old Gloucester County. That winter, however, application was made by residents of Camden City to set off Camden, Waterford, Newton, Union, Delaware, and Gloucester townships into a new county to be called Camden. At that time one of the members of the Legislature lived in Williamstown, and strenuously opposed the movement until the bill included Washington township, when his vote was changed and the bill passed. In the struggle which ensued for the location of the court-house and other county buildings Camden was again victorious. While the people of Williamstown and New Brooklyn remained in Washington township, the voters were obliged to go to Cross-Keys to attend elections and town-meetings, and when the voting population had increased to four hundred and fifty it was thought that there were too few offices to be divided among so many voters, so it was decided to divide the township; accordingly application was made to the Legislature in 1859, when the township of Monroe was created, and Williamstown designated as the place for holding elections and town-meetings. Monroe township remained in Camden County till 1871, when it was found that Gloucester County would lose one member of the Legislature, and Hud-

son County gain one. Upon investigating the subject it was found that to take the two townships of Washington and Monroe from Camden and annex them to Gloucester would save her the member and not injure Camden County. A bill was accordingly passed and approved making the necessary transfer, whereat the people of the townships of Washington and Monroe rejoiced to find themselves again in old Gloucester County."

Settlement of Squankum (Williamstown).—"I now come to the settlement of this place, which was first called Squankum, as will be recollected is mentioned in the deed of Alford's heirs to Savil Wilson. The first evidence of settlement near Squankum was the Richard Cheesman location, made 1758, giving the beginning corner near the road leading to White Hall Mill. This, I think, clearly evidences a settlement. This corner is just out the settled part of the village. The second location, being the Brockden, made in 1737, as I said before, was the first one I find of what was properly Squankum, and appears to bear an important part, for it is upon this tract that I find the first settlement.

"As will be surmised by the name, Brockden must have been a German.

"I find, by referring to the first deeds upon record at Woodbury for any part of this land, the citation of title which used to be quite common in the body of deeds giving the previous transfers. I find as follows: Charles Brockden conveyed the twelve hundred acres as located to his daughter, Mary Patterson, and her husband, Thomas Patterson, by two deeds, dated 24th and 25th of February, 1769. Said Mary and Thomas mortgaged the same to John Reynolds, March, 1771; this mortgage is recorded in our office at Woodbury, in Book A of mortgages. In the copy of the mortgages, fourth course says, 'Then by lands of Johannes Hoffsey,' etc. I could not find the deed from Brockden to Patterson, recorded in Trenton, but I find in Book A, G, page 57, a deed from Thomas and Mary Patterson to the said Johannes Hoffsey, dated Dec. 14, 1773, for one hundred acres, more or less. I think there is no doubt of the said Hoffsey being located there previous to 1771, for the mortgage gives the boundaries of the Brockden tract, independent of the piece afterwards sold to the said Hoffsey (now called Huffsey) in 1774. Patterson mortgaged the same to one Ellis, and in the description in that mortgage it says that Thomas and Mary Patterson, of Hospitality, Gloucester Co., which would indicate that they lived on this tract at that date. In fact, when the writer first came to Squankum, thirty-nine years ago, there was an old cedar-log house standing upon what is known as the Sykes place, from being owned for nearly as many years as I have lived here by a father and son named Sykes. This house in its earlier days must have been quite a palatial residence; it was built of cedar logs, hewn square, and dovetailed together at the corners, and was two stories high; it was wainscoted inside with planed cedar boards, one edge beaded; in it was a wide, open entry, about eight feet wide, with an open stairway. This no doubt was the residence of the 'Patroon,' as the old German landowners were called, for by the old records I find that Charles Brockden, to whom it was located, was quoted as of the city of Philadelphia, and after he got too old to live out there, I think his daughter and her husband and family occupied the house. I find the same house was occupied by an old German family named Craver, some of whose descendants live in our place, and form part of our best citizens. In fact, I find one of the sons of this original Craver that, I am told by one of the descendants, was born in that old house, and now lies buried in the village graveyard; from the tombstone I find he was born in 1777. Another evidence of the early settlement of this tract I think is that to this day, near where the old log house stood, there is a beaver dam, and it is well known that beavers will not stay where people live, and when settlers came the beavers left, and that the dams go down and the lands become more dry.

"The afore-mentioned Hoffsey appears to have been a man of some note and perseverance, as I find he made two surveys in 1789, one for eighty-six acres, and the other for thirty and three-quarter acres. The eighty-six-acre tract was a narrow strip between the Brockden survey and the eleven hundred and thirty-six acres Penn survey, and was nearly two miles long and quite narrow. The thirty and three-quarter acres tract was a triangular piece that lay between the Brockden, Penn's one thousand acres, and the Taber survey, one line being a trifle over a mile long. It happened that I bought a portion of this tract, and mapped the whole tract, as it was divided mutually between John and Samuel Hoffsey, sons of the said old Johannes Hoffsey. It made the most singular-looking map I ever saw, and until I got these surveys and placed them to the map of the original deed to Hoffsey, I had often wondered how he ever got such a shaped piece of land.

"I find in connection with the subdivision of the tract into plantations or smaller lots the names of Hazlett, Hart, Vandegrift, Van Sciver, Butler, and Young, one of the settlers on the Penn location of eleven hundred and thirty-six acres that nearly joined this tract, and the name of George Sennor, which by the names would indicate a German settlement. This location lies to the south and west of what is called the Penn's or Williams' Settlement. This Hoffsey place was where the first Methodist preaching was held in this vicinity. (See history of Methodist Episcopal Church of Williamstown.)

"This Brockden tract seems to have been divided as follows: First, Patterson to Hoffsey; then Mary Howell, who was a Patterson, deeded the land to John Hart in 1786, for eleven hundred acres, and Hart to Timothy Young, by the sheriff, two hundred and eighty-three and three-quarter acres, now known

as the Whitehead, Levering, Taggart, and the place where C. Pfuhl lives; then Hart deeded the balance of the eleven hundred acres to Samuel Hazlett, who sold one hundred and twenty-three and one-quarter acres to Vandergrift (this is now in theBabcock place), fifty acres to Butler (this is also part of Mr. Babcock's), four hundred and forty-seven and one-half acres to Jesse Van Sciver (this covers the Sykes, Imhoff, part of William Steelman, and others). He also sold lots to parties named Sharp. At this point it is proper to name a very prominent man, William Nicholson, who bought the Vandergrift and Butler tracts in September, 1793. He bought these two tracts and settled here, and for upwards of forty years was a prominent man here, and became an extensive landowner. His numerous family of sons and daughters settled in the surrounding country, where there are at present several generations descended from the pioneer Nicholson. He was also connected with the pioneer glassworks of this section.

"The eleven and thirty-six acres Penn tract appears to be next in order, as from this tract are found some of the earliest sales or subdivisions. One feature in this location is the seventh course, which says, 'To a black oak standing by the old Cape road.' This would show there was a main road leading through the neighborhood at that time (1743), and the mention of a road leading to White Hall Mill has led some of the older inhabitants to recollect the old road leading by the old cedar-log house and by the old Hoffsey place and the Sennor place to the old Cape road. The first sale of this tract was from Penn to Richard Cheesman the *elder*, June, 1772. Cheesman deeded a piece to George Sennor in 1777; then, April 25, 1782, Cheesman deeded to his daughter, Maria Jackson, four hundred acres, and she, in 1804, deeded one hundred and four acres to Timothy Young; April, 1808, she deeded three hundred and twenty-eight acres—the balance of the four hundred acres—to Jacob Jennings. It afterwards passed through the hands of several owners, until now it is owned and occupied by James Robb. The piece of Young's, in connection with George Sennor, was deeded to the county of Gloucester, June 6, 1812, and it is now partly owned by the county of Camden, for the use of wood for her county house. A large part of the farms of Carvin, David C. Tweed, Samuel Bateman, and Robert Miller are a part of this tract.

"The next in order is the Solomon Haines, Joseph Harrison, and Bispham surveys; they lay to the north and east of Williamstown. Andrew Pearce bought fifty-one and three-quarter acres of the Harrison location, June 7, 1790, and three and one-half acres of Solomon Haines, and eighty-one and one-fourth acres of John Marshall. These pieces make up what is known as the Ayres place. Obadiah Eldridge, the grandfather of our respected citizens, Joshua, Job, and Obadiah Eldridge, moved upon the place where Washington A. Sickler now lives in 1776; then Joshua, the father of the present Joshua and brothers, was ten years old. Obadiah the elder bought eighty and three-quarter acres of Solomon Haines, June 6, 1792, and he sold the same to his son Joshua the next year. Josiah Albertson, the grandfather of Thomas C., Ann, Gideon, and David Albertson, who are now living, middle-aged men, lived just beyond the Four-Mile Branch, at what is known as the Bobby lot, now lying on the railroad. While living there, in April, 1779, Thomas, the father of the above-mentioned men, was born; how long before that the father had lived there is not known. This gives us settlements to the north and east as well as the south and west of Williamstown for over one hundred years.

"Next in order is the Thomas Taber survey, that lies southeast, which was deeded to Jacob Brick, May 10, 1784. Brick, no doubt, lived upon the land, and the settlement was near where Levi Prickitt now lives. Brick having died about 1800, the tract was divided into four shares and allotted to his daughters. The farm owned by Thomas Crover was one share; one share is still woodland; William H. Bodine and Savil Porch own some of the tract, and a family by the name of Sharp owned and lived upon one of the shares, and was quite prominent in the neighborhood.

"We now come to the Alford tract, covering the farms where Gottlieb Pheiffer and William B. Ireland now live, and where Edward Wilson, grandfather of Jacob Wilson and Savil Wilson, lived, the tract having been bought by Samuel Wilson, Sr., in 1774, and his sons, as mentioned, settling thereon, had much to do with the settlement in its early history. Jonathan Collins lived near the Wilsons. He made two locations early in this century, and in March, 1820, sold out and went west. In the same neighborhood lived Joel Westcott and Job Eldridge, that formed a settlement of five families within half a mile of each other. It is believed that none of the immediate descendants of these families are living here at present."

Civil Organization.—Under the date of "Williamstown, Monroe township, Camden Co., March 9, 1859," we find the following minutes of the first town-meeting:

"In pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, passed the — day of ——, 1859, to make a new township, to be called the township of Monroe, from a part of the township of Washington, in the county of Camden, and State of New Jersey, the taxable inhabitants of said township of Monroe convened at the house of Charles W. Husted, in Williamstown, for the purpose of electing officers for the said township of Monroe, and other business for said township.

"The reading of said act was performed by John F. Bodine, when Abijah Hewitt was chosen moderator of said meeting, and the meeting was duly organized by appointing George W. Allen secretary;

and each one being sworn into office, the preliminary business of the township was performed, such as reports of former officers of the township of Washington, when the meeting proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year, which resulted as follows:

"Town Clerk, Josiah Ireland; Assessor, Joshua Eldridge; Collector, Samuel Remmel; Chosen Freeholders, Clayton B. Tice, Edward S. Ireland; Commissioners of Appeal, Obadiah Eldridge, Abijah S. Hewitt, Hosea Husted; Constable, Joshua Eldridge; Overseers of the Poor, Thomas D. Sparks, Thomas W. Stanger; Judge of Election, Joshua Nicholson; Surveyor of Highways, Andrew W. Ireland; Township Committee, Abijah S. Hewitt, Thomas W. Stanger, Elias Campbell, Richard Stevenson, Peter Scott; Town Superintendent, George W. Allen."

The following is a list of town clerks, assessors, collectors, chosen freeholders, constables, and township committee, from 1860 to 1883, inclusive:

TOWN CLERKS.

1860–61. Charles W. Sailer.
1862–65. Thomas W. Stanger.
1866. Joel A. Bodine.
1867–69. Imlay Gifford.
1870–71. Rem C. Tice.
1872–77. Garrett Tilton, Jr.
1878–79. Edgar C. Green.
1880–81. Joseph N. Tombleson.
1882–83. William F. Tweed.

ASSESSORS.

1860–61. Joshua Eldridge.
1862–63, 1865. Thomas C. Willetts.
1864, 1866–67. M. S. Simmerman.
1868–69. Abijah S. Hewitt.
1870–73. Matthias M. Chew.
1874–77. John R. Tice.
1878–80. Imlay Gifford.
1881. Daniel Dawson.
1882–83. John W. McClure.

COLLECTORS.

1860–61. Simon Rummel.
1862–63. Daniel Steelman.
1864–66. Joshua Eldridge.
1867. J. Alfred Bodine.
1868–83. Elmer Hurff.

CHOSEN FREEHOLDERS.

1860–61, 1870. Clayton B. Tice.
1862–65. Charles Wilson.
1866–69. William H. Bodine.
1871–72. C. B. Tice.
Samuel Tombleson.
1873–75. C. B. Tice.
J. A. Bodine.
1876–78. Paul L. Richmond.
C. B. Tice.
1879. Paul L. Richmond.
M. M. Chew.
1880. Abijah S. Hewitt.
M. M. Chew.
1881. M. M. Chew.
William Trout.
1882–83. M. M. Chew.
Joseph C. Nicholson.

CONSTABLES.

1860–61. Joshua Eldridge.
1862–63. T. C. Willetts.
1864–67. Matthias S. Simmerman.
1868–69, 1879, 1882–83. G. B. Gaunt.
1870–78. Joshua Bittle.
1880. J. Bittle.
G. B. Gaunt.
1881. G. B. Gaunt.
Thomas Stanger.

TOWNSHIP COMMITTEE.

1860–61.—Abijah T. Hewitt, Thomas W. Stanger, Elias Campbell, Charles W. Husted, Peter Scott.
1862.—Clayton B. Tice, Daniel Ireland, Samuel Tombleson, Jr., Samuel D. Sparks, Peter Scott.
1863.—T. W. Stanger, C. W. Husted, P. Scott, S. Tombleson, Jr., S. D. Sparks.
1864.—Peter Scott, Thomas W. Stanger, Daniel Ireland, Charles W. Husted, S. Tumbleson, Jr.
1865.—Daniel Ireland, Obadiah Eldridge, John W. Middleton, John R. Tice, Charles Wilson.
1866.—O. Eldridge, Clayton B. Tice, John R. Tice, J. W. Middleton, Daniel Ireland.
1867.—Thomas E. Craver, John R. Tice, James Carvin, John W. Middleton, O. Eldridge.
1868.—O. Eldridge, William Corkney, Charles K. Lewis, James Carvin, Richard F. Tice.
1869.—Benjamin Simmerman, John R. Tice, Clayton B. Tice, O. Eldridge, Thomas A. Chew.
1870–71.—Henry T. Morgan, Richard F. Tice, O. Eldridge, Gottlieb Pfieffer, B. Simmerman.
1872.—R. F. Tice, O. Eldridge, G. Pfieffer, B. Simmerman, James Carvin.
1873.—B. Simmerman, James D. Souders, R. F. Tice, James Carvin, G. Pfieffer.
1874–76.—Richard F. Tice, B. Simmerman, James Carvin, James D. Souders, Samuel P. Dehart.
1877.—S. P. Dehart, James Carvin, John McClure, G. Pfieffer, Joseph D. Ayars.
1878.—G. Pfieffer, J. J. Ayars, J. McClure, James Carvin, Charles S. Clark.
1879.—Charles S. Clark, J. W. McClure, Samuel Garwood.
1880.—C. S. Clark, S. Garwood, John M. Taggart.
1881–82.—Samuel Garwood, John M. Taggart, James D. Souders.
1883.—Samuel Garwood, C. B. Tice, J. B. Sickler.

VILLAGES AND HAMLETS.

Williamstown.—"I have gone over what would properly be called the outside locations and settlements, and will now come to the Penn location of one thousand acres, or, as it is usually called, 'Williams' Survey.' This is the tract upon which the village of *Squankum* is built. This tract was one hundred and twenty chains long from north to south, and ninety chains from east to west, and lies about equally on both sides of the Squankum Branch, the head of the Branch being on the northern end of the tract. The north end crosses the turnpike where the division line between Jacob, Joseph, and James Leigh's places run, and, crossing the pike, runs through the fields to the Huffsey line, and crosses the road on the southern end between Thomas Hewitt and John Dehart's places, and follows the Huffsey and Tabor line on the west and the Ayres line on the east, and follows to near the sand-hole.

"The Penns deeded the tract to Israel Williams, but in what year is not definitely known, but supposed to be 1772, as other tracts were deeded by the Penns in that year, and Israel Williams deeded to his son, John Williams, in 1783. After that date the tract was divided up into lots and farms; and through neglect to record deeds difficulty has been found in naming parties whom Williams sold to, yet the lots and parties to whom sold have been ascertained, except in one case. The first lot was five and a half acres, sold to Jeremiah Dilks in July, 1789; the next was eleven acres, sold April 1, 1793, to William Strong. The original church lot was from this piece. The next was ninety-eight acres, sold to Joseph Smallwood, Dec. 12, 1799. This takes the lot upon which John Hutchinson is, and where Henry Tice and wife lived for many years, and where they died. The next was seventy-one acres, sold to Isaac Hooper, April 9, 1796, and covers the Paul Sears farm, and where Joseph Leigh lives. The next was a deed to John Swope for one hundred and fifty acres, made April 9, 1796. This covers part of what is known as the Swope farm, and part of it is now owned by James D. Souders, with the old mansion of Mr. Swope. Mark Brown, B. Simmerman, the Eames house, Mrs. S. Cordery's store, J. V. Sharp, and the Rickey place, and the Methodist Episcopal Church,

with those houses up the Porch Mill road are upon this tract. The next sale was to Thomas English, April 6, 1797, for one hundred and fifty-four acres at the southeastern end, on the south side of the Branch, and now occupied by Samuel P. Dehart, Thomas B. Hewitt, Simeon Rammel, Thomas Hays, and part of Samuel C. Dehart's heirs. The next was a deed to John Spencer, made July 3, 1797, for fifty-four acres, and known as the Thomas Bateman farm. The next was sixty acres, deeded to Timothy Young, June 20, 1798, and afterwards sold to Maj. John Tice.

"Isaac Parker sold one hundred acres to David Evans, Dec. 24, 1791. This adjoined the Penns or Williams tract. Evans afterwards sold to William Peas in 1801, and Peas sold to Stephen Rhoads and Cornelius Tice, and in 1812 or 1815 this one hundred acres was sold to Jacob Swope, and it is now partly owned by Jacob, Joseph, and Levi Prickitt, James D. Souders, Timothy Reed, and those tenant-houses of R. Wilson's. July 23, 1795, Parker deeded to George Stiles one hundred and twenty and a half acres. Stiles sold to Jacob Spencer, and he to Thomas Whitacar; thence through several parties till it reached the Bodine family in 1845. Since then fifty acres has been sold to Job D. Eldridge, and twenty-five acres to R. Wilson and Mr. Bugbee. The balance of the Parker tract is owned by Joshua and Job D. Eldridge, where they live, and the places where John C. Atkinson and John M. Lutze live. The residence of Isaac Parker was up what is known as Eldridge's Lane, nearly half-way between the turnpike and the Glassboro road. Here Mr. Parker died, and left six sons, among whom his property was divided in 1811."

Pioneer Tavern.—Maj. John Tice filled quite an important position in the early settlement of what is now Williamstown. He moved here from Tansboro in 1798 or 1799, and built the pioneer two-story frame house in Squankum. It stood just where the railroad crosses the main road or street. The old house, having served its time and purpose as the pioneer hostelry, has been removed to another location, and converted into a barn. In this building, when new, in 1800, Franklin Davenport was born. This house was kept as a tavern for many years, and was the place where the old pioneers did most congregate and relate their many hairbreadth escapes, and picture to others the many hunting scenes in which they had been engaged, the hundreds and thousands of bears and wolves they had killed, and occasionally how they had missed a nice buck; and how much each had done, politically, either as Federal or Democrat, towards saving the country; and how much more *my* land was worth than *any* other; and how much larger load one man's team could haul than another. Then sometimes followed the wrestling-match, the scrub-race between the best colts or old horses, then the quoit-pitching, and other innocent amusements. Truly, the old pioneer tavern did gain some notoriety before its conversion to more useful purposes.

Pioneer Roads.—"The Tuckahoe road was laid out the 23d and 24th days of February, 1784; partly on the old beaten road.

"The road from May's Landing to Woodbury was laid April 20, 1793, and to and from this road many of the original pieces of land were described and bounded.

"In 1849 a charter was obtained for a turnpike road to Camden, but this was too long a road for one company, and was not built in 1852. A charter was obtained for a road from Williamstown to Good Intent, and the road was built and opened in 1853, that gave us connection with the Woodbury and Good Intent and Red Bank road, a good road to Philadelphia. This road satisfied the people till railroads came into South Jersey, when we again became restless, and obtained a charter in 1861 for the Williamstown Railroad Company, which road was not built till the fall of 1872."

Pioneer Post-Office and naming the Town.—"Previous to 1842, Squankum had no post-office. The mail matter of the citizens, small though it was, came tri-weekly by way of Cross-Keys. In this year it was thought best by the people to make application for an office, but, as there was a place in Monmouth County called Squankum, another name necessarily had to be adopted for this place. Accordingly a public meeting of the citizens of Squankum was called, and organized by the appointment of Paul Sears chairman. Mr. Sears proposed the name of Williamstown, in honor of Mr. Williams, who owned the thousand acres upon which the town was situated, and who, it is believed by all or nearly all the inhabitants, was the first settler. The name of Williamstown was adopted by a unanimous vote, and under that name the office was established."

Williamstown (Squankum) in 1883.—Besides the large glass-manufactory, there were, in 1883, in the village of Williamstown, two canning-factories, two lime-kilns, two churches (Methodist Episcopal and Presbyterian), the glassworks store, with George W. Ireland as superintendent, the stores of W. H. Bodine & Co., Josiah Ireland, and James S. Cordery, one drug-store, by Dr. Halsey, one school-house, with three schools, three physicians, A. J. McKelway, L. M. Halsey, and J. Gaunt Edwards, one hotel, Washington House, by E. Elliott, library and free reading-room, built in 1878, and the new town hall, located on Main Street. This is an imposing frame structure, built in 1882, at a cost of four thousand five hundred dollars. The building committee, appointed by town-meeting to confer and consult with the township committee in relation to the hall, were as follows: Brooklyn, Abijah S. Hewitt, Charles K. Lewis; Cole's Mill, Robert Chew; Williamstown, William H. Bodine. The hall is one of the best in the county, and is well adapted for all purposes for which such buildings are used. The lower story is well arranged for township business and election purposes.

The present postmaster is Samuel Garwood, with George W. Ireland as deputy, and the office is kept in the glass-works' store.

Cross-Keys.—This hamlet is located in the north corner of the township, and a part of it situate on the northwest side of the road, in Washington township. The place was thus named from the fact of the roads crossing each other at an angle of nearly or quite forty-five degrees, and from the fact that six roads centre at this point.

There has been a tavern kept at what is now Cross-Keys for nearly or quite one hundred years. Among the genial old landlords who dispensed "Provender and Jersey Lightning" at this old hostelry may be mentioned the names of —— Whitney, William Nicholson, William Lashley, Joseph Nicholson, —— Kirby, and lastly Eli Gauntt, who closed up the business at this place in 1876.

The pioneer store at Cross-Keys was opened for the transaction of business by Thomas Parks, in 1840, in the building now occupied by Hiram Hurff. In 1860, John Jones commenced the mercantile business in the store now occupied by Joseph C. Nicholson.

The business of the hamlet is now conducted by J. C. Nicholson and Hiram Hurff, merchants; Charles K. Lewis, blacksmith; Jacob Burrows, wheelwright; Nathaniel Foster, tinsmith. A steam saw-mill was built in 1870 by Samuel Tombleson, and it is now owned by Charles Simmerman.

Brooklyn is a small hamlet on the northeast border of the township, where were once the glass-works of Thomas W. Stanger, and at one time it promised to be a place of considerable importance. The first store at this place was opened by Mr. Stanger, in 1850, where he has continued in the mercantile business for one-third of a century. There is also at this place a saw-mill, school-house, small Methodist Church, blacksmith-shop, and ten or twelve dwellings. The town lying as it does, two miles from the line of railroad, will probably never be any larger than at present.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Methodism in Squankum.—The old Hoffsey place, spoken of in the early history of the township, has further claim to notice as being the birthplace and cradle in which Methodism in Williamstown was rocked. It was here that the pioneer Methodist meetings were held in this vicinity. The Hoffsey house, or an old house standing on the Hoffsey tract, was one of the preaching-places in the old Gloucester Circuit, and the history of that aggressive denomination in this vicinity runs back to 1796 or 1797. Hutchinson, Cawn, Turk, and others of the pioneer preachers are among the names of the old veterans of the cross who dispensed the word of God in the then wilderness of old Gloucester.

John Williams, the owner of the tract upon which Williamstown is situated, set apart two and seven-eighths acres of land, just where the present tavern and barn-yard are located, for school and meeting-house purposes, but he never deeded it as such, consequently when he deeded the residue of the one thousand acres as unsold by his deed of 1805 it took the said lot with that deed. In connection with this lot we quote from the church records: "They did not, however, continue to hold their meetings here (Hoffsey house), but in 1800 transferred the preaching to Squankum, and the first society organized, consisting of about twelve members, who were formed into a class, with Joseph B. Smallwood leader. Thomas Everhardt was the preacher at the time." The house used for holding the meetings was a log school-house, that was built upon the lot above referred to on the two and seven-eighths acres. The small and young society was not long left to peaceable worship in this humble place; they encountered the opposition of the owner or would-be owner of the log building, who was not of the same household of faith. Through this opposition they were compelled to change their quarters, and again occupied a part of a building that has since been occupied as a hotel, which was the one known as the "Sears" tavern. Here they were not long left in peace and quietness, but, as were many others in the early days of Methodism called to suffer, so were they called to endure opposition and persecution. They were beset by a mob, though happily no force was used, and reproached with being false prophets and preaching the false Christ. This drove them to buy a lot and build a church. The lot was bought from William Strong, by deed dated Sept. 25, 1804, and contained one acre of land. The first trustees were John Sickler, Joseph B. Smallwood, Joel Westcott, Henry Crover, and Israel Lashley. They soon after built a meeting-house, which was considered very large for that time. In this meeting-house quarterly meetings were held for Gloucester Circuit, which took in a large territory. In fact, the family of John Swope say that they entertained in the old-fashioned hospitable way visitors and attendants upon these meetings in such numbers that the whole floors of the house would be filled with "shake-downs," as they were called, who came long distances to attend these meetings. This old church was the one in use in 1839. It had a gallery around three sides, and the high pulpit, the old style movable seats, with one and two bars across the backs, and everything as clean and neat as soap and water could make it, but no paint had been applied to the inside of the building. This building was occupied as a church till 1844, when the congregation decided to build a more commodious structure. The old church building was moved from the lot, loaned to the public for school purposes, and occupied as such for five years, when a new and commodious school-house was built.

The second Methodist Church was dedicated in the fall of 1844, and occupied for church purposes till 1860, when the congregation had outgrown this build-

ing also, when the trustees decided to build a new church, provided they could raise five thousand dollars. Two of the trustees were walking through a piece of woods, looking at some timber, when the conversation turned upon the new church project; taking pencil and paper from their pockets, they wrote the names of the members of the congregation, and marked at the end of each name the sum they thought each should give to make the amount required. When they got through they found their figures amounted to nearly the required sum. They had some blanks printed, and one of the trustees took upon himself the task of calling upon each individual, and received notes for three, six, nine, and twelve months for the sum fixed, all of which, except one, were paid as agreed, and the present Methodist Episcopal Church was built, and in the tower of it was placed the town clock.

The old church, built in 1844, was sold to the township for a town hall, and used for that purpose until 1882, when the present beautiful and commodious two-story hall was built.

Methodist Episcopal Church, Cross-Keys.—The Methodist Society at what is now Cross-Keys is the outgrowth or result of a small class formed at Chestnut Ridge, in Washington township, in 1780, as near as can be ascertained. The place of meeting was in the old cedar-log school-house built by the Friends, which was occupied both as school- and meeting-house. This log school-house served the double purpose till 1835, when a frame building was erected on the site of the old log building, and this served as sanctuary and school-room till 1875, when the present neat and commodious frame meeting-house was built in the village of Cross-Keys, at a cost of three thousand six hundred dollars. The new church edifice was dedicated in 1875 by the late Bishop Scott, assisted by Revs. —— Hartranft and Jesse Thompson, then preacher in charge.

The pioneer class-leader at Chestnut Ridge school-house was John Pease, with the following-named persons as members of his class: Richard Gauntt, Margaret Gauntt, Anna Pease, Hannah Young, John Pease, Abijah Collins, Patience Collins, Martha Collins, William Corkrey, Ellen Corkrey, George W. Williams, Patience Williams, Marian Nicholson, Rev. William V. Darrow, David Hutchinson, Priscilla Hutchinson, Isaac Champion, Ann Champion, Mrs. George Bakely, Moses Pease, Priscilla Pease.

In 1835, Cornelius Pease was the class-leader, and another of the pioneer class-leaders for a long term was Richard Gauntt.

The following are among the many preachers who have served this people for the last century: Revs. David Duffield, R. V. Lawrence, James White, Thomas Wilson, Joseph Atwood, Abraham Isaac Jacob Truatt, William Margerum, —— Andrews, Jesse Thompson, John P. Connolly, Gilden Alvine, John Oakes, and John Seacrist, present pastor.

The present membership of the society is fifty, and the value of church property four thousand dollars.

The present stewards are Moses Pease, Abijah Collins, Richard Evans, and J. C. Nicholson; Trustees, John Pease, Moses Pease, Charles Stewart, David Bates, Joseph N. Tombleson, Samuel Gaskill, and Joseph C. Nicholson.

The Sunday-school connected with this church was organized in 1850, with Joseph Nicholson as superintendent. The present superintendent is Richard Evans, with an average attendance of seventy pupils.

The Williamstown Presbyterian Church.[1]—The Williamstown Presbyterian Church was organized Sept. 9, 1840. Previous to 1840 there had been no Presbyterian preaching in the place, but about that time several Presbyterian families having moved into the neighborhood, a request for the organization of a church was sent to the Presbytery of West Jersey, and a committee was sent from that body to organize the church. The use of the Methodist Episcopal Church having been kindly granted for the time to the Presbyterians, several services were held there, which resulted in the organization of a church of five members. The original members were John McClure, Mrs. John McClure, William Tweed, James Tweed, and Benjamin Harding. Benjamin Harding and John McClure were the first ruling elders.

The church struggled forward through many discouragements, being for months at a time without preaching. Rev. Messrs. Peck and Smythe served the church for a few Sabbaths each at different times, but it was nearly three years before a settled pastor was secured. Meanwhile, however, good progress had been made. The corner-stone of a church building was laid in July, 1841, and the church was dedicated in May of the following year. The cost of this church with its lot was two thousand four hundred dollars, of which sum one thousand dollars was raised at the time of dedication. Thomas B. Wood, Abel Babcock, Richard H. Tice, James McClure, Thomas Black, and Thomas Marshall were the trustees under whose care the church was built.

In April, 1843, the first pastor of the church, Rev. Charles E. Ford, assumed charge and served for twenty-five years. Under his earnest efforts the church entered on a career of steady growth. The debt of fourteen hundred dollars was cleared within a few years, and year after year new members were gathered into the church. Through this constant increase the original building became too small for the congregations, and in 1859 the church was enlarged by an outlay of three thousand dollars to its present size. Throughout all his pastorate Mr. Ford preached the gospel in outlying stations around Williamstown, reaching in all ten different points, so that the influence of the church has been felt over a wide region round about. Three Presbyterian Churches, at Ber-

[1] By Rev. H. L. Janeway.

lin, Waterford, and Clayton, were once preaching stations of this church. After twenty-five years of untiring service Mr. Ford resigned the pastorate in 1868, having received two hundred and fifteen persons into the church during that time, and leaving ninety-three active members in place of the handful that he found when he came.

Rev. Chester Bridgman succeeded Mr. Ford as pastor, and had charge of the church from Oct. 18, 1869, until July 11, 1871, when the pastoral relation was dissolved by the Presbytery of West Jersey, under whose ecclesiastical jurisdiction the church, as well as the Rev. Mr. Bridgman, was placed.

On Sept. 6, 1871, a unanimous call was extended to the Rev. George H. Stuart Campbell, of Philadelphia, Pa., to take charge of the church as pastor. Mr. Campbell accepted the call at the fall meeting of the Presbytery of West Jersey, which met at the Presbyterian Church, Salem, N. J., and on the 7th of November, 1871, he was regularly ordained and installed pastor of the church. The Rev. Caspar R. Gregory, D.D., pastor of the First Presbyterian Church at Bridgeton, N. J., presided as moderator, and proposed the constitutional questions; the Rev. Alexander Proudfit, pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Clayton, N. J., preached the sermon; the Rev. T. W. J. Wylie, D.D., pastor of the First Reformed Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, Pa., delivered the charge to the pastor; and the Rev. Charles E. Ford (being invited) delivered the charge to the people. The pastorate of the Rev. Mr. Campbell extended to Dec. 4, 1876. During that time fifty-one persons were added to the church. A debt of sixteen hundred dollars on the parsonage of the church was entirely liquidated, largely through the efforts of the pastor. Rev. Mr. Campbell preached from Jan. 1, 1872, until Oct. 1, 1872, at the Presbyterian Church of Bunker Hill, seven miles distant from Williamstown, N. J., on every Sabbath afternoon, and he officiated at the Presbyterian Church, Williamstown, N. J., every morning and evening. After October, 1872, until December, 1876, Rev. Mr. Campbell preached at the Presbyterian Chapel at Franklinville, N. J., on alternate Sabbath afternoons. A debt of four hundred dollars on the Bunker Hill Presbyterian Church was also canceled through Mr. Campbell's exertions. During the year Mr. Campbell preached at Franklinville, N. J., he had the chapel entirely remodeled, both inside and out, at a cost of one hundred and fifty dollars. The number of the active membership of the Williamstown Presbyterian Church (including the chapel at Franklinville, which has never been a regularly organized church, but for some years under the charge of the Presbyterian Church at Williamstown) was one hundred and ten. The condition of the church, both spiritually and temporally, was excellent. About that time (1876) Rev. Mr. Campbell received and accepted a call to the First Presbyterian Church, Phœnixville, Pa., which he accepted. Accompanied by the good wishes of the people of his charge, he went there. After Mr. Campbell's departure the church was vacant until October, 1877, when a call was presented to Rev. Alexander Scotland, of Yonkers, N. Y., which he accepted. Mr. Scotland continued the pastor of the church for nearly two years, and then went to labor in the West. Rev. H. L. Mayers, formerly pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Millville, N. J., supplied the pulpit for nearly a year, and then accepted a call to Kittanning, Pa.

The present membership of the church numbers eighty-eight. This is less than the number several years ago, but the church has lost heavily by removals and deaths, overbalancing the gain by new members. The field has also been narrowed by the organization of neighboring Presbyterian Churches. But through all its years the church has held to what it believed to be sound gospel truth, and the seed sown has not been lost. The present pastor is Rev. H. L. Janeway, who has been in charge since September, 1881. The church holds property valued at about eight thousand dollars.

CEMETERIES.

There are in Williamstown village three cemeteries,—the old Methodist, on Main Street, and the Williamstown Cemetery, in rear of the Methodist Church, containing five acres of land, beautifully platted in driveways, walks, and burial lots. These are both owned by the Methodist Episcopal Society of Williamstown. The Presbyterian burial-ground lies in rear of the Presbyterian Church, on Main Street. In the two former may be found the following, among the many inscriptions, on tombstones therein contained.

In the old cemetery:

Hugh Ayars, born 1800, died 1877.
Randel Nicholson, died March 7, 1879, aged 80 years.
Drusilla Nicholson, died July 11, 1871, aged 61 years.
John Young, died Aug. 31, 1873, aged 87 years.
Hannah Young, died Nov. 26, 1868, aged 76 years.
John Strang, born Aug. 19, 1788, died Oct. 10, 1865.
Milligent Strang, born April 4, 1792, died Jan. 14, 1871.
Hannah Albertson, died April 9, 1878, aged 77 years.
Thomas Ware, died June 20, 1868, aged 47 years.
John Ware, died Nov. 16, 1810, aged 41 years.
George Ware, died Sept. 8, 1828, aged 57 years.
William Ireland, died April 18, 1868, aged 75 years.
Sarah Ireland, died Oct. 1, 1856, aged 61 years.
Rachel Whitecar, died Sept. 16, 1849, aged 63 years.
Paul Sears, died April 18, 1848, aged 78 years.
Patience Sears, died July 2, 1843, aged 68 years.
Keziah Sears, born 1800, died 1879.
John Swope, died May 1, 1855, aged 86 years.
Rosanna Swope, died Sept. 25, 1845, aged 66 years.
Martha Bodine, died Aug. 25, 1850, aged 37 years.
William Steelman, died Oct. 18, 1865, aged 82 years.
Elizabeth Steelman, died Dec. 4, 1875, aged 73 years.
Joseph A. Steelman, Co. C, 5th Pa. Cav., died at Annapolis, Md., Dec. 13, 1864, aged 26 years.
Thomas Whitecar, died Feb. 7, 1848, aged 63 years.
Margaret Eldridge, died Nov. 1, 1865, aged 47 years.
Cornelius Pease, died Sept. 18, 1850, aged 58 years.
David H. Halcomb, died Feb. 28, 1855, aged 47 years.
Peterson Flowers, died Nov. 16, 1876, aged 79 years.

Isaac Albertson, died March 9, 1873, aged 60 years.
Esther Campbell, died May 4, 1837, aged 62 years.
Henry Graver, Co. D, 25th N. J. Vols., died at Falmouth, Va., Jan. 22, 1863, aged 34 years.
George H. Collett, died April 4, 1851, aged 43 years.
Alexander Scott, died Feb. 14, 1849, aged 75 years.
Alice Scott, died March 25, 1866, aged 86 years.
William Nicholson, born April 8, 1769, died May 20, 1839.
Sarah Nicholson, died Oct. 1, 1837, aged 65 years.
Joseph Nicholson, died Jan. 26, 1873, aged 78 years.
Miriam Nicholson, died Jan. 18, 1879, aged 79 years.
Jacob Dehart, died August 25, 1865, aged 87 years.
Cornelius Dehart, died Jan. 13, 1867, aged 59 years.
Edith Dehart, died Jan. 19, 1876, aged 86 years.
Joseph Sykes, died March 13, 1868, aged 76 years.
Sarah Sykes, died April 18, 1874, aged 80 years.
Edward Barber (soldier).
Samuel G. De Hart, died Dec. 29, 1860, aged 51 years.
Charles Wilson, died May 30, 1878, aged 68 years.
Levi P. Wilson, Co. A, 10th N. J. Vols., died at Washington, D. C., May 21, 1862, aged 17 years.
Daniel Graver, died Feb. 26, 1872, aged 87 years.
Thomas E. Graver, born April 4, 1838; died Sept. 24, 1878.
William Kirby, died Dec. 21, 1862, aged 68 years. *Here lies an honest man.*

In the Williamstown Cemetery:

Joseph Tidmarsh, died March 13, 1875, aged 69 years.
Jacob Leigh, died Nov. 19, 1881, aged 68 years.
Rebecca Doughty, died Oct. 25, 1879, aged 56 years.
Hannah Simmermon, died Oct. 17, 1881, aged 85 years.
John G. Adkisson, born Nov. 20, 1820; died Oct. 31, 1877.
Philip Rouce, died Jan. 6, 1874, aged 60 years.
John W. Ireland, born April 25, 1816; died Aug. 28, 1862.
Amelia Smith, died Oct. 19, 1881, aged 40 years.
Joel Bodine, born in Burlington County, N. J., Dec. 4, 1794; died in Camden, N. J., May 19, 1879.
Leah, wife of Joel Bodine, born in Burlington County, N. J., Feb. 21, 1809; died in Camden, N. J., May 2, 1879.
Phebe, wife of Joel Bodine, died Sept. 11, 1854, aged 55 years.
Horatio W. Simmermon; born Sept. 16, 1805, died Nov. 4, 1872.
Jacob Hilyard, died Aug. 20, 1863. aged 58 years.
Ann Eldridge, born Jan. 26, 1815; died Sept. 6, 1876.
Henry Tice, born Aug. 26, 1790; died Aug. 7, 1860.
Elizabeth H. Tice, born Dec. 25, 1803; died Aug. 25, 1876.
John Lutz, born Feb. 28, 1806; died June 21, 1881.
George C. Hunter, died Aug. 31, 1882, aged 66 years.
Christiana Hunter, died April 27, 1852, aged 66 years.
Amy Ireland, born Oct. 8, 1836; died Oct. 4, 1866.

In the Presbyterian Cemetery:

Robert Sterling, died March 23, 1869, aged 49.
Susanna Lutz, born Dec. 29, 1838; died Sept. 12, 1872.
John Carvin, Jr., died Jan. 9, 1874, aged 39.
Louisa Melrose, died May 19, 1871, aged 80.
John Crist, died April 26, 1851, aged 41.
Ruth D. Sheppard, died Dec. 1, 1878, aged 56.
Eliza J. Mahr, died Aug. 8, 1879, aged 36.
Elizabeth Wilson, died Sept. 17, 1872, aged 51.
Robert Wilson, died Sept. 12, 1881, aged 72.
Abel Babcock, born June 13, 1789; died June 24, 1879.
Hannah Robb, died Jan. 12, 1878, aged 73.
William S. Elwell, born May 1, 1821; died Oct. 28, 1879 (a soldier of Co. E, 150th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers).
Jane Gaston, born June 9, 1792; died Nov. 9, 1864.
Samuel Bateman, born April 1, 1819; died Jan. 14, 1879.
Betsey Scott Bateman, born Jan. 16, 1819; died Jan. 28, 1873.
Richard H. Tice, died Oct. 3, 1864, aged 65.
Hannah Tice, died May 15, 1875, aged 71.
Mary W. Buck, died Jan. 23, 1880, aged 26.
James McClure, died Oct. 28, 1865, aged 59.
Eliza McClure, died July 24, 1854, aged 36.
James McClure, died March 4, 1853, aged 45.
Mary McClure, died Aug. 11, 1846, aged 29.
Martha Richardson, died March 8, 1850, aged 30.
Sarah Ann Tice, died Sept. 19, 1846, aged 43.
Isaac K. Tice, died Dec. 13, 1874, aged 67.
Thomas Black, died Nov. 2, 1844, aged 41.
Ann Maria Black, died Nov. 25, 1840, aged 32.
Jane Tweed, died Nov. 19, 1857, aged 51.
William Tweed, died Nov. 8, 1859, aged 43.
Rachel Tweed Wilson, died Oct. 25, 1846, aged 28.
John Richards, died April 24, 1874, aged 55.
John Mallett, born June 11, 1830, died April 24, 1870.
Ann C. Mallett, died June 26, 1872, aged 45.
James McQuigg, died March 17, 1870, aged 56.
Martha McQuigg, died Jan. 23, 1876, aged 50.
Margaret Hemphill, died July 10, 1865, aged 63.
Catharine Wenban, died June 19, 1864, aged 57.
Rachel McHenry, died Jan. 7, 1867, aged 55.
James McLaughlin, died May 10, 1859, aged 68.
Elizabeth Rodgers McLaughlin, died July 25, 1871, aged 65.
Jane Findley, died July 9, 1872.
E. Armstrong, died Oct. 1, 1862, aged 38.
Andrew Todd, died Nov. 11, 1870, aged 80.
Ann Charles, died Feb. 17, 1850, aged 69.
Thomas Charles, died May 3, 1850, aged 76.
J. McKeighan, died Jan. 17, 1861, aged 49.
Thomas Roney, born March 6, 1777, died June 20, 1855.
James Whitehead, born Dec. 18, 1800, died Nov. 23, 1854.
Moore Tweed, born Aug. 7, 1823, died June 28, 1863.
Mary Ann Pfeiffer, died Oct. 13, 1874, aged 43.
George Pfeiffer, Sr., died Sept. 1, 1866, aged 79.
Rosina Pfeiffer, died Dec. 17, 1867, aged 78.
James Moore Blair, died July 7, 1853, aged 23.
Thomas Glonagin, born May 3, 1833, died May 23, 1863.

SOCIETIES.

Williamstown Lodge, No. 27, A. O. U. W.—This lodge was instituted at Williamstown, N. J., Aug. 23, 1883, by Deputy Grand Master Workman, C. H. Wilson, of Atco, assisted by a deputation from Reliance Lodge, No. 20, of Atco.

The following officers were installed: P. M. W., L. M. Halsey; M. W., George W. Ireland; F., James Trout; O., Elmer Hurff; G., E. S. Ireland, Jr.; Recorder, Eli Marsh; Fin., George W. Janvier; Receiver, William Trout; I. W., William F. Tweed; O. W., George W. McIlvane; M. E., L. M. Halsey, M.D.; Trustees, J. H. Sickler, Lewis Westcott, and J. Mossbrook. The institution and installation exercises took place in Twilight Hall, the place of meeting of the Knights of Pythias and Odd-Fellows. The new lodge is mainly due to the exertions of the Deputy Grand Master of the district, Mr. C. H. Wilson, who was also one of the most active projectors of Reliance Lodge.

The charter members of this lodge were Elmer Hurff, Jacob Wilson, W. F. Tweed, George W. Ireland, Eli Marsh, James Trout, William Trout, George W. Janvier, Joshua B. Sickler, Dr. L. M. Halsey, C. Rouse, L. Wescott, M. Huntsinger, George McIlvaine, J. Mossbrooks, M. S. Tice, J. Hilyard, C. H. N. Bodine, Ed. Brown, Dr. L. T. Halsey, E. S. Ireland, Jr., T. B. Hewitt.

The regular meetings of the lodge are held on the first and third Friday evenings of each month.

INDUSTRIES.

The Williamstown Glass-Works.—Williamstown is located on the Squankum Branch of Great Egg Harbor River, and was for a number of years known by the name of Squankum. In 1800 there were but

four houses in the village and they widely separated. The town progressed slowly until the glass-works were established and the railroad constructed, since which it has advanced rapidly in population and importance, until now it contains about eleven hundred inhabitants. A railroad nine miles in length, built in 1872, connects Williamstown with Atco, on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad.

In the year 1835, Israel Ewing, Richard H. Tice, and J. De Hart selected the locality of Squankum for a glass-works, and in that year erected one furnace. Benjamin Smith, Jr., of Philadelphia, and Woodward Warrick, now of Glassboro, subsequently became associated with William Nicholson in the ownership of the works, the firm being Nicholson, Warrick & Co. About this time Williamstown was substituted for that of Squankum as the name of the village. In 1839, Mr. Joel Bodine purchased the interest of Mr. Smith, and associated with him Gabriel Iszard, the two gentlemen assuming the interests of all previous owners. After one or two intermediate changes, Mr. William Coffin, Jr., then of Winslow, purchased an interest in the concern, and the business was conducted for a year or two under the firm-style of William Coffin, Jr., & Co., when Mr. Joel Bodine became possessed of Mr. Coffin's interest, and from 1842 to 1846, Mr. Bodine was the sole owner of the works. In the latter year Mr. Bodine admitted his three sons, John F., William H., and Joel A. Bodine, to an interest in the business, and the firm-style became Joel Bodine & Sons. In 1855, Mr. Joel Bodine withdrew, and the sons continued the business as Bodine Brothers. In 1866 and 1867, Joel A. and William H. Bodine withdrew, and the firm of Bodine, Thomas & Co. was organized, under which the business is carried on at the present time.

The Williamstown Glass-Works cover six acres, comprising three large furnaces,—the second of which was erected by Mr. Joel Bodine in 1848,—batch-house, lear buildings, a large pot-house, twenty by eighty feet, two stories high, with wing twenty by forty feet; packing-house, five large sheds for storage purposes, steam saw-mill and grist-mill combined, blacksmith- and machine-shops, large general store and offices, and fifty dwelling-houses. In addition to these, thirty of the employés of the works own their own dwelling-houses and farms. A railroad switch runs through the glass-works proper, delivering supplies at every part of the yards directly from the cars.

The works turn out bottles ranging from half-ounce in size to two gallons, comprising the usual varieties of druggists' glassware, patent medicine bottles, fruit-jars, pickle-bottles, and various styles in German flint, such as mustards, ketchups, etc. About three hundred and seventy-five hands are employed, men and boys, as blowers, shearers, packers, engineers and machinists, day men, farm hands, and tending boys. It is estimated that fully one thousand persons are dependent on the works for support.

There are consumed and used at the works five thousand tons of coal, two thousand eight hundred tons of sand, one thousand tons of soda-ash, eight hundred sacks of ground salt, four thousand cords of wood, twenty-three thousand bushels of lime, and one million five hundred thousand feet of box-boards per year. The pay-roll calls for ten thousand dollars per month. The annual business from all sources reaches in the aggregate three hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The value of the glass produced yearly is two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The glassware manufactured by this firm is shipped to all points in the United States and Canada, but principally to New York, Pennsylvania, and the New England and Southern States. Shipments of considerable value are also made to California and other parts of the far West. The firm hold farm interests in three hundred acres, also own timber tracts, and do a large country trade in building materials, farm implements, fertilizers, etc. The office is connected by telegraph with the Western Union Telegraph office at Philadelphia, Pa., and telephone wires also run from the office to all parts of the works.

The J. V. Sharp Canning Company was organized in 1880, and incorporated the same year, and in 1882 large and commodious buildings were erected a short distance west from the village of Williamstown for the canning of all kinds of fruit. Mr. Sharp had been previously engaged in the business on a small scale for some fifteen years. The capacity of the works is about twenty-five thousand cans of all kinds daily, and employment is given to from one hundred and fifty to one hundred and seventy-five persons during the canning season.

The same company are also engaged in the manufacture of lime from oyster-shells. They have two patent kilns near the canning works, in which the lime is manufactured. The track of the Atco and Williamstown Railroad extends past the village to the kilns and canning-works.

The officers and directors of the company are as follows: President, Samuel Garwood; Treasurer, J. A. Bodine; Secretary, George W. Ireland; Directors, S. Garwood, J. A. Bodine, John F. Bodine, Isaiah Aldrich, and W. H. Bodine.

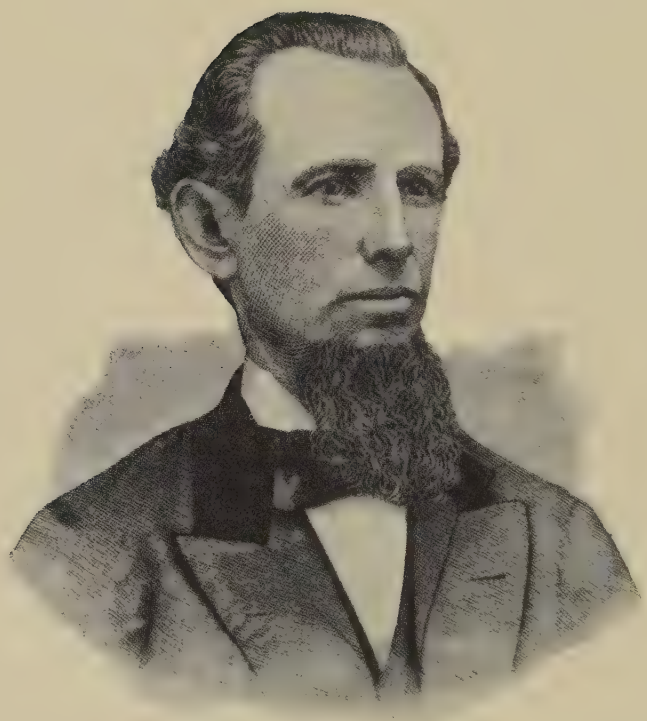
John D. Sharp has also a small canning establishment, operated by himself, where he carries on quite an extensive business.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

HON. JOHN F. BODINE.

The earliest representatives of the Bodine family were among the band of Huguenots who fled to America to escape religious persecution and located at

John F. Bodine



Matthias W Chew

New Rochelle, in Westchester County, N. Y. From thence they emigrated to Staten Island, and later to New Jersey. John Bodine, the grandfather of the subject of this biography, was born in Cranberry, Middlesex County, N. J., about the year 1750, from which place he removed when a youth to Burlington County, and engaged in the active pursuits of life. He married and had children,—John, Stacy, Francis, Charles, Joel, Wilson, Jesse, Daniel, Samuel, Budd S., Susan (Mrs. Wright), Mary (Mrs. Moncrief), Abigail (Mrs. Hudson), Sarah (Mrs. Allen), and Lucy (Mrs. Fisher). These children were all born in the Wading River tavern, a popular resort, of which Mr. Bodine was for a period of forty years the respected landlord, and where his death occurred in 1820 or 1821. His son Joel was born in 1795, and twice married, first to Miss Sarah Gale, to whom was born a son, Samuel; and second to Miss Phebe Forman, whose children were John F., William H., Isaac E., Charles J., Alfred, Henry C., and one who died in infancy. Three of this number still survive. Mr. Bodine, in 1824, made Philadelphia his residence, and in 1826 removed to Millville, Cumberland Co., N. J. In 1834 he repaired to Winslow, Camden Co., N. J., which place was for five years his home, when he chose Williamstown as a more permanent abode. His death occurred in Camden, in his eighty-fourth year. John F., his son, was born Oct. 27, 1821, in Tuckerton, Burlington Co., and spent his youth in active employment when not enjoying the limited advantages of education there afforded. After two and a half years of service in the shop of a blacksmith, he entered a glass manufacturing establishment, and at the age of seventeen was for three years an apprentice to the art of glass-blowing. He then removed to Williamstown, and became assistant to his father, receiving, after attaining his majority, a salary for his services. At the age of twenty-five he had by industry and thrift accumulated the sum of six hundred dollars, with which a partnership was formed with his father and brother. This sum formed the nucleus around which centred a large and successful business, that of hollow-ware glass manufacturing, with which a general store was connected, and continued until his retirement in 1882. Mr. Bodine was married in 1844 to Miss Martha, daughter of John Swope, of Williamstown, and had children, Emma (Mrs. Atkins) and Phebe (Mrs. Duffel). He was a second time married, to Miss Gertrude, daughter of Peter Boucher, of Columbia County, N. Y. Their children are Joanna (Mrs. Garwood) and Alice. In politics Mr. Bodine is a strong Republican, and has been actively identified with the political interests of the district and county. He filled the offices of superintendent of schools and freeholder each for three years, and was in 1864 elected member of the State Legislature, where he served on the committees on Railroads and Corporations, having been chairman of the latter. He was in 1873 appointed one of the county judges and officiated for five years, after which he was elected to the State Senate for a period of three years, and chairman of the State Prison and Public Grounds Committees, also a member of the committees on Railroads and Canals, Lunatic Asylums, and Industrial School for Girls. Mr. Bodine is actively interested in the advancement of the religious interests of the village, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Williamstown. He is president of the Williamstown Railroad, which he was largely interested in building, and director of the First National Bank of Camden. He is also identified with the Masonic order, and member of Brearley Lodge, No. 2, of that order.

MATTHIAS M. CHEW.

The Chew family are of English origin, though New Jersey claims its early representatives as citizens.

Robert, the grandfather of Matthias M., was a resident of Franklin township, in Gloucester County, where he was both a farmer and a lumber merchant. By his wife, Tamzen, he had thirteen children, as follows: Jane, Sarah Ann, Thomas E., Lafayette, Levi, Charles, Margaret, Elizabeth, Esther Ann, Beulah, Samuel D., Phebe, and one who died in early youth. Thomas E., the father of Matthias M., was born in Franklin township in 1818, and having acquired a knowledge of farming pursuits, made it his calling, to which was added that of brick-making. He married Miss Elizabeth Miller, and had children,—William, Matthias M., Susanna (married Maskell Bates), Sidney (deceased), Isabella (deceased), Robert, Thomas, Sarah, Elizabeth (deceased), Mary Ella (deceased), and Rose Ella (deceased). In the fall of 1865 he bought of Hugh Gelston, of Baltimore, Md., the Coles Mill property, intending to make of it a cranberry bog, as well as to use it for mill and farming purposes. He devoted seventeen acres of the pond to cranberries, and in 1847 erected a saw-mill on the site of the old one, which had been burned. Mr. Chew's death resulted from an accident while engaged in sawing shingle-bolts. He was buried at "The Lake," and a fine monument erected to his memory by his children. The property remained in the hands of Mrs. Chew, as administratrix of the estate, until 1870, when she obtained from the court permission to sell the same at public sale.

Matthias M. Chew, second child of Thomas E., was born at "The Lake," in Franklin township, on the 22d day of February, 1842. Here he spent his early boyhood, remaining a member of his father's family until twenty-one years of age, and living successively in Glassboro, Clayton, Ewansville, Cape May, and Bethel. At the latter place he obtained until eighteen years of age such education as could be acquired by three months' yearly attendance at the district school. With his father's consent he, in the fall of 1862, enlisted (as did his brother William) in

Company D, Twenty-fourth New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and was discharged in August, 1863, by reason of expiration of term of service, having participated in the battles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. On the 22d day of December, 1864, he was married to Miss Mary Etta, daughter of Thomas A. and Abigail Ann (Leonard) Chew, who was of the same family and distantly related. After his marriage Mr. Chew cultivated the farm of his father-in-law on shares for one year, and later rented a farm of Mr. Jessup for a year, then removed to Cole's Mill, and began the cultivation of cranberries, taking from his father two acres of bog, which he set out to vines, his share being an undivided one-half interest. The sudden death of the latter having prevented the consummation of their bargain, he removed to Williamstown and engaged in surveying and conveyancing, to the study of which he had been devoting his leisure hours for several years. Mr. Chew had meanwhile given the cultivation of cranberries much thought and attention, and becoming thoroughly convinced that it could be made a remunerative business, he in 1870 bought, in company with his brother Robert, at the sale above mentioned, the entire property. At this time there were about twenty acres out to vines, though not as yet productive. The following summer he divided the farm with his brother, Matthias receiving one hundred and seventy-five acres. The next year Matthias M. had two hundred and eighty bushels of berries, since which time he has planted fifteen acres more to vines, making thirty-five acres in all, from which he has realized five thousand bushels of berries in one year. In October, 1881, Mr. Chew bought of William Corkrey two hundred acres of land, known as the Hospitality Mill property, situated in Monroe township, of which fifty acres are set to vines, and yielded eleven hundred bushels of berries this present season. Mr. Chew is the acknowledged pioneer cranberry-grower of this part of New Jersey, his success being an evidence of what can be achieved by perseverance and thorough knowledge of the business in which he is engaged. It has inspired others and made the cultivation and raising of cranberries an extensive business, bringing to the operators yearly many thousands of dollars, and giving employment during the picking season to hundreds of people. He now has all the buildings and appliances necessary to the storage and shipping of his berries, the raising and handling of which he has made a science. Mr. and Mrs. Chew have five children,—Thomas J., born Jan. 8, 1867, died Aug. 4, 1867; Mary Abigail, born May 21, 1868; Elizabeth, born March 8, 1871; Edward D., born Sept. 11, 1872; and Samuel M., born June 18, 1874.

In politics Mr. Chew is a Republican. He has served two terms of five years each as justice of the peace for Monroe township, has been for four years a member of the board of freeholders, and for the same period assessor of the township. He is at present officiating as freeholder and commissioner of deeds, the latter office having been held for three terms. In religion, he is a supporter of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Williamstown, and one of its trustees.

CHAPTER XLVII.

TOWNSHIP OF SOUTH HARRISON.[1]

THIS is one of the southwest border townships in the county, and the youngest of the thirteen, having been organized in March, 1883.

Geographical and Topographical.—The township is bounded on the east by Clayton township, on the south by Salem County, on the west by Woolwich, and on the north by Harrison township, from which this township was organized.

The surface of the township is gently undulating, sufficiently so for proper drainage, while the soil produces crops equal to that of any other locality in this or adjoining counties.

The township is watered by the head-waters of the south branch of Raccoon Creek, which forms a part of the north boundary line, and affluents of Oldman's Creek, which forms the south boundary line of the township.

For early settlers, see Harrison township.

Civil Organization.—Chapter xlvii. of the Laws of New Jersey reads as follows:

"AN ACT *to set off from the township of Harrison, in the county of Gloucester, a new township, to be called South Harrison.*

"1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey*, That all that portion of the township of Harrison, in the county of Gloucester, lying and being within the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at a station in the middle of the public road, leading from Mullica Hill to Swedesboro, via Thomas Mounce's residence, where the Woolwich township line intersects said road; thence running a direct line to the centre of the bridge over the south branch of Raccoon Creek, in the commissioners' road; thence in a direct line to the bridge over the north branch of said creek, in the road leading from Harrisonville to Five Points; thence up the said north branch, its several courses, to where it intersects the Glassboro township line; thence along said line to the Clayton township line; thence along the Clayton township line to the boundary line between Salem and Gloucester counties; thence along said boundary line until it intersects the Woolwich township line; thence along the Woolwich township line to the place of beginning, shall be, and hereby is, set off from the township of Harrison, in the county of Gloucester, and made a separate township, to be known by the name of the township of South Harrison.

"2. *And be it enacted*, That the inhabitants of the township of South Harrison shall be, and are hereby, constituted a body politic and corporate, in law, by the name of 'The Inhabitants of the Township of South Harrison, in the County of Gloucester,' and shall be entitled to all the rights, powers, authority, privileges, and advantages; and shall be subject to all regulations, government, and liabilities that other townships are now entitled to, or subject, by the existing laws of this State.

"3. *And be it enacted*, That the inhabitants of the township of South Harrison, aforesaid, shall hold their first annual town meeting in the hall at Harrisonville, in said township, at the time now fixed by law for holding town meetings in the several townships of this State.

"4. *And be it enacted*, That the township committees of each of the townships of Harrison and South Harrison shall meet at such place in

[1] By W. H. Shaw.

the village of Mullica Hill, in the township of Harrison, as a majority of said committees shall designate, on the first Monday in April next, at ten o'clock A.M., and shall then and there, or as soon thereafter as may be, proceed to allot and divide between the said townships the assets, liabilities, and real estate of the old township of Harrison, in proportion to the taxable property and ratables, as taxed by the assessor at the last assessment; and to ascertain the just proportion of debts to be paid by the inhabitants of each of said townships; and that if any of the committee, on the part of either of said townships, shall neglect or refuse to meet as aforesaid, those assembled may proceed to make said division and to ascertain the said proportion of debt, and the decision of the majority of those present shall be final and conclusive; provided, that it shall and may be lawful to adjourn the said meeting to such time and place as a majority of those assembled as aforesaid may think proper.

"5. *And be it enacted*, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed so as to interfere with or impair the commission of the justices of the peace, or commissioners of deeds, until they shall expire by their own limitations; or so as to impair the rights of the said township of South Harrison, in and to its just and legal proportion of the surplus revenue of the general government, and the interest thereof.

"6. *And be it enacted*, That the said township of South Harrison shall form a part of the assembly district of the county of Gloucester.

"7. *And be it enacted*, That this act shall take effect immediately."

Approved March 2, 1883.

The following is a complete list of the first township officers and appropriations ordered:

Town Clerk, Alfred W. Madara; Assessor, Thomas Borton; Collector, Jno. Wriggins; Chosen Freeholders, Charles String. Stacy W. Hazleton; Township Committee, Asa Engle, George Horner, Samuel Moore; Surveyors of Highways, Alfred French, Nathan Wilkinson; Overseers of Roads, Samuel S. Madara, Charles Stearns, Robert Crawford; Commissioners of Appeal, Wm. S. Mattson, Chas. Steward, Joseph Horner; Judge of Election, Amos T. Eastlack; Inspectors of Election, Peter K. Eldridge, Henry Moncrief; Justice of the Peace, John W. Bates; Constable (for three years), Samuel R. Devault; Overseer of Poor, Samuel R. Devault; Pound-Keepers, Jos. C. Horner, Patrick Connelly, John B. Porch. Appropriations for roads, $900; for poor, $100; for incidentals, $300.

Harrisonville.—This village is located on the southwest border of the township, about four miles from Mullica Hill, and named in honor of General William H. Harrison, the hero of Tippecanoe. The place was formerly called *Coletown*, and in 1844 assumed the present name, by which it is known at the post-office department.

In 1835 there were only nine dwellings within the present limits of the village. These were the houses of Martha Cole, Samuel Cole, John Howey, William Mounce, Thomas Cole, Susan Pimm, John Fogg, Nathan Gaunt, and Israel Kirby. Andrew Knisel, John Davis, John Howey, Isaac Ridgway, Joseph Cheadle, and George Horner were other old settlers near here.

The grist- and saw-mills were built in 1810 by Thomas Cole, and now owned by Parker D. Lippincott. The pioneer store of the town was kept by John Fogg, and the second store, at what is now Harrisonville, was opened for business, in 1848, by James Saunders, in the building now occupied by Halderman & Hazelton. Isaac Lock also had a store on the corner now occupied by Riggin. Lock commenced here in 1855. Several other parties have kept store here, and at different times. The store of Lydia Lippincott, now Lydia Haines, was converted into a dwelling, and is now occupied by Dr. Stanger. The pioneer wheelwright of Harrisonville was Nathan Gaunt, who was succeeded by Asa Cole. The business is now carried on at the same place by William Ladow, who is also engaged in the general blacksmithing business.

The pioneer blacksmith at this place was the late Samuel Pimm, who has been succeeded at the old place by William and Samuel Pimm. The pioneer harness-maker in this town was Amos M. Jones; and the present one is Andrew Knisel. —— Mounce was the early shoemaker; but since 1850 or 1851 Lewis Amy has attended to the pedal appendages of his neighbors. The first resident physician at this place was Dr. Miller, now of Paulsboro. Samuel Stanger is the present physician.

The old Cole property in the village is now owned by William Matson, who came here in 1846, and for several years was engaged as a dealer in live-stock and in the butchering business, and now engaged in farming.

There are at present in Harrisonville two general stores, Halderman & Hazelton and Riggins Brothers; three wheelwright- and blacksmith-shops, William Ladow, Amos Eastlack, and the Pimm brothers; Methodist Episcopal Church, and school-house.

Fairview is a small hamlet in the south part of the township, where there is a Methodist Episcopal Church, school-house, cemetery, and half a dozen dwellings. The land-owners at this place are James Lafferty, Jacob Armstrong, Joseph Abbott, Aaron Simpkins, William McGown, William Lafferty, Charles Shugard, Joel Chord, John Osrus, Mary Bates, Wade Mulford, —— Nelson, and one or two others.

The new school-house at this place was built in 1873 or 1874, and John V. Becket was the first teacher in this school building, and taught here for four or five years. James Lafferty had a store here from 1876 to 1880.

Lincoln.—This is a small hamlet in the southeast part of the township, formerly known as *Stringtown*. Here is a grist- and saw-mill and a few houses. Just when or by whom the mills were built is a mystery, yet in 1828 the grist-mill property was purchased by James Jessup, father of the now venerable Joseph Jessup, of this township. In 1833, Joseph Jessup purchased the saw-mill property and rebuilt the mill, which he still owns. Having subsequently come in possession of the grist-mill, he sold it, in 1853 or 1854, to Paul Avis, the present owner. Mr. Avis has improved the mill by the addition of more runs of stone (four French burrs), and increased its capacity for business to five hundred bushels of grain per day, until it is now a first-class mill, manufacturing the highest grades of flour.

In the pioneer days of Stringtown there was considerable business done at this place, but at present there is only the grist-mill, saw-mill, and a blacksmith-shop, with Bartley Stiles as blacksmith.

Saint John's Methodist Episcopal Church.—This society is located at Harrisonville, and is an

outgrowth of old Bethel Church, near Hurffville, and was organized into a separate society in 1848, with Samuel Cole as the pioneer leader. Mr. Cole at this time lived where William S. Matson now lives, in the village of Harrisonville. He was one of those old-fashioned Methodists, ever ready to sacrifice time and money for the good of the cause. He did not keep a tavern by any means, but kept what in some sections was known as a "Methodist tavern," where Methodist preachers were always welcome, and not only preachers, but all who wore the old-fashioned imprint of Methodism,—a straight coat with rolling collar and broad-brim hat. Abraham Gearhart was the preacher in charge at the organization of this society, and Edmund Layton was another leader.

Soon after the class or classes were formed the building of a house of worship seemed to be the next thing necessary to be done, and in 1848 the present church edifice, located in the village of Harrisonville, was built, at a cost of two thousand four hundred dollars. Rev. John K. Shaw, then presiding elder on this district, preached the dedicatory sermon. The building committee were Israel Kirby, John Davis, and Samuel H. Weatherby, who were also elected first trustees.

In 1875 the present parsonage was built. This is a modern frame building, standing on the lot adjoining the church.

Among the preachers who have served this people since the days of Gearhart we are enabled—through the kindness of Mrs. William Matson, to whom we are indebted for all these items—to present the following list: Revs. James Long, Caleb Fleming, James Bryan, Joseph Ashbrook, John T. Fort, David Duffield, Isaac Hugg, Samuel Parker, William Stockton, Joseph Somerell, Edwin Waters, John Warthman, Matthias Shimp, Daniel Harris, and William Abbott, the present preacher in charge.

Tho present stewards (1882) are Samuel Pimm, Michael Swagart, Thomas Turner, William Pimm, Lippincott Cassady, Christopher Harbison; Trustees, William Matson, Amos Eastlack, Joseph Dare, Clarkson Lippincott; Sunday-school Superintendent, Samuel Pimm, with nineteen teachers and an average attendance of eighty-five scholars. Value of church property, five thousand dollars. Membership in 1882 was one hundred and eighty-two.

Fairview Methodist Episcopal Church.—This church is located in the hamlet of Fairview, southeast part of the township. Previous to 1840 or 1842 the meetings were held in private houses, barns, or grove, upon the old Fairview camp-ground. During one of those years, under the pastorate of Rev. Mr. Edwards, the present church building was erected, for the double purpose of church and school, and was jointly occupied till 1873, when the new schoolhouse was built, since which time the Methodists have continued to worship in the old building.

As near as can be ascertained, the pioneer class-leader at this point was Samuel Bates, with the following-named persons forming the larger portion of his class: Maschal Bates and wife, Thomas Lacy and wife, Sarah Moore, Hannah Lafferty, Stacy Cassady and wife, John Heaton and wife, Wade B. Mulford and wife, Joseph Nelson and wife, James Nelson and wife, Jacob Schatt and wife, Hannah Becket, and Charlotte Molica.

The first trustees of the church property were Wade B. Mulford, John Heaton, and Maschal Bates.

The following are among the preachers who have served this church and congregation, and is probably nearly a correct list: Revs. Noah Edwards, the first preacher in charge, Joseph Atwood, —— Gearhart, Samuel Hugg, —— McDougal, Joseph Ashbrook, Joseph Pierson, William Stockton, Matthias Shimp, Levi Herr, —— Waters, Jno. Warthman, D. B. Harris, and William Abbott, the present preacher of this circuit.

The trustees of the church for 1882 were Jacob Armstrong, Abram Morgan, John C. Nelson, Edward P. Roske, and James Nelson. The present steward is James Nelson; local preacher, Rev. John V. Becket; membership, forty; value of church property, five hundred dollars. The Sunday-school connected with this church is under the supervision of John C. Nelson, with an average attendance of forty pupils.

CHAPTER XLVIII.

TOWNSHIP OF WASHINGTON.[1]

Geographical and Descriptive.—The territory now comprising the township of Washington was taken from Deptford in 1836, and named in honor of "the father of his country." In the formation of Camden County, in 1844, it was set off to that county, and remained a portion of the same until reannexed by act of the Legislature, approved Feb. 20, 1871. In order to more fully define the act we quote the first section:

"*Be it enacted, etc.*, That all that part of the county of Camden, comprising the townships of Washington and Monroe (except that part of the township of Washington included within the boundaries of Camden County almshouse farm, which is to remain a part of said county of Camden, and be annexed and made a part of the township of Gloucester, in said county), shall be, and the same is hereby, annexed and made a part of the county of Gloucester, and shall be subject to all the laws applying to the said county of Gloucester; and the residue of the said township of Washington shall hereafter be known as the inhabitants of the township of Washington, in Gloucester County; and the said township of Monroe shall hereafter be known as the inhabitants of the township of Monroe, in the county of Gloucester; and the division line between the townships of Washington and Monroe, on the one hand, and the townships of Gloucester and Winslow, on the other hand, as said townships are hereby constituted, shall be hereafter the boundary line between the counties of Camden and Gloucester."

[1] By W. H. Shaw.

Originally, Washington township was sixteen miles long and four miles broad. This extensive area has been lessened by the formation of Monroe township and other alterations, till it now contains but thirteen thousand seven hundred and thirty acres. The soil is generally light, yet under good cultivation it is susceptible of large crops. It was what was formerly known as pine land, and in many places it still retains not only the name but the pines.

The township is bounded on the east by Camden County, south by Monroe, west by Mantua and Clayton townships, and north by Deptford township.

Early Settlers and Pioneer Incidents.—Among the pioneers of what is now Washington township we find the name of James Dilks, who came from England and purchased of John Ladd a tract of two hundred and seventy-two acres, the deed bearing date the last day of May, 1714. The sum paid was £30 silver money. This tract embraced what is now contained in the lots of land owned by Peter Carr, William Becket, Thomas W. Hurff, Brooks Hurff, and the store property at Bethel.

The deed from Ladd to Dilks was witnessed by Sarah Ball, Sarah Eastlack, and R. Bull, the surveyor of the farm. The deed is recorded in secretary's office at Burlington, in Liber of Deeds, folio 515.

July 17, 1748, James Dilks deeded to his son, Joseph Dilks, one hundred and eighteen acres of the original tract. This deed was witnessed by James Cattell, James Dilks, Jr., and Michael Fisher.

Andrew Dilks, living about a mile west from the Bethel Church, is a lineal descendant from James, through his son Joseph, grandson Andrew, great-grandson Andrew, making the present Andrew a great-great-grandson of James the first. Andrew has one son, Presmul, who has a son, Andrew Warren Dilks.

From James Dilks, who located here in 1714, have sprung the numerous families of Dilks, or Dilkes, as some of the families still spell their names. Andrew is among the older ones now living, and is one of the most enterprising farmers in the township.

The Josiah Heritage tract is now owned by John Hurff, Martha Swope, and Albert Hurff.

Jesse Leonard was another of the old settlers, and owned quite a large tract of land. It is now owned by John W. Downs, sheriff of Gloucester County, Thomas W. Hurff, and Matthias Chew. These are among the most productive farms now in the township.

John Leonard's old plantation is now owned by Samuel Evans and John C. Turner. Mr. Turner also owns the farms formerly owned by Thomas and Ephraim Bee, two of the pioneers of this township.

The Edward Turner plantation is now owned by the heirs of John Wilson, deceased.

The Thomas C. Creese plantation is now owned by the heirs of the late Robert Wilson.

The Elijah Porch plantation has passed into the possession of Jesse Nicholson.

Bartholomew Carter's plantation is now the property of Ephraim Watson.

The old plantation of Maryall Turner is now owned by Jeremiah Paulin.

The plantation of Patrick Flanigan, containing one hundred and twenty-two acres, is now owned by Thomas W. Huff. Upon this farm is one of the best marl-beds in the county.

Civil List.

TOWN CLERKS.

1836–37. James H. Chester.
1838–39. Thomas B. Wood.
1840–42. John C. Turner.
1843–44. Jonas Keen.
1845–47. Richard Gant.
1848–51. Isaac S. Turner.
1852–56. Charles W. Sailer.
1857–59. William C. Garwood.
1860–62. Charles T. Carter.
1863–64. Richard Gant.
1871–75. Jesse K. Prosser.
1876–81. John Wilkins.
1882. Jesse K. Prosser.

ASSESSORS.

1836–37. Joel Wood.
1840–41. Thomas B. Wood.
1842–45. Isaac S. Turner.
1846–47. Ira Bradshaw.
1848. Gerrard Wood.
1849–51. William C. Garwood.
1852–53. Samuel D. Sparks.
1854–56. Abijah S. Hewett.
1857–59. John W. Downs.
1860–62. John D. Heritage.
1863–64. Daniel W. Bakley.
1871–73. William Beckett.
1874–76. Charles Swope.
1877–81. Thomas F. Farley.
1882. Thomas W. Hurff, Jr.

COLLECTORS.

1836–38. Joseph Hurff.
1839. Andrew Dilks.
1840–42. Thomas W. Hurff.
1843. Thomas B. Wood.
1844. Peter S. Eliott.
1845–51. Joel Steelman.
1852–54. David Ward.
1855. Charles Wilson.
1856–58. Simon Rammel.
1859–60. Jesse R. Turner.
1861–62. David C. Wood.
1863–64. Thomas F. Farley.
1871. Isaac Champion.
1872–74. Joseph T. Hurff.
1875–78. Daniel W. Wood.
1879–82. George G. Weatherby.

CHOSEN FREEHOLDERS.

1840–43, 1861. Gerrard Wood.
1840. Jacob Park.
1841–45. Josiah Heritage.
1844–46. William Corkley.
1846–48. Thomas W. Hurff.
1847. Samuel B. Porch.
1848–49. John Harding.
1849–53. John W. Downs.
1850–52. John Wilkins.
1853–55. Andrew D. Turner.
1854–56. John F. Bodine.
1856–58. Randal E. Morgan.
1857–58. Edward S. Ireland.
1859–60, 1875–77. David C. Word.
1862–64. Samuel D. Sharp.
1871. Hiram Wilkins.
1871–73. Eli Gant.
1872–74, 1878–80. George Hurff.
1874–76. Benjamin F. Sickler.
1877–78. Abijah S. Hewitt.
1879–80. Joseph A. Leep.
1881–82. Jacob P. Williams.
John Eavans.

TOWN COMMITTEE.

1836–37. Paul Sears.
Thomas C. Crease.
1836–40. Randal W. Morgan.
1836–38. Samuel C. Sharp.
1836–39. James H. Chester.
1838–43, 1845–46, 1848. Geo. Hurff.
1838. Jacob Dehart.
1839. Jacob Wick.
1839–40. Thomas Black.
1840–41, 1844–46, 1851–52, 1859–60, 1862. Joel Wood.
1840. Israel Hewin.
1841–42, 1848. Abell Babcock.
1841, 1844–45, 1849–52, 1856–64. William Gardner.
1841. Josiah G. Hewen.
1842–43. John Downs.
Thomas B. Wood.
William Corkley.
1843–44. John Turner Carp.
1844, 1846–47, 1850–51. Joseph Nicholson.
1844–45, 1848–49, 1857. Elias Campbell.
1845, 1847, 1857. Abijah S. Hewitt.
1846–47. Thomas Marshall.
1846. Matthias S. Simerman.
1847. Gerrard Wood.
1848–49. Jacob Parks.
1848. Thomas P. Firth.
1849–52. John Wilkins.
Samuel P. Tice.
1850–55. Andrew Dilks, Jr.
1850. Richard H. Tice.
1851. Christopher Sickler.
1852–56. John Prosser.
1853, 1858–59, 1863–64. Isaac S. Turner.
1853–54. Jesse B. Thompson.
1853–55. Jesse R. Turner.

1853. Richard Stevenson.
1854–55. Joel Steelman.
1854. Job D. Eldridge.
1855. Simon Ramel.
1856, 1874–75. John N. Wick.
1856. Andrew D. Turner.
1856, 1876–80. John W. Downs.
1857. William H. Bodine.
1857–58. Charles W. Sailer.
1858. John Harding.
1858, 1860–62, 1864. Conrad Hires.
1859–61. Randal E. Morgan.
1859–60, 1872–75. John S. Wood.
1860–61. Moses Deane.
1860–65. David Ward.
1860–64. John Pease.
1864. David C. Wood.
1871–72, 1878–80. James B. Cook.
1871. Joseph T. Hurff.
1871–73. Jesse S. Hurff.
Daniel W. Wood.
1872. William Hamilton.
1872. David Hurff.
1873. Thomas F. Farley.
1873–75. Clark J. Hurff.
1874–75. George Bakley.
Randle Nicholson.
1876–77. Jesse S. Nicholson.
Edward Scott.
1876, 1877–78, 1881–82. Joseph Gardner.
1876–78. Hiram Hurff.
1878–81. Evan D. Pearson.
1881. William Beckett.
1882. Dennis Collin.
John Wilkins.

CONSTABLES.

1838–42. Isaiah Dill.
1838–39. Joshua Eldridge.
1841–45. Thomas J. Cheeseman.
1843–46, 1850–54. Sam'l D. Spaks.
1846. John Elwill.
1847–48. Richard H. Tice.
1849. John Harding.
1855–56. Emluy Gifford.
1857–58. Joshua Eldridge.
1859. Jesse R. Turner.
1860–63. Thomas F. Farley.
1871–79. Benjamin Batchlor.
1881–82. John S. Barret.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1838. Jacob Wick.
1839–40. James H. Chester.
1843–46, 1850. Joel Wood.
1845–46. Thomas Y. Firth.
1850. Samuel P. Tice.
1851, 1856, 1861. Isaac S. Turner.
1851–56. Hosea Husted.
1851. Paul H. Stelker.
1860–61. William C. Garwood.
1855. Thomas S. Batman.
1871. Daniel Aldridge.
1874–76. Jonas Keen.
1875. Thomas Pilling.
1877. Jesse R. Turner.
1878. Daniel L. Lamb.
1880–82. William C. Nicholson.
1881. Charles Baken.

JUDGES OF ELECTION.

1840. Josiah Heritage.
1841, 1845–48. Joel Wood.
1842. Thomas B. Wood.
1843–44, 1852. Joel Steelman.
1849–50. William S. Elvell.
1851–56. Abijah S. Hewitt.
1854. John N. Wick.
1855–56. John W. Downs.
1857–58. Chazz B. Tice.
1859–61. Daniel W. Bakley.
1863–64. Isaac S. Turner.
1871–75. John S. Wood.
1873–74. Thomas Pilling.
1876–79. Charles Baken.
1880–82. Henry Sybitt.

VILLAGES AND HAMLETS.

Turnersville is a small village situated on the easterly border of the township, on the line of the Williamstown and Good Intent turnpike, and at the head-waters of Timber Creek.

Among the pioneer settlers at this place were John Turner, after whom the town is named, Peter Cheeseman, Henry Hurff, and John Williams. Turner's tract covered what is now the northerly part of the village of Turnersville, and the tract of Peter Cheeseman the other part of the village, or rather the other part on which the village is located. The pioneer store in this vicinity was that of John Turner, and was kept in the front part of the house where Joseph Turner now lives, about three-quarters of a mile from the centre of what is now the village. He commenced here in a sort of primitive way, with but a few goods, such as were actually necessary for family use, and increased his stock as trade through the development of the county demanded, and continued the business here till 1840, having commenced in 1800.

Having a large tract of land as well as his mercantile business to attend to, he transferred the store business to his son, Jesse R. Turner, and built a store-house on the site now occupied by the store of George G. Weatherby. He also built the store and dwelling occupied by Frank Van Sickler, and subsequently sold to a Mr. Godshall. Jesse Turner was succeeded in the old store by William Garwood, then came George Hurff, followed by Andrew D. Turner, then Joseph and Daniel Turner, and Joseph subsequently sold the property to Daniel Turner, who rented it to Mr. Weatherby.

The pioneer blacksmith at Turnersville was Lemuel Sheldon, in the shop now occupied by W. H. Carter, and a man by the name of Brown was the pioneer wheelwright.

The pioneer saw-mill was built by Isaac Collins in 1800, and stood on the site now occupied by the saw-mill of Joseph Prosser.

The old stone grist-mill was the first of its kind in this vicinity, and was built by Peter Cheeseman some time previous to 1800. It is now owned by Abram Nash. The next grist-mill at this place is the one now owned by Thomas Brady and Samuel Sharp, Jr. It was built by John Turner for John Williams a few years after the Cheeseman mill was built.

Israel Furth was a school-teacher here in 1825. Andrew Turner was the first postmaster, and Franklin Van Sickler the present one.

There are at present in Turnersville one saw-mill, two grist-mills, two stores, blacksmith-shop, shoe-shop, school-house, and Methodist Episcopal Church. The population of the town is about one hundred and fifty.

Hurffville is situated in the southwest part of the township, six miles southeast from Woodbury, the county-seat, and two and one-half miles from Barnsboro Station, on the West Jersey Railroad. The village of Hurffville includes the settlement long known as "Bethel," the two settlements numbering about sixty-five dwellings. That portion of the settlement on the east side of the creek came to be known as Bethel as early as 1800, from the fact of the Methodist Church located there having been given that name. The land on the west side of Bethel Creek was formerly owned by John and Samuel Porch, and subsequently by their heirs.

Daniel Lamb, having become one of the heirs of Porch by marriage, sold, in 1833, seventy acres of land to Thomas W. Hurff, a carpenter by trade. At that time there was but one house in what is now Hurffville proper. In 1841, Mr. Hurff built his present residence, also his old store-house, and the same year built three dwellings or tenement houses along the road northwest from his residence. At the erection of the last house, John Brick, a blacksmith, named the embryo town "Hurffville," which name the town still retains. Mr. Hurff now owns eleven dwellings in the little town, a fraction more than one-sixth of the total number in the village.

The pioneer store was that of Mr. Hurff, and for twenty-one years, 1841 to 1862, his was the only store in the little village. The next store was that of C. G. Richman, who in 1862 opened a small store, now kept by Mrs. Richman, Mr. Richman having deceased within the last year. Thepresent store-house of Mr. Hurff was built in 1872. The third store in Hurffville was opened by John W. Chew, in 1870 or 1871, he having built at that time the store-house located opposite Bethel Church. He was succeeded by Robert C. Clark, who purchased the property in 1880, and still continues the mercantile business.

The pioneer blacksmith at what is now Hurffville was John Brick. His old shop stood a little northeast from Hurff's old store. The next blacksmith was David Ward. He purchased a building-lot of Mr. Hurff, and built a shop and dwelling-house. The present blacksmiths are Evan D. Pearson and Joseph Kercher. There are also two wheelwright-shops at this place.

The pioneer tavern-house at this place was built by Charles Pearson, in 1860, and it is now owned by William Gilmour. It was kept, in 1883, by J. L. Tomlin.

A post-office was established here in 1852, and named Hurffville, with Thomas W. Hurff as postmaster. Johnson Becket was the pioneer mail-carrier. He was running a stage between Philadelphia and Glassboro, and when this office was established he was induced to make a deflection in his route in order to take in Hurffville. This was done at the expense of Mr. Hurff, as he had agreed with the post-office department at Washington to pay all the expenses for carrying the mail between this place and Philadelphia for a term of four years. Robert C. Clark is the present postmaster, and the office is kept in his store, opposite Bethel Church. Mails are received and despatched daily by Fisler, who runs a stage from Hurffville to Barnsboro, on the West Jersey Railroad.

HURFFVILLE CREAMERY, located in the village of Hurffville, was built in 1880, and opened for business June 15, 1881. It was built by John McClure, James McClure, and Levi Parsons, and has at present (1883) a working capacity of five thousand pounds of milk per day, with room in the building for double that amount. The land upon which the creamery stands (one acre) was purchased from Thomas W. Hurff. Mr. Parsons retired from the firm in January, 1882, leaving then, as at present, the McClure brothers the sole owners. William S. Burrough is the present superintendent of the creamery.

There is also at Hurffville a lodge of Knights of Pythias and a lodge of the Mystic Chain.

CHURCHES.

Bethel Methodist Episcopal Church, Hurffville,[1] founded in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy, and incorporated the 17th day of February, 1819, as follows:

[1] By Elijah F. Watson.

"THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

"GLOUCESTER, *ss.*

"Whereas the Religious Society or congregation of Christians of the Methodist Episcopal church at Bethel in the township of Detford in the county of Gloucester and State aforesaid, does consist of and amount to thirty families and upwards as by the act entitled 'An act to Incorporate Trustees of Religious Societies passed the thirteenth day of June in the year of our Lord Seventeen hundred & ninety-nine. Did assemble on the Seventeenth day of February A.D. Eighteen hundred and nineteen, at the Meeting house above said, & by a plurality of Votes of such of the Society and congregation as were present having given ten days notice agreeable to Law, Did Elect Meryall Turner, John Downs, Jessee Pratt, Andrew Ware, & Chester Dillks, as Trustees of said Society & congregation, by Virtue of the before recited act.

"And the said Meryall Turner, John Downs, Jesse Pratt, Andrew Ware, and Chester Dilks, as trustees aforesaid, having severally taken and subscribed an affirmation to support the Constitution of the United States, and the affirmation prescribed by law of this State, and an affirmation for the faithful discharge of their dutys as trustees aforesaid, as by these respective affirmations hereafter annexed will more at large appear, do take upon themselves, by virtue of the above-recited act, the name of 'The Trustees of the Bethel Methodist Episcopal Church in the township of Debpford, in the county of Gloucester.'

"In testimony whereof they have hereunto set their hands and seals, this seventeenth day of February, A.D. eighteen hundred and nineteen.

"MERYALL TURNER,
"JESSE PRATT,
"ANDREW WARE,
"JOHN DOWNS,
"CHESTER DILKS,
"*Trustees.*

"Witness present,
"REV. PETER VANNEST,
"JOHN FFERTH."

Next follows the statement of the fact by Justice Fferth that the above-named trustees appeared before him, one of the justices in and for the county of Gloucester, on the 17th day of February, 1819, when each subscribed to two affirmations, the first bound them to support the constitution of the United States, and hold true and faithful allegiance to the government of the State and the authority of the people; and, second, that they would faithfully, impartially, and justly perform all the duties enjoined on them as trustees of the Bethel Methodist Episcopal Church, in the township, county, and State aforesaid. Each of these two affirmations were required of each of the trustees separately; all of which was then recorded in the clerk's office of Gloucester County, in DD, folio 190, of deeds.

Next in the archives is the copy of a deed from Aaron Dilks and wife to the Rev. Francis Asbury and others, in trust for the use of the Methodist Episcopal Church, or Society, of North America, dated March 10, A.D. 1794; also recorded in the clerk's office of Gloucester County, lib. C of deeds.

Copy of Deed.—Elijah Porch to the trustees of the Methodist Society, recorded in clerk's office of Gloucester County, in lib. O, folio 513, of deeds, dated April 8, 1811:

"John Eearley and Andrew Dilks to Meryall Turner, Jesse Pratt, Andrew Ware, Chester Dilks, and John Downs, trustees of Bethel Church, the meeting-house and lot of land containing half an acre, and to their successors in office forever." Recorded in the clerk's office of Gloucester County, lib. DD, fol. 232, of deeds. This indenture bears date Feb. 24, 1819.

Following is the deed in trust in full, giving all the duties of trustees, together with all privileges and purposes for which said house and grounds were originally intended, in detail, viz., to be held in trust for a place of worship and burial-place, and no other purpose, and use of the Methodist Episcopal Society of Bethel.

Following this on the record is a deed for a lot of land lying before Bethel Church.

"From John Tonkin and William Tonkin to Meryall Turner, Jesse Pratt, Andrew Ware, Chester Dilks, John Down, trustees of Bethel Church, and their successors in office." Dated Feb. 22, 1819. Recorded Feb. 23, 1819, in the clerk's office of Gloucester, in lib. DD, folio 226, of deeds. The lot on which the school-house now stands contains thirty-five-one-hundredths of an acre, more or less.

Directly following this last deed of the old church property is recorded the following, which is so concise and business-like, and written so long ago by hands long since returned to dust, that we cannot refrain from copying the entire page:

"Be it remembered, that on the first Monday in February, eighteen hundred and twenty-one, we, the trustees of the incorporation for the Methodist Society at Bethel, did meet at the house of Meryall Turner, for the purpose of organizing ourselves for business, at which meeting was chosen by election John Downs, president; Jesse Pratt, secretary. And business being commenced, we proceeded to note the expenses pertaining thereunto, and first,—

"To expenses for a book of records	$2.50
To cash paid to John Fferth for services in surveying the grounds pertaining to the meeting-house, and writing deeds for same	5.00
For recording two deeds and the incorporation	2.50
To the lot of ground purchased of John and William Tonkin, for the use of the society above mentioned	53.00
To expenses paid for Firth at Mrs. Tailor's inn for man and horse	.62½
	$63.62½

"JESSE PRATT,
"*Secretary.*"

The first subscription-list recorded is for the payment of the bill just mentioned, consisting of forty-two names, in sums from fifty cents to five dollars, amounting in all to $62.25, and acknowledged by the trustees by the following minute, viz.: "The trustees received, Feb. 5, 1822, on the above subscription, $62.25, to rebut the amount on the preceding page. Jesse Pratt, secretary."

The next item recorded is the horse-sheds, then built, and subscription-list containing fourteen names, which we will not stop to write, but simply give the aggregate amount, $61.94, all in lumber, except $3 cash. Following is another bill itemized for another shed, with each donor's name annexed, and the amount donated carefully recorded in detail.

On Oct. 28, 1823, is recorded an election, or re-election, of trustees, together with the affirmations subscribed to, according to the then existing law, the names of Josiah Heritage and Presmeal Dilks being added. Quite a lengthy account is given of the appointment of a sexton at this time. At this point also occurs a list of names, sixty-four in number, a subscription for an aggregate of $44.75, to purchase stoves. Some settlements of minor importance are recorded in 1824, and no election of trustees is recorded until September, 1839, when, after having given ten days' notice, John Down, Andrew Dilks, Josiah Heritage, and Presmeal Dilks were re-elected, and Thomas Chew, Elisha D. Chew, and Joel Wood were elected.

Thus closes up all, or nearly all, the recorded facts concerning the old house, the first church of Bethel, Gloucester Co., N. J., and although, as has been said before, Bethel makes no claim to priority boastfully, there are in her archives evidences of antiquity enough to establish the fact of having been always loyal as the Methodist Episcopal Church.

First the society was known as the Methodist Episcopal Society of North America until after 1784, when we became a church in this country with a regular ordained ministry, since which time no note or record is made, but this fact is plainly stated, Methodist Episcopal Church of Bethel, or in terms equivalent.

The old church building, according to the record, was used as a place of worship from 1770 to 1840, just seventy years, during which time this time-honored temple was often filled with power and glory such as is seldom seen or felt this side the river of Death. How many who found the pearl of great price within her walls are now swelling the hallelujahs of heaven!

Just in the rear of the old pulpit, towards the setting sun, lie the bones of Rev. John Ragan, a native of Ireland, who fell with his armor on in 1797. Around and beneath the spot where stood the old meeting-house are buried the fathers and mothers of early Methodism, where their names can be read.

We have thought perhaps it would not be uninteresting to some to hear a short description of this old house. The dimensions were as follows: Size, twenty-eight by thirty-six; height of post, sixteen feet; and it stood side front to the road. Galleries ran around the front side and two ends. It was lined or ceiled inside with cedar boards, the posts and beams were planed smooth, and all the timbers, except braces and rafters, were seen on the inside. The outside was covered with inch cedar boards, and the roof covered with shingles. Who built the structure, or who helped in any way to erect or construct, we have no record to show. The frame, containing the same timbers almost intact, is still standing in a good state of preservation, and is used as a barn on the farm of Samuel J. Evans, about a mile from where the old church stood as a house of worship, now one hundred and thirteen years old. That old house and its old graveyard are both objects of more than ordinary interest to people of Bethel, each having its history. Here "the rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep;" let them rest in peace.

THE SECOND CHURCH EDIFICE.—Following this is the subscription-list, containing one hundred and

thirty-nine names, pledging to pay from one dollar to fifty dollars. In this house the society worshiped from 1840 until Feb. 15, 1883, forty-three years. During this time many changes have taken place. In 1840 we had only a small burial-place, about two acres; since then have been purchased, first, half an acre, next one and a quarter acres, and the last purchase comprises some thirty-two acres. Besides this, the house and lot which constitutes the parsonage has been purchased and paid for, and a new house built for the pastor on the same, in addition to the one on the lot when bought. Thus from time to time has the church grown stronger financially and numerically.

In the summer of 1840 the now old house was finished and dedicated. All these forty-three years the old temple number two has stood, amid lightning's flash and thunder's roar of summer and the stormy winds of winter, and still it stands, a relic of by-gone days. A few are with us still who saw the second temple rise, but far the greater number are gone over the river. It would be matter of much interest to know just how many were converted in this house, but this can never be known until the great day of eternity, when all things shall be revealed. Time has rapidly flown, and with its flight have gone the men and women who made up the congregations forty years ago. How many of them we have known and loved who used to worship here. We could name them, but we forbear. Peace to their memory, which is as ointment poured forth.

The grass grows, the sun shines, the birds warble just as sweetly, the seasons come and go, and Time's chariot-wheels roll by as if they had never been; but their record is on high, and when the last trump's dreadful din shall call them they will rise from old Bethel graveyard to take part in the first resurrection, "and every form and every face be glorious and divine."

Thus we have passed over the events of the past. Much, very much of interest has been passed over untouched. We have said but little of the grand old preachers, those mighty men of God, who used to preach as for eternity, and who stood on this classic ground of Methodism so long ago. Of such were Francis Asbury, Ezekiel Cooper, —— Pedicord, Benjamin Abbott, who speaks of Bethel in his journal, and says the power fell on the people while he was preaching, and all fell to the floor as dead. Charles Pitman, that mighty preacher of Jesus and the resurrection, has often held forth here. And so we might name many truly good and great men who have honored this place with their presence and are gone to their rewards, but time and space will not allow.

We must now leave these old, time-honored temples for the present, and hasten to speak of the new house we now occupy, erected during the last year (1882). But little need be said, however, of this, as almost all are cognizant of the facts. Only a little more than a year ago the matter began to be talked about, and soon measures were put on foot to begin the work. Plans were drawn and submitted, a committee was appointed, facts and figures were taken, and a plan was adopted at a meeting called for the purpose in April, 1882. A contract was entered into for the work in May, 1882, and on June 20th the corner-stone was laid, according to disciplinary form, by Rev. John W. Hickman. A galvanized iron box, containing the records, together with the subscription-list, a copy of each county newspaper, and some small coins, were deposited in the wall of the foundation June 22, 1882. Two days later the superstructure was raised, and dinner was served in the churchyard by the ladies, underneath the maple shades. This new house stands ninety feet south of the second church (still standing at this writing), and is the third house of worship erected at Bethel. The work was pushed rapidly forward, almost the entire community helping, as of one mind. Great praise is due to our then beloved pastor, who labored so untiringly in assisting to build this church edifice during the last year, being the last year of his pastorate here. Perhaps few other men could have had so good success as Rev. J. T. Price. Great credit is also due the building committee, John C. Turner, Samuel J. Evans, and John C. Thompson, who proved worthy the trust reposed in them.

The present edifice is thirty-eight by sixty feet; thirty feet post; lower story eleven feet in the clear; upper story, from floor to ceiling, twenty-five feet six inches; height of tower to top of dome, seventy-three feet, with rod, ball, and golden hand making seven feet more,—eighty feet in all. The whole structure is of good material, well and substantially built. The entire cost of building, including furniture and organ, was seven thousand six hundred dollars. With the close of the year 1882, the house being finished, or nearly so, the furniture and carpets and fixtures were rapidly put into position, while ready hands were constantly employed and willing hearts engaged to get all ready for the great, good time coming, namely, the dedication, which occurred Feb. 15, 1883.

The dedicatory sermon was preached by Bishop Matthew Simpson, from the text, "She hath done what she could." The day was stormy, the rain fell in torrents, but did not prevent the people from attending, and though the trustees had to raise fourteen hundred dollars and upwards, every dollar was provided for, and all the people sang "Praise God, from whom all blessings flow."

One event occurring about this time, or a little before, had the effect to sadden all hearts. In the midst of our rejoicing our dear old father, Calvin G. Richman, who had lived among us for thirty years, had been gathered home, like a ripe shock of corn, at the age of eighty-three, full of years and full of faith. He had so wished to live to see this new church finished and

dedicated and hear the bell, and so often and anxiously asked how the work went on during his last days among us, that all had hoped he would have been with us. But before the time arrived his time had come, and the new bell he had so much desired to hear was tolled for the first time for his funeral, which took place in the old house. Many times had he been permitted to meet the fathers in the first church here, and many more times had he stood up in the second house and proclaimed the truth of God to the people. Faithfully he lived, and peacefully and triumphantly he passed away. He is gone, but not forgotten, while we are left to continue the work he so nobly sustained for more than fifty years.

"May we triumph so when all our conflicts past,
And, dying, find our latest foe under our feet at last."

And last, though not by any means the least, we come to notice the Sunday-school connected with this church. According to the recorded facts concerning the school, we find a meeting was held on the 13th day of May, 1849, which is the first on record of any school connected with the church. A constitution and by-laws is recorded for our school, written at the time above named, Article 1 of which reads: "This association shall be called the Bethel Sunday-school, auxiliary to the Sunday-school Union of the Methodist Episcopal Church." Officers were elected at this time and teachers appointed; Thomas Young as superintendent. The school has been reorganized in the spring of every year since. The names of the different superintendents elected are as follows: 1849, Thomas Young; April 28, 1850, Michael Devall; April 6, 1851, Thomas Young; March 21, 1852, Edward Evans; April 3, 1853, Thomas Young; April 10, 1854, E. F. Watson; April 23, 1855, Michael Devall; April 29, 1856, and May 16, 1857, Thomas E. Chew; April 18, 1858, E. F. Watson; May 1, 1859, McKendry Richman; May 6, 1860, Edward Evans, Jr.; May 5, 1861, Joseph R. Chew; April 13, 1862, Jesse B. Thompson; March 27, 1864, and April 10, 1865 and 1866, John W. Downs; 1867, William Beckett; from 1870 to 1880, E. F. Watson; and from then until the present, J. C. Thompson. Until 1864 the school could not be maintained through the winter, but ever since that time has continued to be an evergreen, living and blooming in winter as well as summer.

Thus we have noted only a few facts in our history of one hundred and thirteen years, and many of us saw the last service in the old and the first in the new church. May 6, 1883, was celebrated for the first time the sacrament of the Lord's Supper in this new house, when the new silver communion set was brought into use for the first time by our new pastor, Rev. William Margerum. For how many years to come the people of old Bethel will kneel here at this altar we cannot tell, but sincerely hope for another hundred years at least.

"Who'll press for gold the crowded street,
A hundred years to come?
Who'll tread these aisles with willing feet,
A hundred years to come?
Pale trembling age, and fiery youth,
And childhood with its heart of truth,
The rich, the poor, on land and sea,
Where will the mighty millions be,
A hundred years to come?"

Turnersville Methodist Episcopal Church.—This was, in 1780, an out-station from old Bethel Church at Hurffville, or rather Bethel, a mile from Hurffville. The old pioneer Methodist preachers were in the earlier days of Methodism composed of men who were found at the post of duty, whether that path led to the hovel or palace. They were men of religious convictions, and went wherever the spirit led them, preaching to the people whenever they could gather a few of the pioneer settlers. They were not as particular about the size or quality of their congregations as some of the modern followers of the lowly Galilean. Had they been of that class they never would have entered fields so utterly uninviting as some of the wooded hamlets of South Jersey were in those days of toil and privation. These men of God not only preached, but they organized classes and societies at those points where enough persons could reasonably be convened to form a class.

As nearly as can be ascertained, John Turner, father of the present venerable Joseph Turner, was appointed a class-leader in 1785, and his son, Jesse Turner, was his successor in office. Among the pioneer members of Turner's class were Elizabeth Turner, wife of the leader, Tamson Hurff and wife, Jacob Cheeseman and wife, Lemuel Sheldon and wife, Maria Gantz, Adam Fox and wife, John Carter and wife, and John Williams and wife.

Previous to 1855 meetings were held in schoolhouses, private dwellings, barns, and in the summertime, when the weather was fair, in the grove. After worshiping seventy years without a regular place of worship, a building committee consisting of Benjamin Prosser, Samuel Sharp, John Turner, and John Prosser was appointed, and during the summer of 1855 the present large church edifice was erected at a cost of five thousand five hundred dollars, and dedicated in the fall of the same year by Rev. Hickman.

The first trustees were Benjamin Prosser, Jonas King, John Prosser, Samuel Sharp, Daniel Turner, Jesse R. Turner, and William Garwood.

Among the preachers who have served this people, Mr. Turner remembers Solomon Sharp, John Walker, James Stout, James Long, Jacob Gruber, —— Greenbank, Ed. Page, and Mr. Loomis as among the earlier ones. Rev. Jacob Price is the present pastor in charge of the circuit.

The present official board, August, 1882, is composed of the following-named persons: Trustees, Joseph Turner, George Williams, Samuel Gauntt, Elmer Curry, and William Corson; Stewards, Joseph

Turner, Samuel Gauntt, and George Williams; Class-Leader, Samuel Gauntt. Membership, thirty. Value of church property, four thousand dollars. John R. Chew is the Sunday-school superintendent.

Wesley Chapel is located in the southeast part of the township, in the hamlet known locally as "Senorville," about two and a half miles east from Hurffville.

This was formerly a school-house appointment, known as "Lebanon" district. Divine services were held here for several years by the itinerant preachers of the Methodist denomination, and previous to 1868 a class was formed, with Caleb Ross and William Kerns as leaders. The class was a part of the Bethel Society at Hurffville, and for the better accommodation of the members living in Lebanon district it was thought advisable to build a house of worship for what appeared to be the nucleus of a strong society, and accordingly a subscription-list was put in circulation, dated Lebanon, July 28, 1869, and the following signatures obtained: Daniel Senor, David I. Senor, William S. Dilks, Isaac Cramer, George Wilson, Thomas E. Armstrong, Jesse Foster, Wesley Brown, Matthias French, John T. Brown, Thomas Reeve, Jesse Nicholson, John Angelo, C. McIlvaine, Joseph Watson, John Nitshe, H. Clifford, John C. Thompson, James Lots, John S. Wood, Joseph Hurff, George Bailey, William S. Senor, W. Jessup, John L. Watson, John Libb, Isaac Turner, Joseph Higgins, C. G. Richman, Edward Evans, Joseph Harper, Charles W. Sheldon, Jacob Leedy, Mary E. Franklin.

It is proper to state here that the late Mrs. David Senor was instrumental in building Wesley Chapel, she having circulated the subscription-list, obtaining from the above-named persons in sums ranging from fifty cents to fifty dollars, a total amount sufficient to warrant the building of the chapel. Hon. Thomas W. Hurff donated the half-acre of land upon which the chapel stands.

The corner-stone of the chapel was laid July 9, 1870, upon which occasion one hundred and twenty persons donated sums ranging from fifty cents to twenty-five dollars each.

The chapel was completed and dedicated in the fall of 1870, at a cost of thirteen hundred dollars. The trustees at that time were David Senor, John Lloyd, Gilbert Pine, and John Libb. Rev. Stiles preached the dedicatory sermon.

The officers of the chapel in 1883 were as follows: Trustees, Gilbert Pine and John Libb; Class-Leader and Steward, John Libb.

A Sunday-school was organized in 1870, with John Lloy[illegible] as superintendent, who was succeeded by John Libb, the present superintendent.

BURIAL-GROUNDS.

Bethel Cemetery.—This burial-place is in rear of the Methodist Episcopal Church and lot at Bethel, or Hurffville, in this township. This seems to have been one of the pioneer graveyards of the township. The following are of the many inscriptions to be found here:

William Guslin, died March 8, 1864, aged 87.
Sarah Applegate, died Oct. 31, 1878, aged 77.
Andrew Nichol, died July 4, 1865, aged 69.
Sarah Murphy, died June 18, 1849, aged 60.
Daniel Sickels, died April 28, 1851, aged 56.
Isaac McIlvaine, died Aug. 2, 1870, aged 75.
Rev. William V. Darrow, died Jan. 24, 1856, aged 36.
Isaac C. Dilkes, died Aug. 2, 1873, aged 63.
Elisha Chew, died March 3, 1864, aged 60.
Michael Devault, died Oct. 8, 1881, aged 75.
Patrick Flanagan, died Oct. 31, 1866, aged 74.
Benjamin Heritage, born Feb. 14, 1740, died March 27, 1815.
Rev. Josiah Heritage, born April 3, 1778, died May 7, 1859.
Mary Heritage, born March 24, 1780, died March 22, 1857.
Ruth Williams, died May 13, 1798, aged 27.
Benjamin Clark, born Oct. 15, 1744, died Aug. 2, 1830.
John Dilkes, died Jan. 20, 1771, aged 65.
William Beckett, died Oct. 28, 1844, aged 62.
Sarah Beckett, died March 26, 1865, aged 75.
Joseph Watson, died Nov. 24, 1840, aged 55.
Mary Lock, died Aug. 16, 1837, aged 79.
John S. Bell, died Dec. 17, 1859, aged 73.
David Ward, died Jan. 13, 1870, aged 56.
Mary Ward, died Jan. 27, 1870, aged 81.
Charles P. Downs, fell in defense of his country, July 28, 1862.
James A. Murphy, died March 2, 1867, aged 54.
Rebecca B. Nicholson, died Sept. 6, 1868, aged 32.
Tamson Hurff, died Nov. 21, 1857, aged 69.
George Hurff, born July 22, 1780, died Sept. 1, 1871.
Ann Sweeten, died Jan. 30, 1861, aged 89.
Daniel Bates, died Jan. 2, 1815, aged 64.
Tamzon Sneath, died May 7, 1830, aged 64.
Bartholomew Carter, died April 19, 1854, aged 77.
Rev. John Turner, died Oct. 2, 1858, aged 85.
Elizabeth Turner, died Dec. 27, 1874, aged 93.
Edward Turner, died Aug. 18, 1821, aged 50.
Sarah Turner, died Sept. 8, 1825, aged 47.
Mary Early, died March 14, 1801.
I. Carpenter, 1814.
Rev. John Brown, died Jan. 2, 1827, aged 65.
Mary Ann Kernes, died March 24, 1869, aged 34.
William G. Sparks, died Sept. 16, 1872, aged 63.
Samuel J. Moore, born March 2, 1807, died May 13, 1871.
Jonathan C. Dilkes, died July 16, 1863, aged 63.
James Dilks, died March 12, 1878, aged 77.
Jesse P. Dilks, died Dec. 26, 1862, aged 62.
Rev. Benjamin Heritage, born April 4, 1816, died Jan. 17, 1872.
Charles Anna Heritage, born Aug. 31, 1831, died July 10, 1852.
Thomas Bee, Jr., died Sept. 5, 1853, aged 42.
Martha Bee, died June 27, 1861, aged 45.
Rev. Andrew Dilkes, died Oct. 12, 1853, aged 66.
Presmul Dilkes, died July 15, 1865, aged 86.
Mary Dilkes, died Aug. 21, 1862, aged 80.
Ephraim Bee, died Aug. 22, 1866, aged 90.
Anna Bee, died Aug. 30, 1872, aged 83.
John Swope.
Charles H. Swope.
Jacob Swope.
John S. Wood, died May 2, 1879, aged 63.
Rebecca L. Dilks, born Jan. 2, 1809, died Aug. 10, 1879.
Rev. Mark Heritage, died Jan. 6, 1879, aged 76.
Elizabeth Heritage, died March 17, 1863, aged 58.
James S. Dilks, born Jan. 21, 1784, died June 19, 1862.
Michael Chew, died Aug. 21, 1854, aged 48.
Sarah Chew, died Aug. 21, 1854, aged 43.
Margaret C. Heritage, died April 7, 1878, aged 47.
Joel Wood, born Aug. 12, 1780, died Sept. 30, 1870.
Ann Wood, died Sept. 24, 1857, aged 63.
David Hutchinson, born Sept. 25, 1798, died July 31, 1854.
Priscilla Hutchinson, born Aug. 30, 1795, died Dec. 16, 1852.
John L. Patton, died Jan. 30, 1878, aged 70.
Henry Hurff, Sr., born Sept. 13, 1768, died Feb. 21, 1853.
Ann Hurff, died Jan. 18, 1850, aged 85.
Jesse B. Thompson, died Dec. 7, 1870, aged 66.

Jesse Steen, died Oct. 14, 1859, aged 68.
Rev. John Ragan, died Sept. 11, 1797, aged 45.
Joseph Dilkes, died June 1, 1849, aged 72.
Jesse Leonard, died Feb. 19, 1849, aged 61.
Mary S. Leonard, died April 4, 1864, aged 62.
Josiah Clark, born Nov. 8, 1771, died Feb. 27, 1825.
Martha Clark, born May 31, 1770, died July 21, 1849.
Jesse Richards, died July 15, 1841, aged 84.
William Brewer, born Aug. 9, 1804, died Oct. 19, 1842
Jacob Fisler, died March 4, 1844, aged 87.
Nathan Carter, died March 26, 1847, aged 78.

During the early part of the last century the north side of this yard was occupied by the Indians as a burying-ground.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JOSEPH TURNER.

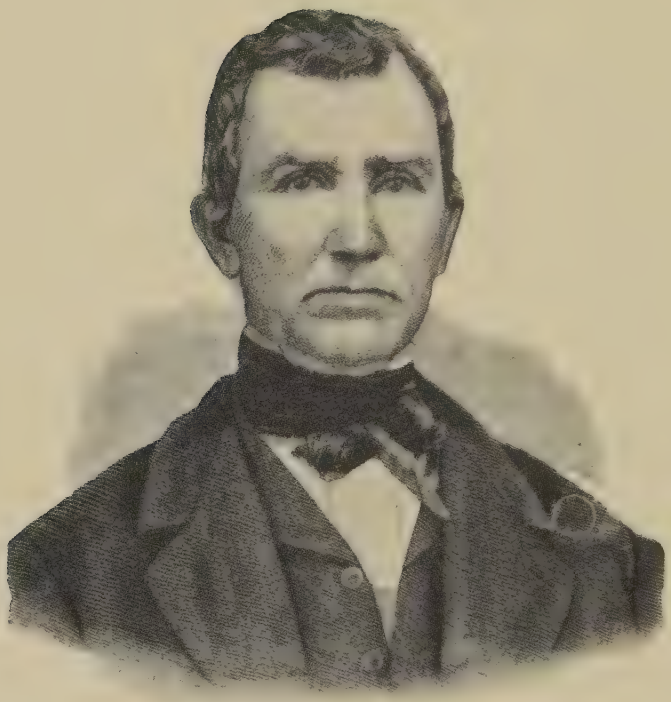
Three brothers of the Turner family at an early period emigrated from England. One settled in New York State, another in the West, and the third in New Jersey. From the latter was descended Robert, the grandfather of the subject of this biographical sketch, who located in Washington, then Deptford township. By his wife Joanna he had one son, John, a local Methodist preacher, born May 9, 1774, who resided on the farm and in the present house of his son Joseph, which was erected nearly a century ago. He married, in 1798, Miss Elizabeth Carter, daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth Carter, born June 26, 1782, and had fourteen children, elsewhere mentioned by name in this volume. Mr. Turner died Oct. 4, 1858, in his eighty-fifth year. His son Joseph was born Sept. 29, 1809, on the homestead, where the winter sessions of the district school and the duties incident to the cultivation of the farm occupied the years of his boyhood. He also assisted his father in the cutting and shipping of timber until twenty-four years of age, when an opportunity to rent a farm advantageously was embraced. For seven years Mr. Turner was a tenant, after which he became a purchaser, and removed to the property now owned by his son, Ellison K. Here he remained for twenty years, and in 1862 returned to the old homestead, which is still his home. He was married, Jan. 12, 1832, to Miss Achsah, daughter of Samuel and Sarah Kirby, and granddaughter of Samuel and Mercy Kirby, of Salem County. Mr. and Mrs. Turner had children,—Ellison K., born in 1833; Mary Ann (Mrs. William Kerns), in 1834; Martha H. (Mrs. Henry Leap), in 1836; Sarah W. (Mrs. Hiram Stenger), in 1838; Robert, in 1840; Elizabeth (Mrs. Harris Leap), in 1842; Burroughs, in 1845; Anna (Mrs. John Wilkins), in 1848; and Abigail (Mrs. Benjamin Williams), in 1851, of whom Mary Ann is deceased. All are living in Gloucester County, and are accessible to the home of their parents. In 1869 Mr. Turner retired from active labor, and transferred the interests of the farm to his son Robert. In politics he has never been a partisan, but has reserved to himself the right to vote independently and without regard to party claims. Though not desirous of official distinction, he has served acceptably as freeholder of his township. He has been for nearly fifty years identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which Mrs. Turner is also a member. Mr. and Mrs. Turner celebrated their golden wedding in 1882, on which eventful occasion their children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren, to the number of fifty, were present.

JOHN S. WOOD.

The grandfather of the subject of this sketch was Samuel Wood, who married Mary Tatum, and had children,—Joel, Gerrard, and two daughters. Mr. Wood followed farming employments, and was a prominent justice of the peace, as was also his father. His son Joel was born June 27, 1813, and succeeded to the pursuits of his parent. He married, June 27, 1813, Susanna, daughter of John Sickler, of Sicklertown, N. J., and had children,—William T., born in 1814; John S.; Mary, born in 1820 (Mrs. Robert Turner); Hannah, who died in youth; and Samuel, born in 1822. He married, a second time, Ann Warner, and had one son, Edmund T., born in 1827. The death of Mr. Wood occurred in 1870. His son John S. was born Feb. 10, 1816, and passed his boyhood at his father's home, where the usual routine of the farmer's son was followed. He was married, Jan. 16, 1845, to Miss Sarah, daughter of Ephraim and Anna Bee, of Washington township, Gloucester Co., and immediately after purchased a tract of land for farming purposes, to which additions were made from time to time until he had secured a productive farm and other lands of value, including a cranberry-bog. He continued farming occupations for many years, his frugal habits and industry winning success, and gaining for him a competency. Mr. Wood was a strong Democrat in his political relations, and held various small offices in the township, though honors of this character were frequently declined. In religion, he was a Methodist, and a member of the Bethel Methodist Episcopal Church of Hurffville. His death occurred May 2, 1879, in his sixty-third year. His wife still survives, and resides upon the farm.

ANDREW DILKS.

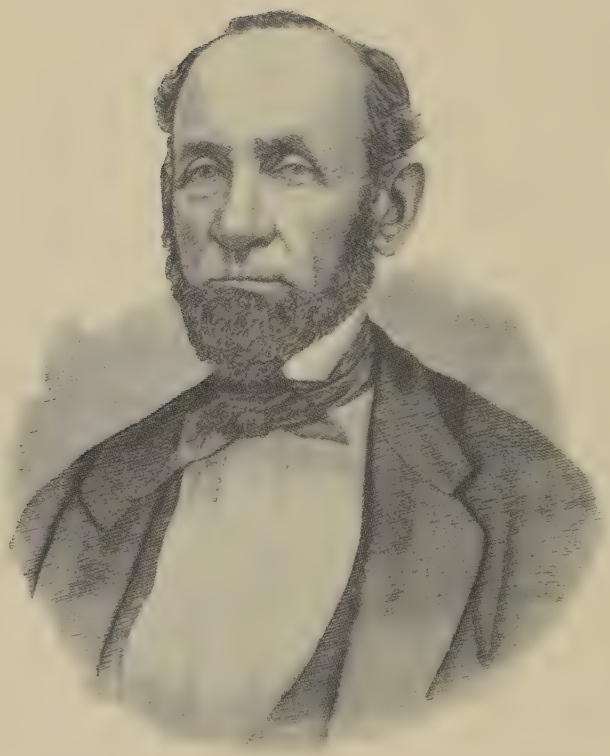
The advent of the Dilks family possibly antedates that of any other family in its settlement in Gloucester County, James Dilks, the great-great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, having with his wife emigrated from England, and in 1714 settled upon a tract of one thousand acres, purchased of John Ladd. He had children,—James, Joseph, Aaron, John, and one daughter (Mrs. Nightingale), each of whom received as patrimony a farm, part of the original patent.



Joseph Turner

John S. Wood

Andrew Dirk.



Thomas W. Hewitt

Joseph, of this number, married, and had two sons, William and Andrew, who inherited the estate of their father, the subject of this sketch being now the possessor of this property, which embraces two farms. Andrew, who served in the war of the Revolution, and was stationed at New Brunswick, N. J., in 1776, married Miss Joanna Richards, of the same county, and had children,—Andrew, Presmul, Mary (Mrs. Albertson), and Rachel (Mrs. Parks). Mr. Dilks continued to pursue farming employments on the ancestral land until his death. His son, Andrew (2d), was born in 1785, on the homestead, where he resided during his lifetime, and devoted his energies to the cultivation and improvement of the land. He married Miss Priscilla, daughter of Benjamin and Priscilla Clark Heritage, of the same county, to whom were born children,—Robert, Benjamin, Andrew, Josiah, and Priscilla (Mrs. Christopher Sickler). The death of Mr. Dilks occurred Oct. 12, 1853, in his sixty-eighth year. His wife survived him, and died in her eighty-third year. Their son, Andrew (3d), was born Dec. 18, 1815, in the dwelling which was his home for more than half a century, and on the ancestral land where, during his lifetime, he has continued to reside. His youth was in no sense eventful, the ordinary tasks of the school-boy and the avocations of a farmer's son having engaged his attention until his marriage, when the estate became his by purchase and inheritance. He was in 1841 united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth L., daughter of Thomas Bee, a prominent citizen of Deptford township. Their children are Presmul (who resides in Philadelphia), Andrew (who died at the age of eighteen), Elmira (whose decease occurred at the age of nineteen), and two who died in infancy. Mrs. Dilks' death occurred on the 18th of April, 1882. Mr. Dilks' tastes have led to farming employments, and his interests have centred about the home of his ancestors, where his whole life has been spent either as a farmer or in conducting the business of a miller. He has been true to the Whig principles of his family, and in the formation of the Republican party indorsed its platform. Though occasionally officiating in a public capacity in the township, he has never been an aspirant for political distinction. Though not intimately connected with any religious denomination, he aids in the support of Bethel Methodist Episcopal Church.

THOMAS W. HURFF.

The Hurffs are of German ancestry, Conrad, the grandfather of Thomas W., having emigrated from his native land, and on his arrival in America settled in New Jersey, where he purchased of the Proprietors of South Jersey a tract of land in that portion of Gloucester County which is now Washington township, where he became a prosperous farmer. He married and had children,—John, Henry, George, Isaac, Priscilla (Mrs. Beckley), Elizabeth (Mrs. Davison), Ann (Mrs. Cheeseman), and Catherine (Mrs. Woodrough). George, his son, was born at the paternal home, and succeeded his father in the conduct of the farm, having married Tamzon Williams, daughter of John G. Williams, of the same township, on the 5th of March, 1807. Their children are Reese, John G., Thomas W., Isaac, Mary (Mrs. Harris Cole), Patience Ann (Mrs. Asa Cole), George, Tamzon (Mrs. William Nicholson), Elizabeth, Hiram, Jonathan, Catherine (Mrs. Jesse Prosser), and Henrietta. His son, Thomas W., was born on the 27th of April, 1811, in Washington township, and received instruction in the rudimentary branches at Turnerville, after which, at the age of seventeen, he was apprenticed for four years to a carpenter. Having learned the trade he pursued it continuously until 1841, and found steady employment for his skillful hands. He was married Jan. 1, 1834, to Martha E., daughter of John Turner, of Washington township, whose death occurred Dec. 22, 1834, when he was a second time married on the 16th of February, 1842, to Hannah, daughter of Randall and Mary Cheeseman Jaggard, and granddaughter of James and Susan Morgan Jaggard, of Gloucester County. Their children are Clark J., Mary (Mrs. Augustus Boyles), Randall, Rebecca S. (Mrs. George W. Bailey), Martha T., John M., Thomas W., Eugene, George B., and Elizabeth. Having purchased a desirable site, Mr. Hurff, in 1841, erected his present comfortable home, and at a later period several other dwellings adjacent. The hamlet grew in proportions, and was, in compliment to its projector, christened Hurffville. Mr. Hurff then opened a store, and has since that time been engaged in mercantile pursuits, to which he has added lumbering and farming. He affiliates in politics with the Democratic party, and was, as its representative in 1850–51, elected to the State Legislature, where he served on several important committees. He has also acted as freeholder, and held other township offices. He is identified with the First National Bank of Woodbury as a director, and is a member of the Odd-Fellows' fraternity, in which he was formerly actively interested. He is a supporter and worships with the congregation of the Bethel Methodist Episcopal Church of Hurffville.

HIRAM WILKINS.

John Wilkins, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, resided upon the property now owned by his grandson Hiram, where he was an active and prosperous farmer. He married Miss Mary Stokes, and had children,—Samuel, Charles, William, John, Hannah (Mrs. Garwood), and Elizabeth (Mrs. Gibbs). During his later life Mr. Wilkins removed to Camden, and until his death resided with his daughter. John, his son, was born in Burlington County, and removed with his parents to what is now Washington township, in Gloucester County, where, during his

youth, farming occupations absorbed his attention until his twenty-first year, when the attractions offered by the water induced him to become a boatman, an occupation which he found both attractive and lucrative. He in 1819 engaged in farming employments on the property owned by his father, and also dealt extensively in wood. He married Miss Mary Cade, and had children,—Hiram, John, Caroline, Thomas, Charles, Anna Maria, and Benjamin. Hiram was born in Blackwoodtown on the 20th of January, 1819, and being thoroughly versed in the routine of farm employments, made it his calling. He, on attaining his majority, inherited a portion, and purchased the remainder, of the farm, and continued to cultivate its broad acres until his son leased the property, when he abandoned active labor, and now exercises a general supervision of affairs. He married, in 1841, Caroline, daughter of Randall Morgan, of Washington township, and had children,—John, Sarah (Mrs. Henry Bateman), Emily (Mrs. Burroughs Turner), and Thomas. These, with the exception of Thomas, who is in Colorado, are in Gloucester County. Mr. Wilkins frequently votes independently in politics, though in sympathy with the platform of the Democratic party. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church of Blackwoodtown, as also his wife. He continues to reside upon the homestead, though not identified actively with its interests.

CHAPTER XLIX.

TOWNSHIP OF WEST DEPTFORD.[1]

Geographical and Descriptive.—The territory comprised within the boundaries of what is now West Deptford was originally a part of Deptford township, and separated or organized into a township by act of the Legislature approved March 1, 1871, as follows:

"*Be it enacted, etc.*, That all that portion of the township of Deptford, in the county of Gloucester, lying within the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at the Camden County line, in the middle of Timber Creek, and in the centre of the bridge of the Gloucester Turnpike Company; and thence running in a southerly direction, along the centre of the road of said Gloucester Turnpike Company, until it intersects the line of the boundary of the city of Woodbury; thence following the western and southern boundary of said city of Woodbury, to where the same intersects the centre of the road of the Woodbury and Mullica Hill Turnpike Company; thence in a southerly direction along the centre of said road to the centre of the bridge of said turnpike, where, in the middle of Mantua Creek, it intersects the line of Mantua township, in said county of Gloucester; thence in a westerly direction, following the heretofore established lines of said township of Deptford, down the middle of said Mantua Creek, the several courses thereof, to the Delaware River; thence at right angles with the shore, in a straight line, until it intersects the boundary line between the State of New Jersey and the State of Pennsylvania; thence following said boundary line up the Delaware River, the several courses thereof, to a point opposite the mouth of Timber Creek aforesaid; thence in an easterly direction to the mouth of said Timber Creek; thence up the middle of the same, the several courses thereof, until it intersects the middle line of the Gloucester Turnpike Company's bridge, which was the place of beginning; shall be, and hereby is, set off from the township of Deptford, in the county of Gloucester, and made a separate township, to be known by the name of the township of West Deptford."

The township is also bounded on the north for a short distance by Timber Creek, on the southeast by Deptford township and Woodbury City, on the southwest and northwest by Mantua and Greenwich townships, and on the north by Delaware River. The soil is a sandy loam underlaid with marl, and a small portion in the southwest part of the township is a clay loam, the most of which is under a high state of cultivation, producing large quantities of truck for the Philadelphia market.

The township is quite highly favored with water, having the Delaware on the north, the Mantua Creek along its entire western and southwestern boundary, and the Woodbury Creek running across the township in a northwesterly direction, also several smaller streams emptying into the different creeks and river mentioned. The township contains an area of ten thousand two hundred and twenty-three acres.

Change of Boundary Line.—An act of the State Legislature was approved Feb. 20, 1878, changing the eastern boundary line of this township so as to make the line of the West Jersey Railroad the township line from Big Timber Creek to the junction of that road with the Gloucester and Woodbury turnpike at North Woodbury, thus leaving the whole of the village of Westville in Deptford township.

Early Settlers and Pioneer Incidents.—"The first attempt to effect a settlement on the eastern shore of the Delaware River is believed to have been made within the limits of this township. About the year 1621 the Dutch West India Company dispatched a ship containing a number of persons fully provided with the means of subsistence and articles of trade. under the command of Cornelius Jacobus May. . . . He explored the bay and river, and at length landed and built a fort on Sassackon, now Timber Creek, on the northeast boundary of the township, and named it Fort Nassau. . . . The site of old Fort Nassau is said to have been on the farm or plantation of the Howell family, just below the mouth of Timber Creek. The colonists, however, soon fell beneath the tomahawk of the Indians."—*From Historical Collections of New Jersey.*

The most prominent feature in the history of what is now West Deptford is the fact that it contains within its boundaries localities where transpired some of the most thrilling events of the Revolutionary war. In this township are the remains of Fort Mercer, where the Hessians, under Count Donop, met with an ignominious defeat by the Americans under Col. Christopher Greene, Oct. 22, 1777. Here, for many years, reposed the remains of Count Donop, until a morbid and uncommendable curiosity robbed the grave of its slumbering dust. Here, too, stands a monument erected by the patriotic citizens of Penn-

[1] By W. H. Shaw.

Hiram Wilkins

sylvania and New Jersey to the memory of Col. Greene in close proximity to the scene of his brilliant military exploits.

Fort Mercer is, or was, also in this township, just below what is known as the village of Red Bank. This fortification was little more than an embankment of earth and a ditch filled with brush and sharpened timber, and was designed to support the left of the *chevaux-de-frise*. The bank of the Delaware at this place is steep, which afforded protection to the attacking party. For full account of battle of Red Bank, see general history of Gloucester County.

The following incident occurred during the battle, showing that *men* are not the bravest people in the world. Mrs. Whitall, whose house was near the fort and in line of the enemy's shot, sat by her wheel spinning, when a cannon-ball came crashing through the middle of the house. This she thought rather an impudent intrusion, but rather than be annoyed by such callers, moved her spinning-wheel into the cellar, where she continued to ply her vocation during the remainder of the engagement, alone and undisturbed, though the iron visitors repeated their calls several times during the memorable battle.

Among the pioneers who came up what is now known as Woodbury Creek was Richard Wood. He ascended the creek in a canoe, and with the aid of the Indians erected a rude dwelling. The whole process of building and removing his family to the place was accomplished in the short space of one week. It seems the little colony, for there must have been more than Richard Wood and family, soon became short of provisions, and none being nearer than Burlington, as Philadelphia was not yet settled, the male colonists started off in canoes for that place to obtain food. A storm prevented their return as soon as expected, the provisions left for the women were exhausted, and the poor creatures, overwhelmed with grief, looked for nothing but starvation in a strange land, with none of their kindred near to soothe their dying moments. Thus they were grouped together at the bend of the creek, near where the graveyard now is, watching, with tearful eyes, the flowing tide and listening in vain for the sound of the returning paddles, when an Indian woman appeared upon the opposite bank, saw they were in trouble, and stopped. By their signs she understood their wants, and then disappeared in the shades of the forest. In an hour or two, for she had gone several miles, she returned loaded with venison and corn-bread. These she placed on a long piece of bark, and walking a good way to tideward set it afloat, and gave it a push across. It came to where the white women were, and its contents saved their lives, for their husbands returned not until such a length of time that, but for her, starvation would have been inevitable.

Among the pioneer settlers of this township will be found the names of Whitall, Wilkins, Bender, Rambo, Lodge, String, Taggart, Hinchman, Cloud, Wood, and a few others. As these, and other pioneers entered the mouth of Woodbury Creek, squatted upon the first piece of land not preoccupied, and for several years, probably not before the year 1725, was the small territory now embraced in West Deptford occupied by immigrants.

The Wilkins property has been in the family for over one hundred years. The William Rambo and the W. G. and E. J. Lodge farms were sold off from the old original John Wilkins tract, and the Wilson Fitzgerald farm, one of the very best in the township, was cut off from the Newbold tract.

Unlike most other townships of an equal population there is neither store, tavern, lawyer, doctor, blacksmith, wheelwright, secret society, and but one church organization within its borders.

Civil Organization.—The pioneer town-meeting for the township of West Deptford was held in the school-house in the village of Thoroughfare, March 21, 1871, when Joshua Carter was elected moderator, and Josiah Budd, Jr., town clerk, and the following resolutions, with others, unanimously adopted:

For schools, $1 poll-tax, and enough more to make it $2, for all children in the district between the ages of five and eighteen years of age.

For the support of the poor for the ensuing year, $100.

For incidental expenses for the year, $300.

For roads and bridges, $600.

For wages, horse and cart per day, $1; additional horse, $1; man, $1.50.

Military tax, $1.

Poll-tax and such additional tax as will make it $1500.

Resolved, To elect the officers this year by ballot.

The following list of officers were decided upon to elect: one assessor, one collector, two overseers of roads, three commissioners of appeal, two overseers of the poor, one constable, and five pound-keepers.

On motion, *Resolved*, To hold the next town-meeting and election within the limits of the township.

The polls were opened at one o'clock and closed at six o'clock in the afternoon, when the total number of votes polled was one hundred and sixty-eight.

The following officers were duly elected for the year 1871:

Town Clerk, Josiah Budd, Jr.; Assessor, David B. Leslie; Collector, Moses C. Low; Chosen Freeholders, William Knight, Charles B. Leonard; Township Committee, William R. Tatum, William Wade Griscom, John G. Whitall; Justices of the Peace, Richard M. Wilkins and Thomas L. Stephens; Surveyors of Highways, Benjamin T. Gibbs, Jonathan G. Parker; Overseers of Highways, A. Merritt Pierce, Benjamin Hewitt; Overseers of the Poor, Charles Knight, Benjamin T. Gibbs; Judge of Election, Charles B. Platt; Constable, Robert C. Hudson; Commissioners of Appeal, William Rambo, Joseph Carter, Clement Reeve; Pound-Keepers, John J. Starmer, Clement Whitall, Benjamin D. Hannold, Thomas Kircher, Thomas Knight.

The minutes were signed by Josiah Budd, Jr., town clerk; Jo. Carter, moderator.

The following is a complete list of town clerks, as-

sessors, collectors, chosen freeholders, township committees, justices of the peace, and constables elected in this township since 1871, except 1878 and part of 1881:

TOWN CLERKS.

1872–73. Josiah Budd, Jr.
1874–76. Casper Budd.
1877.[1] David B. Leslie.
1879–82. Louis K. Wilkins.

ASSESSORS.

1872–73. David B. Leslie.
1874–76. Josiah Budd, Jr.
1877. Charles W. Knight.
1879. Thomas A. Chambers.
1880. James T. Budd.
1881–82. Edward J. Lodge.

COLLECTORS.

1872–77. Thomas A. Chambers.
1879. Moses C. Low.
1880–82. John W. Leonard.

CHOSEN FREEHOLDERS.

1872. William Knight.
Charles B. Leonard.
1873–74. Charles B. Leonard.
Ferman Lawrence.
1875. F. Lawrence.
John W. Leonard.
1876–77. J. W. Leonard.
1876–77. Edward J. Lodge.
1879. Samuel Hopkins.
Joseph A. Moore.
1880. Joseph A. Moore.
William Knight.
1882. William Knight.
Samuel Heritage.

TOWNSHIP COMMITTEE.

1872. 1876. John G. Whitall.
1873. William Rambo.
1874. John C. Budd.
1875. Clayton N. Shuster.
1877. Benjamin J. Lord.
Albert Jones.
William G. Lodge.
Clayton N. Shuster.
1877. Benjamin W. Wallas.
1879–80. J. G. Whitall.
J. G. Tatum.
J. C. Budd.
1882. J. G. Whitall.
James M. Wilkins.
Joseph A. Moore.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1872. George E. Harris.
David B. Leslie.
1873. Edward J. Lodge.
1874. Samuel Kendrick.
1875. Joseph Kichman.
1879. John Hudson.
1880. John H. Sharp.

CONSTABLES.

1872–75, 1879–80. R. C. Hudson.
1876–77. M. Van Buren Stephens.

The township officers for 1883 are as follows:

Town Clerk, Louis K. Wilkins; Assessor, Edward J. Lodge; Collector, John W. Leonard; Chosen Freeholders, Samuel H. Heritage, Joshua Joyce; Township Committee, John G. Whitall, Joseph A. Moore, John C. Budd; Surveyors of Highways, Edward Starr, J. Wood Hannold; Overseers of Highways, Joseph M. Hunter, Renegal A. Leslie, Andes E. Budd, Thomas Cowgill; Overseers of the Poor, Charles B. Leonard, John L. Hewitt; Commissioners of Appeal, William G. Lodge, Joseph Carter, Charles B. Leonard; Judge of Election, Joseph Low; Inspectors of Election, James T. Budd, Alonzo P. Rambo; Pound-Keepers, Stille Chew, J. Wood Hannold, John Sharp, Samuel Sweeten.

VILLAGES AND HAMLETS.

Red Bank.—There are only two villages in this township, one of which is Red Bank, on the bank of the Delaware River, so named from the color of the soil. It was settled as early as 1621 or '22, by a family named Whitall and others, some of whose descendants are still residents of this township. This locality was made famous in history by the defeat of the Hessians, under the command of Count Donop, by the Americans, under command of Col. Greene.

In commemoration of the event a monument of handsome gray marble has been erected, bearing proper inscriptions. A few years since the United States government purchased one hundred acres of land lying at the mouth of Woodbury Creek, between it and Red Bank village. For many years Red Bank was a place of considerable importance, the county courts being held here in 1686, and a large amount of business was done here, there being several stores, dwellings, taverns, and ferry from this point to League Island and Philadelphia. At present it is but the remains of a once prosperous town, no store, tavern, church, and but one school-house.

Thoroughfare.—This is a small hamlet near the centre of the township, at the intersection of several roads, and through it the Delaware Shore Railroad passes. There is at this place a Methodist Church, school-house, Grange headquarters, town hall, railroad station, and about twenty dwellings. The place is surrounded by a rich truck-producing country, and is only three miles from Woodbury. There was one small store here in 1883.

RELIGIOUS.

Saint Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church.—This is the only religious organization in this township, and is located at the small hamlet of Thoroughfare, near the centre of the township. The first class was formed in 1858, by Rev. A. A. Ballard, in the old school-house, then occupying the site upon which the present school-house stands. Joseph Cox was appointed leader, with the following-named persons composing the larger portion of his class: William Bailey, William G. Lodge, Edward J. Lodge, Mark Low, John Hewitt, Clayton N. Shuster, Edward Packer, William B. Rambo, Isaac Fowler, William Inskipp, Thomas Wyne, Martha A. Hewitt, Esther W. Lodge, Mary B. Lodge, Abbey A. Lodge, Elizabeth and Joanna Wyne, Eliza Wilkins, Millie Davis, and Mary Carson.

This class was the outgrowth of a series of religious meetings commenced in the old school-house in the winter of 1857–58 by Joseph Cox. He was assisted in his efforts by Rev. A. A. Ballard, within whose circuit the meetings were held. In the early part of the year it was decided by the infant society to build a house of worship suitable for the accommodation of the increasing congregation and membership. Mark Low, William G. Lodge, Edward J. Lodge, Clayton N. Shuster, John Hewitt, Richard Wilkins, and William Bailey were appointed trustees, and during that year (1858) the present large and commodious frame church edifice was erected, at a cost of six thousand dollars. The church building, however, was not dedicated till 1860, when those interesting services were conducted by Rev. A. A. Ballard.

The following-named preachers have served this people since the expiration of Mr. Ballard's term, in 1859: Revs. David Duffield, —— Carman, —— Williams, —— Barnhart, —— Rowe, Enoch Green, Willis

[1] 1878 is not recorded in township book.

James J. Lord

Reeve, John Hutchinson, Isaac Cook, and the present pastor, Samuel Hudson.

The officers of the society for 1882 were as follows: Stewards, John Hewitt, Thomas Wyne, Louis K. Wilkins, William Lodge, William Rambo; Trustees, William Rambo, Edward Packer, John Hewitt, Thomas Wyne, James Wilkins, William Lodge, Edward J. Lodge.

Present membership, forty-five.

There is connected with the church a well-organized and officered Sunday-school, consisting of eighty scholars, under the superintendence of Edward Packer.

INDUSTRIES.

Dobbs' Drain-Tile and Brick-Works are located in the southeast part of the township, on the farm of Henry Kean. The property was leased in April, 1869, by James C. Dobbs, who established drain-tile works, and placed his brother, Solomon Dobbs, in charge, who is at present the general superintendent and manager. The present capacity of the works is three thousand brick and three thousand five hundred pieces of drain-tile (all sizes) per day, which gives employment to seven men. The distance from the works to Wenonah Station, on the West Jersey Railroad, is two miles, and to Ogden Station, on the Woodbury and Swedesboro Railroad, half a mile.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JAMES J. LORD.

The progenitor of the Lord family in America was Joshua Lord, formerly of Lancashire, England, who emigrated to the United States in 1684, and settled near the mouth of Woodbury Creek, in Gloucester County, from whence he later removed to a farm now occupied by the subject of this biographical sketch. He married Miss Sarah, daughter of John Wood, of Gloucester County, and formerly of Lancashire, England, on the 13th of January, 1689. They were the parents of Joshua (2d), who married on the 9th of May, 1748, Miss Hannah Lippincott, and had children,—Phineas, born in 1749; Joshua, in 1752; Sarah, in 1753; James, in 1755; Ann, in 1757; Hannah, in 1759; Eunice, in 1761; Joshua (3d), in 1766; and Jehu, in 1770. Joshua (3d) was born April 2, 1766, and married Sarah, daughter of John and Elizabeth Jessup, whose birth occurred Sept. 29, 1771. Their children were Joshua, born in 1801; James J.; John S., in 1805; Mary, in 1807; Elizabeth, in 1809; Benjamin J., in 1812; and Sarah, in 1816. Joshua and Sarah, of this number, died in youth; John's death occurred in 1872, leaving one child, and that of Elizabeth in 1867. James J. was born July 27, 1803, upon the ancestral estate, and represents the fourth generation in his ownership and occupation of the land. With the exception of a brief interval in school at Westtown, Pa., in 1817, his life has been spent in the cultivation and improvement of his inheritance. He began active employment at an early age, and in youth rendered his father valuable assistance in the conduct of the farm, in 1838 becoming owner by the will of the latter of that portion of the land (the original tract having been extensive) on which he now resides, his home being on the exact spot occupied by his ancestors. He married Miss Catherine Moore, whose death occurred Nov. 4, 1870. Mr. Lord, having been actively employed in the management of his own business interests, has devoted little time to the political issues of the day, though a pronounced Republican in his sentiments. He has adhered to the religious faith of his ancestors, and is a member of the Orthodox Society of Friends, who worship in Woodbury. Benjamin J., his brother, who resides adjoining the homestead, was married to Mary E., daughter of William and Atlantic Thomas, of Philadelphia, on the 7th of June, 1859. He also devotes his energies to farming employments, and although not active in the political arena, has for twenty years officiated as township superintendent of schools. He is also an Orthodox Friend in his religious belief. Miss Mary, the only surviving sister of Mr. Lord, who resides with her brother, Benjamin J., is a lady revered for her benevolence and many virtues.

WILLIAM RAMBO.

The Rambo family are of Swedish origin. John, the grandfather of William, was an innkeeper at Swedesboro, Gloucester Co., N. J., during the period of the Revolution. He married a Miss Champneys, and had children,—Jesse, Champneys, Gabriel, Jacob, John, Peter, Christian, Sarah, and others. His son John was born Jan. 23, 1776, and followed in the county of his birth the employments of a farmer until his death, which occurred May 27, 1831. He married Patience Crim, and had children,—Peter C., Louisa, Champneys, Benjamin, and Eppicharus. By a second marriage to Lydia Key were born children,—William, Patience, Elizabeth, John, Jacob, Lydia, Mary, and Harriet. The death of Mr. Rambo occurred May 27, 1831, and that of his wife Sept. 12, 1841. His son William, the subject of this brief sketch, was born Oct. 28, 1812, on the homestead farm in West Deptford, Gloucester Co., the immediate vicinity of which has been his lifetime residence. A brief period of his youth was spent at school in Philadelphia, though meagre advantages of education were enjoyed, and active labor filled in the hours usually devoted by youth of the present day to study. His father having died, William exercised a supervision of the farm for his mother from 1831 until 1838, when he became by inheritance and purchase the owner of the property, on which for forty-

four years he has resided. He married, Dec. 28, 1838, Miss Amy, daughter of Samuel and Susanna Hilman, of Gloucester County. Their children are Mary, deceased; Lydia, Susanna H., Alonzo P., Anna Louisa, Mary Elizabeth, deceased; Harriet, and Jacob W. Mr. Rambo espouses in politics the principles of the Republican party, and has held, as its representative, various minor township offices. Both Mr. and Mrs. Rambo and their children are members of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Paulsboro.

CHAPTER L.

TOWNSHIP OF WOOLWICH.

Geographical Description.—The boundaries of the township of Woolwich are the township of Greenwich on the northeast, that of Harrison on the southeast, Oldman's Creek and Salem County on the southwest, and Logan township on the northwest.

Running through the centre of the township, in a northwesterly direction, is Raccoon Creek, which is navigable from the Delaware River to Swedesboro, and is affected by the tide about a mile above that village. A small stream named Purgey Creek runs northwesterly between this township and Greenwich, and Oldman's Creek, which is navigable as far as Auburn, in Salem County, runs along the southwestern boundary of the township. Timber Creek also has its source in the eastern part. Small affluents discharge their waters into these streams as they pass through and along this township.

Topography.—The highest ground in the township is Lippincott's Hill, on the farm of William and Thomas Zane, where a Coast Survey station was established. This is in latitude 39° 45′, and longitude 74° 1′. From this point the high land between Raccoon and Oldman's Creeks descends gradually towards the Delaware River, and slopes each way towards those creeks. Water-sheds also pass through the township in a northwesterly and southeasterly direction, between Raccoon and Timber Creeks, and between the last and Purgey Creek. The surface of the township is not, however, what may be called uneven, but gently sloping from these heights to the streams that pass between them.

Roads.—The principal highway through the township is the Salem and Gloucester turnpike, which is elsewhere spoken of. Another important highway is the Bridgeport and Mullica Hill road, having its termini as indicated by its name. What is known as the Old Ferry road is said to have been constructed by the British for military purposes. It extends from Battentown, near Swedesboro, northwesterly to the Delaware River. Beside these, many other roads, that are not important as thoroughfares, traverse and ramify in the township in various directions.

The principal avenue of travel and transportation to and from this township is the Swedesboro Railroad, which was inaugurated in 1869. Among the citizens of Woolwich who were active in establishing this road were the late J. S. Thompson and Samuel Black. Others did much to aid the enterprise, but these gentlemen were particularly active. An extension of this road to Salem was put in operation early in 1883.

The following notes concerning the construction of the bridge over Raccoon Creek, at Swedesboro, were found among the papers of the late J. S. Thompson:

Elijah Bowen, C. C. Streeter, James Jessup, and Charles F. Black were appointed, Aug. 30, 1828, to repair or rebuild the bridge in such a manner as they might deem proper.

Dec. 27, 1828, they reported that it was necessary to rebuild; and on the 29th of September, 1829, they reported that they had commenced the construction of the bridge on the truss principle.

Dec. 26, 1829, they reported that the bridge was completed, and that the cost was two thousand and sixty-one dollars and twenty cents.

Amos Campbell was the contractor, and Miles Garrison and Samuel Shivler worked for him.

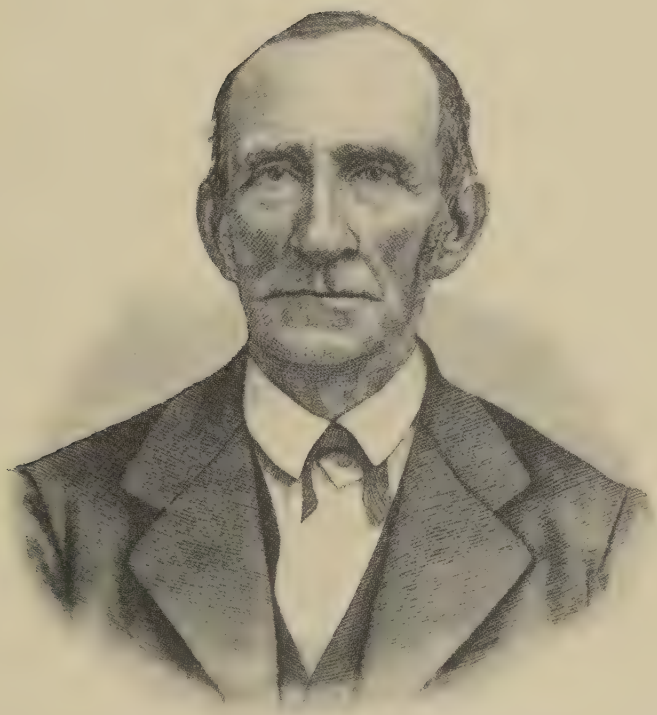
Soil and Agriculture.—The soil of Woolwich, like that of the other townships in its vicinity, is sandy, and is only productive by the free use of manures and fertilizers. What is known as raising "truck" is the principal business of the farmers here, and the facilities for transportation to Philadelphia and New York are such as to make this business profitable, as is evident from the well-improved farms that are everywhere to be seen.

Industries. — Beyond supplying the immediate wants of the people here, manufactories have never existed in the township to any considerable extent. With the decadence of domestic manufactures the wants that were formerly thus provided for have come to be supplied from elsewhere.

Old Families.—So long a time has elapsed since the settlement of this township that it is not possible now to learn where the original settlers located, and the names of many are now forgotten. The following are some of the names of old families that are still represented here by descendants:

The Van der Weers, the Homans (from whom have descended the Ashcrafts), the Battens, Blacks, Piersons, Warringtons, Davidsons, Haines, Clarks, Rulons, Turners, Bradshaws, Van Neamans, Kirbys, Bowers, Gills, Mitchells, Gaskills, Madaras, Browns, Heritages, Ogdens, Hendricksons, Davises, Talmans, Gruffs, Justissens (now Justice), Fawcetts, Garrisons, Estlicks, Locks, Dennys, and many others whose names cannot be learned.

Old Documents.—The originals of these are in the possession of T. D. Clark. They were found, with many others, when the old Swedesboro Hotel was taken down.



William Rambo

"April ye 7th, 1730. Rec'd of Gunner orchard and Davd vaneman, overseers of the poor for ye township of Greenwich, seven shillings and sixpence, in full, for my fees as Clark, Due for attending a court of private sessions, etc.

"ISAY REED,
"JOHN LADD.

"The above sum is on acct of ye Poor."

"Received, March 7th, 1787, of Andrew Matson, Executor of John Holton (deceased), Three Dollars for crying a vendue.
"Witness my hand.

"JOHN SMITH."

"Received, March 7th, 1787, of Andrew Matson, Executor of John Holton (deceased), Two Dollars for Clarking at a vendue.
"Witness my hand.

"JOHN ARTHUR."

"Received, August 18th, 1787, of Andrew Matson, Executor to the Estate of John Holton, nine shillings, In full.

"ROBERT BROWN."

"January the 15th, 1795. Then Rec'd of Andrew Matson, Administrator To the Estate of William Price, Decasd, the sum of Three Pounds in full, for Said Deceased's Cofing. I Say Rec'd by me,

"BENJn RAMBO."

"GLOUCESTER ss. To the Constable of Greenwich County: Summon Israel Archer to Appear before me, the Subscriber Hereof, on the 29th Day of December Instant, by 10 of the Clock in the forenoon, at the House of Samuel Chester, to answer Jacob Spicer & Edith Sherwin, Exts. of James Sherwin, Decd, of A plea in Debt, under five pounds.
"Witness My Hand, December 10th, 1758.

"THOS DENNY."

"February the 20th, 1788. Then Received of James Russell, Collector, the sum of five pounds seventeen shillings And sixpence. By me,

"SAMUEL COOPER, overseer of sd Roads."

Political and Civil.—The township of Woolwich was constituted in 1767 by a royal charter, of which the following is a copy:

"GEORGE THE THIRD, by the grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland King, defender of the faith, &c., To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting: WHEREAS, Divers of our loving subjects inhabiting within the Township of Greenwich, in our County of Gloucester, in our Province of New Jersey, by their Petition to our trusty and well-beloved William Franklin, Esq., our Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief in and over our sd Province, have set forth that, by reason of the great extent of the said Township, they are subjected to many Inconveniences, and have prayed that a Division of the same may be made, according to the Boundaries, to their Petition annexed. Now know ye that we, of our special Grace, certain knowledge, and meer motion, have given and granted, and by these presents, for us, our Heirs and Successors, do give and grant unto our loving subjects inhabiting the lower part of our said Township of Greenwich, and divided from the upper part thereof by the following line, to wit: BEGINNING at the mouth of a creek known by the name of Homan's Creek, and so up the said Creek, the several courses thereof, to the mouth of a certain Branch, lying on the west side of the said Creek, a little above William Harrison's saw-mill; thence the several courses thereof to its Head; thence a direct course to the northernmost corner of Robert Zane, Sen's Plantation; then down the division line between the said Robert Zane, Senior, and John Mullica's Plantation to Raccoon Creek; thence up the several courses of the said Creek to the Head thereof; thence in a direct line parallel to the line which divides the Countys of Gloucester and Salem, until it meets the line of Egg Harbor Township; to be and remain a perpetual Township and community, in word and deed, to be called and known by the name of the Township of Woolwich. AND we do grant to the said Inhabitants of the said Township of Woolwich, and their Successors, to choose, annually, Freeholders, Surveyors and Overseers of the Highways, Assessors, Collector, Constables, and other necessary officers for the said Township, agreeable to the laws of our said Province of New Jersey, and to have, hold, and enjoy all other Privileges, Rights, Liberties, and Immunities that any other Township in our said County doth, or may of right, enjoy. And the said inhabitants are hereby constituted and appointed a Township by the name aforesaid, To HAVE, HOLD, and ENJOY the Privileges aforesaid to them and their successors forever. IN TESTIMONY whereof we have caused the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS our trusty and well-beloved William Franklin, Esquire, Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief in and over our said Province of New Jersey, and Territories thereon depending in America, Chancellor and Vice-Admiral in the same, &c., at our City of Burlington, the seventh day of March, in the seventh year of Reign, Anno Dominie, 1767."

Logan was set off in 1877. The township has now three road districts and five school districts. In these last the houses are generally in a good condition, and schools are well sustained. The population of the township was in 1850, 3265; 1860, 3478; 1870, 3760; 1880, 1974.

No records can be found of an earlier date than 1844. Since 1843 the following officers have served the township:

TOWN CLERKS.

1844–46. James England.
1846. James S. Baker.
1847. James England.
1848–49. E. B. Madara.
1851. Clover H. Woodworth.
1852–62. Charles S. Knisell.
1866. I. S. Stratton.
1867–69. Thompson H. Clark.
1870–76. A. R. Talman.
1877–78. J. Frank Farrel.
1879–80. Azariah Stratton.
1881–82. William H. McCullough.

ASSESSORS.

1844–45. John B. Hilyard.
1846–49. Matthew C. Gill.
1851–62. James C. Kirby.
1853. Matthew C. Gill.
1854–56. John W. Avis.
1857–59. E. B. Madara.
1860–62. James England.
1866–68. James Sweeten.
1869–70. Benjamin F. McAllister.
1871–74. Benjamin F. McCallister.
1875. H. B. Wright.
1876–80. Samuel Avis.
1881–82. Daniel Lippincott.

COLLECTORS.

1844. Joseph R. Weatherby.
1845–48. Casper Wirsham.
1849–50. James S. Barber.
1852–53. James G. Madara.
1854. Benjamin Salisbury.
1855–56. Solomon Davis.
1857. William D. Kille.
1858–60. Anthony A. Jordan.
1861–62. Franklin S. Beckett.
1866. Asa Mattson.
1867–71. Henry C. Garrison.
1872–76. Valentine Reynolds.
1875. B. F. McCallister.
1876–82. Henry C. Garrison.

CHOSEN FREEHOLDERS.

1767–68. Jacob Spicer.
1769. Matthew Gill.
Jacob Spicer.
1770. Matthew Gill.
Samuel Hews.
1771. Jacob Spicer.
Matthew Gill.
1772. Jacob Spicer.
Matthew Gill.
1773. Jacob Spicer.
Matthew Gill.
1774. Jacob Spicer.
Constantine Wilkins.
1775. Jacob Spicer.
Constantine Wilkins.
1777. Constantine Wilkins.
1778. Matthew Gill.
John Killey.
1779. Matthew Gill.
John Killey.
1780. Felix Fislar.
Henry Shute.
1781. Felix Fislar.
Henry Shute.
1782. Felix Fisler.
Henry Shute.
1783. William Zane.
John Kelley.
1784. William Zane.
John Keth.
1786. John Kille.
George Vanleer.
1787. John Kelly.
George Vanleer.
1788. John Kelly.
George Vanleer.
1789. John Kelly.
George Vanleer.
1790. John Kelly.
George Vanleer.
1791. Samuel Tonkins.
Henry Shute.
1792. Samuel Tonkins.
Henry Shute.
1793. Samuel Tompkins.
Henry Shute.
1794. Samuel Tompkins.
Henry Shute.
1795. Samuel Tompkins.
Henry Shute.
1796. Samuel Tompkins.
Henry Shute.
1798. James Stratton.
Enoch Allen.
1799. James Stratton.
Enoch Allen.
1800. James Stratton.
Enoch Allen.
1801. James Stratton.
Enoch Allen.

1802. James Stratton.
Enoch Allen.
1803. Thomas Clark.
Samuel Cooper.
1804. James Stratton.
Enoch Allen.
1805. James Stratton.
Thomas Clark, Jr.
1806. James Stratton.
Thomas Clark, Jr.
1807. James Stratton.
William Mulford.
1808. William Mulford.
John Gill.
1809. William Mulford.
John Gill.
1810. William Mulford.
John Gill.
1811. William Mulford.
John Gill.
1812. William Mulford.
John Gill.
1813. William Mulford.
John Gill.
1814. John Gill.
Josiah Moore, Esq.
1815. John Gill.
Josiah Moore.
1816. John Gill.
Josiah Moore.
1817. John Gill.
William Mulford.
1818. Josiah Moore.
Joseph Batten.
1819. Joseph Batten.
John Pierson.
1820. Joseph Batten.
John Gill.
1821. Josiah Moore.
John Gill.
1822. Josiah Moore.
John Gill.
1823. Elijah Bower.
Josiah Moore.
1824. Elijah Bower.
John Ziern.
1825. Elijah Bower.
John Ziern.
1826. Elijah Bower.
Enoch Allen, Jr.
1827. Elijah Bower.
John Kille.
1828. Elijah Bower.
Charles E. Stratton.
1829. Elijah Bower.
Charles C. Stratton.
1830. Elijah Bowers.
Charles C. Stratton.
1831. Elijah Bower.
Charles C. Stratton.
1832. Elijah Bower.
Charles C. Stratton.
1833. Elijah Bower.
Charles C. Stratton.
1834. Elijah Bower.
Charles C. Stratton.
1835. Elijah Bowers.
Charles C. Stratton.
1836. Elijah Bowers.
Charles C. Stratton.
1837. Elijah Bowers.
William R. Cooper.
1838. Elijah Bowers.
William R. Cooper.
1839. Stacy Hazleton.
Thomas S. Dyer.
1840. Stacy Hazleton.
Thomas S. Dyer.
1841. Stacy Hazleton.
Thomas S. Dyer.
1842. Joseph Jessup.
Edmund F. Garrison.
1843. Joseph Jessup.
Charles Elkinton.
1844. Jacob Featherer.
John Pierson.
1845. John Pierson.
Jacob Featherer.
1846. John Pierson.
Jacob Featherer.
1847. John Pierson.
Charles Elkinton.
1848. John Pierson.
Charles Elkinton.
1849. John B. Hilyard.
Richard F. Springer.
1851. Samuel Black, Jr.
Richard F. Springer.
1852. Martin W. Rulon.
Peter F. Locke.
1853. James S. Barber.
Peter F. Locke.
1854. Peter F. Locke.
Martin W. Rulon.
1855. Martin W. Rulon.
Benjamin Smith.
1856. John Pierson.
Benjamin Smith.
1857. John Pierson.
Benjamin Smith.
1858. John Pierson.
John Burk.
1859. John Pierson.
John Burk.
1860. John Burk.
John Pierson.
1861. John K. Clark.
John Burk.
1862. Benjamin Shoemaker.
John K. Clark.
1866. Jacob J. Hendrickson.
John A. Featherer.
1867. Jacob J. Hendrickson.
John A. Featherer.
1868. Jacob J. Hendrickson.
Peter Beckett.
1869. George T. Ford.
William K. West.
1870. Peter Becket.
George T. Ford.
1871. George T. Ford.
Peter Beckett.
1872. Peter Beckett.
John Pierson.
1873. John Pierson.
Benjamin Shoemaker.
1874. John Pierson.
Benjamin Shoemaker.
1875. John Pierson.
Benjamin Shoemaker.
1876. John Pierson.
William K. West.
1877. John Pierson.
Joseph F. Heritage.
1878. John Pierson.
Joseph F. Heritage.
1879. John Pierson.
Joseph F. Heritage.
1880. John Pierson.
Joseph F. Heritage.
1881. John Pierson.
Joseph F. Heritage.
1882. John Pierson.
Joseph F. Heritage.

TOWNSHIP COMMITTEES.

1844.—William Kesser, Samuel Black, Jr., Parnell H. Reynear, George Batten, Vanroom Robbins.
1845.—John P. Sheets, John Pierson, Samuel Black, Jr., Parnell H. Reynear, James England.
1846.—John P. Sheets, John Pierson, Samuel Black, Jr., Parnell H. Reynear, James S. Barber.
1847.—John Pierson, Samuel Black, Jr., Parnell H. Reynear, John P. Sheets, James England.
1848.—Edward B. Madara, Caleb Kirby, John Pierson, John P. Sheets, William D. White.
1849.—Edward B. Madara, Caleb Kirby, John P. Sheets, John Pierson, William D. White.
1851.—Asher Bowers, Benjamin F. Batten, John P. Sheets, Peter Beckett, Edward B. Madara.
1852.—Alexander Black, John Ashcraft, Peter Beckett, Aquilla Barber, William Keyser.
1853.—Samuel W. Cooper, John Pierson, Thomas Gaskill, Alexander Black, William Keyser.
1854.—Samuel W. Cooper, Thomas Gaskill, John Pierson, Charles S. Knisell, Thomas B. Hewes.
1855.—Samuel W. Cooper, Thomas Gaskill, John Pierson, Charles S. Knisell, Thomas B. Haines.
1856.—Caleb Kirby, Aaron Hurff, Richard F. Springer, Charles S. Knisell, John Pierson.
1857.—Caleb Kirby, Aaron Hurff, Richard F. Springer, C. S. Knisell, John Pierson.
1858.—Charles S. Knisell, John Pierson, Richard F. Springer, Caleb Kirby, Josiah B. Beckett.
1859.—Charles Knisell, John Pierson, Richard F. Springer, Caleb Kirby, Josiah B. Beckett.
1860.—Richard F. Springer, Caleb Kirby, Josiah B. Beckett, Isaiah Mayhew, John K. Clark.
1861.—Richard F. Springer, Caleb Kirby, Josiah B. Beckett, Isaiah Mayhew, John K. Clark.
1862.—Richard F. Springer, Caleb Kirby, Josiah B. Beckett, Isaiah Mayhew, John K. Clark.
1863.—Richard F. Springer, Josiah B. Beckett, Isaiah Mayhew, John K. Clark, Caleb Kirby.
1864.—John K. Clark, Isaiah Mayhew, William N. Featherer, Thomas F. Gaskill, J. B. Beckett.
1865.—Caleb Kirby, Thomas F. Gaskill, George Avis, Samuel Black, Isaac Vanneman.
1866.—Samuel Black, Thomas F. Gaskill, George Avis, Isaac H. Vanneman, Caleb Kirby.
1867.—Samuel Black, Thomas F. Gaskill, George Avis, Isaac H. Vanneman, Caleb Kirby.
1868.—Samuel Black, Isaac H. Vanneman, Caleb Kirby, George Avis, Franklin S. Beckett.
1869.—Caleb Kirby, Isaac H. Vanneman, George S. Turner, Franklin S. Beckett, Samuel Black.
1870.—Caleb Kirby, Franklin S. Beckett, Samuel Black, William W. Batten, George S. Turner.
1871.—Caleb Kirby, Frank S. Beckett, George S. Turner, William W. Batten, John B. Batten.
1872.—Caleb Kirby, Frank S. Beckett, Edmund Pidgeon, John B. Batten, William W. Batten.
1873.—Caleb Kirby, John Batten, Edmund Pidgeon, Isaiah Mayhew, John Jones.
1874.—Caleb Kirby, John Jones, William Ford, Thomas H. Black, William String.
1875.—Caleb Kirby, John Jones, William Ford, Thomas H. Black, William String.
1876.—Caleb Kirby, William Ford, John Jones, William String, Thomas H. Black.
1877.—William String, William Ford, Andrew Hendrickson, John B. Batten, Charles P. Batten.
1878.—Charles P. Batten, William Oliphant, William Ford, John B. Batten, Henry B. Hendrickson.
1879.—John B. Batten, Charles P. Batten, William Oliphant.
1880.—Charles P. Batten, John B. Batten, William Oliphant.
1881.—John B. Batten, Charles P. Batten, William Oliphant.
1882.—John B. Batten, Charles P. Batten, William Oliphant.

SURVEYORS OF HIGHWAYS.

1841. Charles Elkinton.
Taylor Haines.
1845. Charles Elkinton.
Taylor Haines.

1846. Charles Elkinton.
Taylor Haines.
1847. Taylor Haines.
Charles Elkinton.
1848. Taylor Haines.
William C. Champion.
1849. Taylor Haines.
Benjamin M. Richardson.
1851. Benjamin Bowers.
Robert Stretch.
1852. Benjamin Bowers.
Robert Stretch.
1853. Thomas Wolf.
Benjamin Bowers.
1854. Thomas Wolf.
Richard F. Springer.
1855. Richard F. Springer.
Thomas Wolf.
1856. John Buck.
John K. Clark.
1857. John Buck.
John K Clark.
1858. John Buck.
John K. Clark.
1859. John K. Clark.
John B. Gray.
1860. John K. Clark.
John B. Gray.
1861. John B. Gray.
Simeon Warrington.
1862. Simeon Warrington.
John B. Gray.
1866. Simeon Warrington.
1866. Zebulon Batten.
1867. Simeon Warrington.
Zebulon Batten.
1868. William Featherer.
Zebulon Batten.
1869. William Featherer.
Zebulon Batten.
1870. Zebulon Batten.
John B. Gray.
1871. Thomas G. Batten.
John B. Gray.
1872. Thomas G. Batten.
John B. Gray.
1873. Thomas G. Batten.
John B. Gray.
1874. Thomas G. Batten.
John B. Gray.
1875. Thomas G. Batten.
John B. Gray.
1876. Thomas G. Batten.
John B Gray.
1877. William Oliphant.
Lawrence Lock.
1878. William Oliphant.
Lawrence Lock.
1879. William Oliphant.
Lawrence Lock.
1880. William Oliphant.
Lawrence Lock.
1881. William Oliphant.
Lawrence Lock.
1882. Lawrence Lock.
William Oliphant.

OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.

1844. John B. Hilyard.
Joseph R. Weatherby.
1845. John B. Hilyard.
Casper Wirsham.
1846. Matthew C. Gill.
Casper Wirsham.
1847. Matthew C. Gill.
Casper Wirsham.
1848. Matthew C. Gill.
Casper Wirsham.
1849. Matthew C. Gill.
James S. Barber.
1851. James C. Kirby.
James Barber.
1852. James C. Kirby.
George Fries.
1853. Matthew C. Gill.
James G. Madara.
1854. John W. Avis.
Richard Salisbury.
1855. John W. Avis.
Solomon Davis.
1856. John W. Avis.
James C. Kirby.
1857. Edward B. Madara.
William D. Kille.
1858. Edward B. Madara.
Anthony A. Jordan.
1859. Edward B. Madara.
Anthony A. Jordan.
1860. James England.
Anthony A. Jordan.
1861. James England.
1861. Franklin S. Beckett.
1862. James England.
Franklin S. Beckett.
1866. Asa Mattson.
James Sweeten.
1867. James Sweeten.
Henry C. Garrison.
1868. James Sweeten.
Henry C. Garrison.
1869. Benjamin T. McAllister.
Henry C. Garrison.
1870. Henry C. Garrison.
Benjamin F. McCollester.
1871. Benjamin F. McCollester.
Henry C. Garrison.
1872. Benjamin F. McCollester.
Valentine Reynolds.
1873. Benjamin F. McCollester.
Valentine Reynolds.
1874. Benjamin F. McCollester.
Valentine Reynolds.
1875. Henry C. Garrison.
H. B. Bright.
1876. Henry C. Garrison.
F. C. Myers.
1877. Henry Garrison.
Samuel Avis.
1878. Henry C. Garrison.
Samuel Avis.
1879. Samuel Avis.
Henry C. Garrison.
1880. Henry C. Garrison.

SCHOOL COMMITTEES AND SUPERINTENDENTS.

1844. Daniel C. Ogden.
Samuel N. Cooper.
Vanroom Robbins.
1845. Daniel C. Ogden.
Jacob Howey.
Samuel N. Cooper.
1846. Daniel C. Ogden.
Jacob Howey.
Martin N. Rulon.
1847. John B. Hilyard (town superintendent).
1848–51. Edward B. Boggs.
1852–53. Jacob Howey.
1854. James C. Kerby.
1855. Samuel D. Dyer.
1856. Thomas Reeves, M.D.
1857–58. John L. Grant.
1859. Winslow Jackson, M.D.
1860–62. Samuel A. Groff.
1866–67. L. F. Halsey.

CONSTABLES.

1844–47. Solomon Davis.
1848. William F. Pullinger.
1849. Israel Elbertson.
1851–52. John C. Shivler.
1853–54. Charles J. Shivers.
1855–58. John C. Shivler.
1859–62. Solomon Davis.
1866–68. J. Harvey Ashton.
1869. Henry C. Garrison.
1870. Henry C. Garrison.
Alfred Jones.
1871. Henry C. Garrison.
1871. Alfred Jones.
1872. Valentine Reynolds.
Alfred Jones.
1873. Valentine Reynolds.
Peter Carey.
1874. Valentine Reynolds.
Peter Carey.
1875. Henry C. Garrison.
Joseph Cahala.
1876. Henry C. Garrison.
Peter Carey.
1877–82. Henry C. Garrison.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1851. Caleb Roof.
1858. John P. Sheets.
1859. Charles Holton.
1860. Charles P. Shivers.
Ephraim Waters.
1867. John Ford.
Joel Locke.
1868. John P. Sheets, Sr.
1870. Ephraim Waters.
1870. John F. Truitt.
1872. John Ford.
Joel Locke.
1873. John Sheets.
1877. John Ford.
1880. Charles P. Shivers.
Ephraim Waters.
1882. John Ford.

Woolwich in the War of the Rebellion.—The inhabitants of the township of Woolwich distinguished themselves during the late civil war by their patriotism and activity in promoting enlistments, and furnishing supplies and comforts for the men in the field. The patriotic ladies of the township did their full share of this work, by organizing societies for that purpose, and holding festivals, fairs, etc., to raise funds for providing the soldiers in the field with those comforts and delicacies which the government, without their co-operation, could not furnish; and many a poor suffering soldier had reason to bless his unknown benefactresses in Woolwich for comforts which he never would have received but for them.

The township expended large amounts to promote the enlistment of volunteers and keep its quota under the different calls filled.

At a town-meeting held in December, 1863, it was determined that a township bounty of three hundred dollars should be paid to each volunteer, and that the township committee should be authorized to receive loans and execute promissory notes for the sums loaned. In this way upwards of twenty-two thousand dollars was raised in a short time.

At a meeting in March, 1864, a bounty of three hundred and fifty dollars per man was authorized; and it was resolved to pay one-fourth of the township debt during that year.

At a meeting in August of that year five hundred dollars bounty—two hundred and fifty dollars in cash and a township note of two hundred and fifty dollars, payable in one year—was authorized for each volunteer. It was also resolved that a per capita contribution of thirty dollars from each enrolled person be asked, and if not paid no benefit in case of draft was to be received by the delinquent.

At a meeting in January, 1865, the bounty was increased to six hundred dollars, one-half in cash, and the balance a township note for one year.

It is worthy of note, and it is a source of laudable pride to the citizens of this township, that the whole of the large indebtedness incurred during the war was discharged within a few years after its termination.

VILLAGES AND HAMLETS.

Swedesboro, the principal town of Woolwich township, was one of the earliest settlements in the county of Gloucester. It was, as its name implies, settled by the Swedes, probably about the year 1638. Battentown, which was formerly a separate town, is now a continuation of Swedesboro.

The town is at the head of sloop navigation on Raccoon Creek, about twelve miles, by the tortuous course of that creek, from the Delaware River. Until the railroad to this place was completed all the commerce of the town was carried on, by means of light vessels, through this creek and the Delaware River. Wood was, in former times, the chief article of export, and this was shipped in large quantities from this point. Vessels were formerly built and launched here, but since the establishment of the era of railroads water-carriage here has declined. Formerly from five to twelve vessels were frequently seen at the wharf here, but now sailing-vessels are rarely seen. Barges, towed by tug-boats, are used in their stead for the carriage of the garden truck which is largely produced in this vicinity, and for bringing the manure which is extensively used on the land. There are now but three people living here who were residents of the town in 1810, and only fourteen who were here in 1830.

According to the memory of John Pierson, who was then a boy, the following houses stood in Battentown and Swedesboro in 1810:

An old frame house, owned by David Gordon, a shoemaker, stood where the house now owned by Lewis Batten is.

Next, the house of Joseph Ogden, a tanner, whose tannery was near his residence. The house has been remodeled, and is now owned by his grandson, Clarkson Ogden.

The brick house now owned and occupied by William Welch was built previous to the Revolution, and was owned by a Dr. Otto, who was a Revolutionary officer. It is said that the woodwork of this house was burned by the British. It is also said that a British force encamped one night in a field where the house of Mr. Charles Decker now stands. In 1810 Mr. Welch's house was owned by Dr. Hoover.

Next stood a large house of cedar logs, on the opposite side of the street, on land now owned by Isaiah Mayhew. It was taken down a few years since.

The house owned by Mayhew, and now occupied by John Leap, was then owned by Enoch Gabb. It has not been greatly changed.

William Madara owned the house where his son, Harminius K. Madara, now resides. Additions have been made to it.

William Denny, a cabinet-maker, owned and occupied a house where the residence of Karl Robbins, owned by Mrs. Black, now is.

Next was a cedar-log house (now weather-boarded) owned by Andrew Hendrickson, a wheelwright. It is now owned by Mrs. Restore Turner.

Between the last two mentioned John Pierson, Sr., had a blacksmith-shop, which was burned in 1812.

On the opposite side of the street stood a large log house, owned and occupied by John Pierson, the father of John Pierson who gives the information on which this sketch is based, and who was born in this house in 1805. Near this house a brick blacksmith-shop was built in 1812, after the other was burned. The house stood till 1833, when it was taken down by the present John Pierson. John Davidson's residence stands on the site of this old house. The shop was taken down by Mr. Davidson a few years since.

Next, on the southeast side of the street, stood the tavern of Rebecca Harker, now owned by Vanneman brothers, and occupied by William Norcross.

Next, on the same side of the street, stood a small house now belonging to the estate of Hester Wistell.

In Swedesboro, commencing at the upper end of the town, and taking the houses in succession on the northwest side of the street, the first was a small framed house owned by Robert Oldcraft, now the residence of Mrs. Hannah Black.

Next was the hotel of John Logan, where now stands Plummer's hotel. The old building was taken down to make place for the present establishment, which was built by Mr. Plummer in 1847.

Next was a small hatter's shop, owned by Richard Tittermary. John Moore's house stands on the old site of this shop.

Aquila Barber's house was next. It is now the residence of Dr. Luther F. Halsey. It has been enlarged. The tailor's shop of Mr. Barber stood near the house.

About 1810 Abner Batten built, for a hotel, the house on the corner of Main Street and Railroad Avenue, now owned by Isaac H. Vanneman. The front of this house has not been remodeled. It ceased to be kept as a tavern forty years since.

A small framed house stood on the present site of Aaron Hurff's house. The original building was made the rear of the present structure.

Next was the large framed house of Dr. Loomis, now owned by Mrs. Mary Clark. A story was added to this house by the late E. F. Garrison.

Next to and adjoining this was the stone house of Robert Brown, a wealthy citizen. It is now owned and occupied by Dr. John F. Musgrave. This, in the time of the Revolution, was occupied by Col. Brown of the Revolutionary army; and when a Brit-

ish force passed through the town his furniture was taken out and burned in front of the house. It was related by his daughter, the late Mrs. Catharine Strong, that the soldiers found in the chamber a litter of kittens, and that they brought them down impaled on their bayonets.

John Vandyke owned and occupied the house which is now the property of William H. Hanold. A cabinet and undertaker's shop stood near this house, and it is noteworthy that it still stands there, having ever since been used for the same purpose.

A brick house stood next, owned by Mrs. Rachel Harrison. About twenty-five years since it was remodeled and rough-cast, and a framed addition was erected. It is now owned by George Meley.

Next came the memorable old stone building known as the Swedesboro Hotel. In 1810 it was called the George Washington Hotel; and over its sign swung a life-size figure of the "Father of his Country," painted by a distinguished artist of Philadelphia, at a large expense. This house was taken down and rebuilt in 1875 by George Ford, the present owner and keeper. In a cavity in one of the walls of this house the dried remains of a turkey were found. The bird had evidently been "walled in" when the house was erected; probably by reason of some ancient Swedish superstition.

John Vandyke owned the next building, which was occupied by his son, Thomas. The front was a store, and the rear was a dwelling. The wheelwright-shop of Mr. Vandyke stood in the rear of this building. The shop has been removed, and the house is owned and occupied by Mrs. Gibson and sons, as a store and dwelling

Next was a one-story log house, also owned by John Vandyke, and occupied by his son-in-law, William Hulings. A blacksmith-shop stood in front of this house. This is now the residence of John Pierson, and the old log house is the kitchen, etc., of Mr. Pierson's residence. The shop was torn down by him in 1852.

The old stone school-house, that was taken down in 1812, stood on the line of the street next.

The large framed house now owned and occupied by Isaac S. Stratton was then the property of Robert Tittermary. Some additions have been made to the rear of this building.

Then came Trinity Church, the front of which has not been changed.

Returning to the upper end of the town, on the opposite side of the street stood the brick house of Dr. Ercurius Fithian, afterwards the residence of Dr. Charles Garrison, and now owned by J. C. Rulon.

An old one-story framed store stood on the corner of Main and Mill Streets, on the present site of H. C. Garrison's store and hall.

A small framed house, now a part of the residence of Mr. Wolf, the marble-cutter, stood next. It was then owned by Mr. Keen.

About this time the brick houses now owned, one by Mrs. Harriet Gaskill, and the other by Edward C. Talman were erected, the first by Samuel Dyer, and the other by William Harrison, Esq. The fronts of these have been but little changed.

Next, where Hall's brick buildings now stand, were the stables and sheds of the old Swedesboro Hotel. These remained till 1875, and were considered during many years a nuisance.

A large framed house, known as the Fisler property, stood directly opposite to Mr. Pierson's present residence. It is now owned by Samuel A. Groff.

The house of C. P. Shivers, Esq., was then owned by Joseph James. Attached to it was a cooper's shop, built of logs.

Next was a log house owned by Phebe Keen, and used as a cake and beer saloon. It was taken down some years since.

Next came a framed house, then owned by William Vanleer, now the property of C. P. Shivers, Esq.

The old Episcopal parsonage, a log building that was erected in 1764, stood on the site of the present rectory. It was built of cedar logs, and afterwards weather-boarded, giving it an appearance not different from that of an ordinary framed house. It was, on the 20th of March, 1765, occupied by Rev. John Wicksell, a missionary, who had been sent here by the Swedish government in 1760. In 1842 a part of this building was moved a short distance up the street, where it is now owned by Mrs. Rebecca Clement.

A large brick house with a stone kitchen, owned and occupied by Daniel England, stood where now is the residence of Henry Mitchell, Jr. The old house was torn down, and the present one erected, in part, from the materials taken from it.

A large brick building near the creek, built about 1784 by David Harker, was then used by him as a store and dwelling. It is now the residence of Restore Adams.

Across the creek stood the large brick mansion built by the late Dr. Stratton; afterwards the residence of Governor Charles Stratton, and now owned by the heirs of James D. Gibbs, late of Philadelphia.

On Church Street was the house now owned by Mary Batten.

Then came two houses owned by Dr. Hoover, one of which, where Isaac Stratton's house now stands, has been taken down; the other is owned by Aaron Hurff.

Next was a large framed house then owned by John Denny, now by Dr. Garrison.

Opposite to this was a large framed house, owned by William Dyer, now the residence of John Meley.

A small log house, owned by Thomas Brown, stood on the site of the Catholic parsonage.

In 1830 Swedesboro contained sixty-four houses, five stores, two hotels, two shoe-shops, two tailor-shops, a harness-shop, a carriage-shop, a blacksmith's

shop, a fulling-mill (now a plaster-mill), and a grist-mill.

It has now four general stores, two hotels, a grocer and confectioner, two provision-stores, a millinery-store, a drug-store, a gentlemen's furnishing store, a shoe-store, a meat-market, a bakery, a tin-shop, a harness-shop, three shoe-shops, a foundry, four blacksmith-shops, two wagon-shops, two barbers, a grist-mill, and a plaster-mill.

Cootstown and **Small Gloucester** are hamlets, mostly of colored people.

Ground-Rents.—A large portion of the land in the town of Swedesboro is held under leases, or titles requiring the payment of annual ground-rent. In the history of Trinity Church is given an extract from a deed, showing the origin of this tenure in that portion of the town deeded to the church in 1706. The following extract from a lease by Samuel Mickle to Thomas Wilkins shows the origin of the ground-rents in that portion known as Laddstown:

"And the said Hannah Ladd, by her last will and testament in writing, bearing date the fifth day of the tenth month, called October, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, authorized and empowered her nephew, the said Samuel Mickle, one of the parties to these presents, to grant and lease out on ground-rent forever all her lots of land as laid out on said tract as by the said will, recourse thereunto being had, will more at large appear, together with all and singular the rights, lights, roads, ways, alleys, passages, waters, water-courses, liberties, privileges, hereditaments, and appurtenances whatsoever thereunto belonging, and the reversions, remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof: to have and to hold the said lot No. 24, above described hereditaments and premises hereby granted or mentioned, or intended so to be, with the appurtenances, unto the said Thomas Wilkins, his heirs and assigns forever, yielding and paying therefor unto the said Samuel Mickle, his heirs and assigns, the yearly rent or sum of four Spanish silver milled dollars, each of them weighing seventeen pennyweights and six grains, on the twenty-fifth day of the third month, called March, in every year forever hereafter, the first payment therefor to be made on the twenty-fifth day of the third month, which will be in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight; and if the said yearly rent hereby reserved, or any part thereof, shall be behind and unpaid after the day and time in every year hereinbefore appointed for payment thereof, that then, and as often as the same shall be so behind and unpaid, it shall and may be lawful to and for the said Samuel Mickle, his heirs and assigns, or any of them, into and upon the said described lot of ground hereby granted, and into the messuages, tenements, and buildings thereon to be erected, with the appurtenances, to enter, and distrain for the same rent and arrearages thereof, if any, and the distress and distresses then and there found and taken to lead, drive, carry away, and impound; and impounded, to detain and keep at the proper risque and charges of the said Thomas Wilkins, his heirs and assigns, for the space of five days, payment and satisfaction of the said rent hereby reserved, and the arrearages thereof, if any, be not made, then and at any time thereafter the said distress and distresses to expose and sell, at public auction or vendue, for the best price that be reasonably gotten for the same, leaving in the hands of the Sheriff, or officer who shall aid and assist in making the said distress, the surplusage, if any be after the rent and arrearages and all charges of distress, determine, and sale are first deducted: but if sufficient distress cannot be found and taken in and upon the hereby granted premises, then it shall and may be lawful to and for the said Samuel Mickle, his heirs and assigns or any of them, into and upon the said lot of ground hereby granted, and into the messuages, tenements, and buildings thereon to be erected, and every or any part thereof, with the appurtenances, wholly to re-enter and the same to have again, repossess, and enjoy, and the rents, issues and profits thereof to receive and take until the yearly rent hereby reserved and all the arrearages thereof be fully paid and satisfied, anything hereinbefore contained to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding. And the said Thomas Wilkins, for his self, his heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, doth covenant, promise, grant, and agree to and with the said Samuel Mickle, his heirs, and assigns, by these presents, that he, the said Thomas Wilkins, his heirs or assigns, shall and will truly pay, or cause to be paid unto the said Samuel Mickle, his heirs or assigns, the aforesaid yearly rent or sum of four Spanish silver milled dollars, each of them weighing seventeen pennyweights and six grains, on the day and time in every year hereinbefore appointed for payment thereof, as the same shall from time to time grow due and payable, and also shall and will at his own proper costs and charges, within the space of one year next ensuing the date hereof, erect, build, and completely finish one good, substantial, wooden frame dwelling-house, plastered, with a stone wall cellar under it, upon the premises hereby granted to of the value of one hundred and fifty pounds in specie at least; and the said Samuel Mickle, for his self, his heirs, executors, and administrators, doth covenant, promise, and grant to and with the said Thomas Wilkins, his heirs, and assigns, by these presence, that he the said Thomas Wilkins, his heirs or assigns, paying the said rent hereby reserved, and performing the covenants and agreements aforesaid, shall, or lawfully may, from time to time, and at all times hereafter, forever freely, peaceably, and quietly have, hold, occupy, possess, and enjoy the hereby granted premises, with the appurtenances, and receive and take the rents, issues, and profits thereof without any manner of let, suit, trouble, or molestation whatsoever of him the said Samuel Mickle, his heirs, assigns, or of any other person whomsoever, by or any of their act, means, consent, printing, or procurement.

"In witness whereof, the said parties have interchangeably set their hands and seals thereunto: dated the day and year first above writen."

Schools.—Parochial schools were, from time to time, established and maintained by the Swedes. The first schoolmaster that is known to have taught at Raccoon Creek was —— Brunjan, who came from Sweden with Rev. Jonas Ansen in 1706.

In the time of Lidenius the elder, in 1715, Dr. Jèsper Swedborg taught a school in this place. He was a brother of the celebrated Emanuel Swedenborg, the founder of the Swedenborgian sect, and a son of Archbishop Swedborg, then of Sweden. The name became Swedenborg when the archbishop was ennobled.

John Abraham Leidenius kept a Swedish and English school in Repaupo in 1715, "and the children," says Pastor Wicksell, in the church register, "were greatly profited by his teaching, especially in the Swedish tongue."

Public School in Swedesboro.[1]—Previous to 1771 the people of Swedesboro (then called Raccoon) were without the benefits of a regularly established school. At that time the Rev. John Wicksell, a missionary, who had been sent here by the Swedish government, was rector of the Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Church, and to him the inhabitants, in their anxiety for facilities to educate their children, applied. Mr. Wicksell was a man of much learning and ability, and he possessed great influence with the members of his parish. He called a meeting of his wardens and vestrymen, at the parsonage, and laid the matter before them. There were present at that meeting Mr. Wicksell and Messrs. John Lock, John Helms, Lawrence Lock, John Derrickson, Mounce Keen, James Steelman, Charles Lock, and Charles Dalbo. The rector proposed that half an acre of ground, in the central part of the town, should be

[1] By permission, from a manuscript history by the late J. Thompson, Esq.

rented as a site for a school-house, and presented for their consideration a lease for the same, which he had drawn up. This lease set forth the kind of school to be established,—that it should be a *public* and *free* school; that is, free for the children of all persons who would or could pay the tuition prescribed. After due deliberation and some hesitancy, "the rector, church wardens, and vestrymen of the Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Church in the town of Swedesboro, near Raccoon Creek," adopted a resolution to establish such a school, to last for all time. The lease was signed by the entire board, and bore the date April 2, 1771. The following is the entry made at the time, and still to be found in the record of the church: "The desolate state of Educating children in these parts having long laid at the heart of the present Rector, and very desirous to remove ignorance, and exile darkness and barbarity, he now tenders to his vestry whether a lease could not be granted on a half-acre of ground in this borough for the use of a public school-house, free from all manner of Ground Rent forever. The form of a lease for that purpose was drawn up by the Rector, and read to the present vestry, and after a due consideration and debating, it was approved of and resolved to be executed."

The first board of trustees consisted of Rev. John Wicksell, Thomas Denny, Esq., and Thomas Brown. A rule was adopted that the rector of the church should be *ex officio*, the president of the board.

In the same year a school-house was erected on the lot thus leased, the same lot whereon stands the present school building. This house is believed to have been a very small one, built of logs, as was then the custom. It stood with its front on the line of the street. This house was burned in 1778,[1] and another was erected of stone, one story in height, with two rooms, one on the southwest side, for a school-room, and another on the northeast side, for a teachers' dormitory, with a door between them.

The first teacher in this school of whom any knowledge remains, was Rev. John Croes, in 1789, who was at the same time rector of the parish and teacher in the school. He was assisted by one Daniel Coleman, an excellent scholar and chirographer, and a proficient in vocal music.

A brief account of these early adventurers and friends may here be given. They were members of the same company in the Revolutionary army; Croes an illiterate private, unable to write, and Coleman a drummer. The latter gave the former his first lessons in writing, with a coal, on his drum-head. After the war Croes returned to Newark, and entered on a course of studies. While in the midst of his theological course he started on a journey south, and at Philadelphia he was advised by Bishop White to come to Swedesboro, where the church had been, during some time, without a rector. On his way hither he called at a tavern, probably the "Death of the Fox," between Clarksboro and Berkeley, in the bar-room of which he found a man, in rags, considerably intoxicated, singing patriotic songs to a crowd of loafers. In him Mr. Croes recognized his old comrade in arms who had given him his first lesson in chirography with a coal on his drum-head. He at once proposed to Mr. Coleman to accompany him to Swedesboro and assist him in his duties. The proposition was accepted, Mr. Croes divided his wardrobe with him, and they trudged on to this place together.

Here they found the present church building, which had been erected in 1784, and entered on their duties, Mr. Croes as rector, and Mr. Coleman as conductor of the music, and both as teachers in the school. Mr. Croes afterwards became a bishop. Mr. Coleman studied law, and was in 1820 made Secretary of State of New Jersey.

The next teacher was Jonadab Lawrence, who commenced previous to 1800. He was never known to be engaged in any other pursuit than that of a pedagogue and teacher of singing-schools. He was an excellent teacher, and a good disciplinarian. He continued to teach schools and to lead choirs in churches in this vicinity till 1819.

The old stone school-house continued to be the "temple of science" here till 1812, when the number of scholars had increased beyond its capacity. It was therefore determined to take it down, and erect in its place a more capacious and commodious building. Before doing this it was deemed proper to obtain a better title to the site, which the church authorities readily consented to give. A deed was accordingly executed by Simon Wilmer, rector; Andrew Hendrickson and Charles Lock, wardens; and William Denny, Daniel England, William Dyer, Nicholas Justice, Joseph Batten, Asa Mattson, Isaac Hendrickson, Philip Pew, Samuel Black, Vandever Homan, and Ananias Lock, vestrymen, to Ecurius B. Fithian, M.D. By him a deed was made to Rev. Simon Wilmer, William Harrison, Daniel England, James Batten, Samuel Black, and John Logan, trustees of the Swedesboro Academy. Both deeds were executed March 31, 1812, and were for the nominal consideration of one dollar. A new house was at once erected, on the same spot where the present house stands. The funds for its erection were raised first from members of the church, in consideration whereof the rector was to be *ex officio* president of the board of trustees forever, and the house was to be at all times, when not required for school purposes, open for teaching sacred music, and for public worship. The township of Woolwich also contributed, and in consideration of this contribution provision was made in the deed

[1] Dr. Collin says, "On the 4th day of April (1778) about a hundred of the English marines came to Swedesboro, early in the morning, to surprise the militia. Being disappointed, they burned the school-house, alleging as a reason that some loyal subjects had been imprisoned there some weeks before."

that the use of the house should be had when required, for town-meetings and elections.

The house was twenty-two by thirty-three feet in size, and two stories in height. It stood with the end toward the street, to which a walk led from its front door. In 1835 maple-trees were planted on each side of this walk, where they still remain. Cedar- and mulberry-trees were planted in the rear of the house. The last mulberry-tree there was blown down in 1842. The house was very inconveniently arranged and badly seated. In 1850 it was reseated, more in accordance with modern style, and more with reference to the wants of children of different ages.

May 18, 1872, this house was sold to the highest bidder for one hundred and thirty-five dollars. The purchaser, Capt. Samuel M. Parker, removed it to a lot near the south corner of the new Episcopal Cemetery, and converted it into a double dwelling-house. During the same year a new house was erected on the same site. It covers an area of forty by sixty feet, and is two stories in height. It has two school-rooms, and its furniture is of the best and most approved style of the present day. It was built by contract, at a cost of five thousand dollars, and the furniture cost six hundred and fifty dollars. It has a capacity for three hundred pupils. It is considered the best school-house in the county of Gloucester.

The corner-stone of this building was taken from the foundation-wall of the first school-house and placed in the stone house that was built in 1778. It was then placed in the foundation of the house erected in 1812, and finally in its present position. It is marked, with large legible figures, 1771.

The trustees at the time of its erection were Luther F. Halsey, clerk of the board, Isaac S. Stratton, and Alexander Wilson. The present trustees (1882) are Isaac S. Stratton, clerk, W. Clark, and I. Huff Wetherby.

This school was always known as the academy till the school law of 1851 was passed, requiring the application of moneys apportioned to or raised in school districts to the support of free schools.

The teachers of this school, from its beginning to the present time, have been

Rev. John Cross.	George B. Day.
Daniel Coleman.	Benjamin Thomas.
Jonathan Lawrence.	William J. Flinn.
Samuel Ogden.	Charles E. H. Richardson.
Septimus Roberts.	James McBride.
Asa Straiton.	Elizabeth Shaw.
Orlando Alden.	Emily Lewis.
T. Nash.	John A. Londensinger.
Abraham Amerman.	Dr. John Kirby.
—— Schofield.	Dr. Jacob Ingel.
Asa W. Newton.	Samuel T. Lock.
Rev. Hiram Harold.	Israel F. Silvers.
James Sammons.	John A. McElwain.
Moses T. Scott.	Adaline P. Bacon.
William H. Thompson.	Samuel A. Groff.
J. S. Thompson.	Rev. U. S. Conelit.
Joseph P. Nichols.	George W. Smith.
Ewan Morris.	R. F. McCallister.
Albert H. Heyr.	John K. Powell.
J. F. Chew.	Alexander C. Harris.
James Lamard.	Herbert McIntosh.
Louise Hallenbeck.	James Gordon.
William Chase.	William H. Eldridge.

Among the pupils of this school who have risen to various degrees of eminence in their professions have been the following:

Right Rev. J. P. Wilmer, son of Simon Wilmer, formerly rector of this church, became bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Louisiana. He died in New Orleans, of apoplexy, Dec. 3, 1878.

Rev. Samuel C. Stratton became a clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and was settled in Virginia, Connecticut, Clarksboro, N. J., and lastly in Philadelphia, where he died.

Hon. Charles C. Stratton, brother of the above, was a member of Congress in 1838, member of the State Constitutional Convention in 1844, and was elected Governor of New Jersey the same year.

Rev. Dr. Joseph Garrison was a graduate of Princeton College, took the degree of M.D. in the University of Pennsylvania in 1844, studied theology, and became rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church in Camden in 1855. His Alma Mater conferred on him the degree of D.D. in 1879.

Dr. John Kirby was a pupil, and afterwards a teacher in this school. He graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, and practised in the city of Salem. He has been appointed assistant physician in the New Jersey State Lunatic Asylum.

Dr. Ephraim Leake, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, became a practitioner in Frankford.

Dr. Samuel T. Lock graduated at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and practiced, till his death, at Toms River.

John B. Hilyard was town superintendent of schools of Woolwich township in 1847.

George B. Boggs was town superintendent in 1848, in Woolwich township, and rector of Trinity Church, Swedesboro. His son, George, became eminent as a civil engineer.

Dr. Joseph Kirby became a distinguished dentist in Swedesboro.

Rev. John S. Hexler became a popular preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Rev. Edward Adams became a Methodist Episcopal clergyman in 1851, and he has filled many responsible positions in New Jersey, New York, and Illinois.

Many of the teachers who have officiated in this school have filled high and responsible positions, both in church and state, but space will not permit an enumeration of them.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Trinity, or Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Church of Swedesboro.—The intimate connection between the history of this church and that of the

town and township is the reason for the length of this sketch.

This church was founded by the Swedes, at about the commencement of the eighteenth century, probably in 1702, though the exact date cannot be ascertained. The first minister was Lars Tollstadius,[1] or Polfladius,[2] who, by his irregular conduct, drew upon himself the censure of his superiors. He was drowned in the Delaware River in May, 1706.

In 1703 this church was endowed by the purchase of one hundred acres of land, twenty acres of which include a portion of the town of Swedesboro. The following is copied from the deed conveying this land:

"This Indenture, made ye first day of September, in ye year of our Lord one thousand Seven hundred and three, and in ye second year of ye reign of our Sovereign Lady Ann, Queen of England, Scotland, ffrance, and Ireland, &c., between John Hugg, Jun., of Gloucester River, in ye County of Gloucester, and Province of New Jersey, Gent., of ye one part, and Woolla Dalbo, William Cobb, Woolla Peterson, and ffrederick Hopman, all of Racoon Creek, within ye County and Province aforesaid, Church wardens Elected and appointed of ye Swedish Church called ——, and late Erected at Racoon Creek in ye county aforesaid of ye other part, witnesseth that ye said John Hugg, for and in consideration of ye sum of Twelve pound, current silver money, within ye said Province . . . for and during ye full and whole terme and time that they and every one of them that shall remain and Continue in ye office of Church warden of ye said Church, and then afterward from the time of his going out of ye said office, and Immediately from thence, unto such other persons successively as shall from time to time be elected and appointed church wardens of ye said Church, at all times forever hereafter to this intent and purpose and upon this Trust and Confidence, and to no other use, Intent or purpose whatsoever (that is), To and for ye only accommodation and service of ye said Church, and ye proper use and advantage of ye present Incumbent or Minister thereof, for his better support and menteynance ffor so long time and during ye term and time that he shall continue to be, and then afterwards unto all and every such other Minister, Preacher, or Rector, Successively, who shall be admitted to exercise ye ministerial ffunction in ye sd Church from time to time and at all times forever hereafter."

To this was added six acres of meadow-land, purchased, in 1705, from John Jones, for five shillings.

A log church was erected, and finished in 1704. In 1717 one was erected at Penn's Neck, and the two societies were afterward united in the same pastorate. In the township of Pilesgrove, six miles distant from Raccoon, and nine from Penn's Neck, a farm or glebe of two hundred and thirty-five acres was purchased in 1721, for one hundred and forty-five pounds, and a house erected on it. Between 1850 and 1855 it was repaired and improved and a log barn was erected. The Legislature, in 1795, authorized the sale of this property. The old log church was plastered and whitewashed on the outside in 1715, and a vestibule was built before its door in 1719. A gallery was added between 1730 and 1740. This gallery could only be entered from the outside of the building. This house was used during eighty years. Dr. Collin said of it that for fifteen years previous to the erection of the present house it had been "in a condition so ruinous that public worship could not be celebrated in it without the greatest inconvenience and no small degree of danger in tempestuous weather."

As elsewhere stated, a parsonage was erected in Swedesboro in 1764, on the site of the present rectory, which was built in 1842.

The present church building was erected in 1784. It was built of brick, forty-one by sixty-one feet, and it stands on the site of the second log church that was erected. The tower at the rear of this church was erected in 1838, and the auditorium was afterward reseated.

In 1765, a year subsequent to the English conquest, the church received a charter, from which the following is an extract:

"George the Third, by the grace of God of Great Britain, France, and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith, &c., To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting. Whereas, we have been informed by the Humble petition of our loving subjects, the Reverend John Wicksell, Thomas Denny, John Denny, Lawrence Lock, John Lock, John Rambo, James Skelman, John Helm, Benjamin Rambo, Jonas Keen, Erick Cox, Jacob Archer, Isaac Justison, Gilbert Rinolds, Gabriel Strang, William Homan, Peter Matson, Peter Keen, Andrew Jones, Hans Unian, John Hoffman, Lawrence Strang, John Derickson, Charles Lock, Erick Reinels, Jacob Jones, William Matson, Andrew Lock, Moses Hoffman, Charles Fuller, Andrew Vanannerman," etc., with the usual circumlocution and formality of expression they were made "a body corporate and politic in deed, fact, and name, by the name and style of the Rector, Church Wardens, and Vestrymen of the Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Church in the town of Swedesboro, near Raccoon Creek."

In 1790, William Matson, by will, left all his real and personal estate to this church forever. The real estate thus devised consists of three hundred acres, lying in Harrison township, about four miles south from Swedesboro. It yields to the church an annual revenue of more than one thousand dollars.

Rev. Jonas Auren was called to the pastorate in 1706, and died, in the exercise of his functions, in 1713. He came from Sweden in 1797, and after his arrival became a Sabbatarian, but he never permitted his changed views to give offense.

It may here be remarked that the records in possession of Trinity Church commenced in 1713. They were kept in the Swedish language till 1764, the year of the British conquest, since which time they have been written in English.

In 1712 Rev. Abraham Lidenius, who had just arrived from Sweden, became assistant pastor, and officiated at Penn's Neck. After the death of Mr. Auren he became pastor of both churches, and continued till his return to Sweden, in 1724. He was distinguished for his industry, zeal, and pleasing manners.

Revs. Petrus Tranberg and Andreas Windrufwa came from Sweden in 1726, and became pastors of the churches at Raccoon and Penn's Neck. Mr. Windrufwa died in 1728, and Mr. Tranberg served both congregations till 1740, when he was transferred to Christina, and the pastorate was vacant till 1748.

In that year Rev. John Sandin became pastor, but died after six months' service.

Mr. Peter Kalm, Professor of Economics in the University of Abo, was then traveling in this country, and served the church for a time. He married the widow of Mr. Sandin, and returned to Sweden.

Rev. Eric Unander, who came from Sweden in

[1] Acrelius.

[2] Dr. Clay: Annals of the Swedes, 1858.

1749, became pastor in 1751. He remained till 1756, when he was transferred to Christina.

He was succeeded by Rev. John Lidenius (the son of Abraham, before mentioned), who subsequently died in Pennsylvania.

The next pastor, Rev. John Wicksell, arrived from Sweden in 1762, returned in 1774, and died in 1800. During his administration the church received an English charter and the public school here was established.

His successor, Nicholas Collin, D.D., arrived in 1778, was transferred to Wicaco in 1786, and died in 1831. With him the Swedish mission closed.

The succession of rectors in connection with the Protestant Episcopal Church in the diocese of New Jersey has been: Revs. John Wade, from 1788 to 1789; John Croes (afterwards first bishop of New Jersey), 1790–1801; Henry James Feltus, 1802–08; Simon Wilmer, 1808–20; J. M. Douglas, 1820–24; Norman Nash, 1829–34; J. Loring Woart, 1834–35. He went to Tallahassee, Fla., on account of his wife's health; both were lost on the ill-fated "Pulaski." John Woart, a brother of the preceding, 1836–40; George W. Freeman (afterwards bishop of Arkansas), 1841; J. W. Brown, 1842–43. He died here of consumption, and his remains are entombed in the cemetery near to the church. W. H. Trapnell, 1844–47; E. B. Boggs, 1847–55; W. J. Zimmer, 1855–57; Henry Talleige, 1857–64; C. W. Deane, 1864–68; C. N. Chivrier, 1868–72; and the present rector, C. W. Deane, again 1872.

The old Moravian Church in Woolwich township was established at a very early period. In 1834 it was transferred to Trinity Church, Swedesboro, and it is now a mission of that church, the rector of which holds services there monthly.

Swedesboro Methodist Episcopal Church.[1]—In 1793 a stone meeting-house was built at what is now known as Oak Grove, about two and a half miles from Swedesboro, and the same distance from Bridgeport. The ground on which it stands was donated by a family named Adams, residing in that vicinity. There is a cemetery connected with it which is remarkable for the small proportion of children's graves found in it. This was, for many years, the rallying-point for the Methodists in this section of the country.

The first members of the society that worshiped here were George Horner, Benjamin Adams, Joseph Adams, Malachi Horner, John Davis, Isaac Shute, David Shute, Samuel Shute, William Keyser and others.

A class- and prayer-meeting was held regularly in private houses at Swedesboro as early as 1833. The first sermon here, by a Methodist clergyman, was preached in the academy by Rev. William Stevens, and it is remembered that the event caused quite a sensation. From that time till the erection of the church here there was preaching regularly in the middle of each week, at the academy, by circuit preachers. The original members at Swedesboro were William Keyser, David Wolf, Samuel Black, Thomas Davidson, Isaac Shute, Edward C. Tallman, Samuel Newton, John Becket, Ephraim Colt, and others. From this small beginning the society has grown to a membership of three hundred, and a Sunday-school of two hundred and six scholars and thirty-two teachers.

The present house of worship was erected in 1838, and dedicated in November of that year. It is remembered that the sum of one thousand dollars was raised during the services, and that this was the first time so large an amount was raised on a similar occasion, in Gloucester County. The house is a plain brick structure, forty by fifty-five feet in size, with galleries, and in the rear of it is a brick chapel. The estimated value of the church property is seven thousand dollars. Arrangements are in progress for the erection of a new church edifice.

The pastors since 1833 (the date of the oldest record to be found) have been:

1833. John Walker.
William Stevens.
1834. John Walker.
Robert Sutton.
1835. William Williams.
J. F. Canfield.
1836. Robert E. Morrison.
J. F. Canfield.
1837. Robert E. Morrison.
George Jennings.
1838. John K. Shaw.
Edward Stout.
1839. John K. Shaw.
Abram Trewett.
1840. George A. Reybold.
Abram Trewett.
1842. S. Rusling.
J. D. McDougal.
1843. S. Rusling.
Noah Edwards.
1844. Thomas C. Stewart.
S. Y. Monroe.
1845. Joseph Atwood.
John S. Beegle.
1847. Mulford Day.
James Long.
1849. A. K. Street.
Joseph Gaskill.
1850. A. K. Street.
S. E. Post.
1851. Joseph M. Pierson.
1853. Charles E. Hill.
1855. James White.
1857. George Hitchens.
1860. B. D. Palmer.
1861. G. R. Snyder.
1863. William Walton.
1865. B. S. Sharp.
1866. J. D. Hickman.
1867. James Vansant.
1868. W. S. Barnart.
1871. John W. Fort.
1873. Joseph H. Mickle.
1876. S. M. Hudson.
1878. A. M. Lake.
1881. C. F. Downs.

A prosperous Sunday-school is maintained at the old stone meeting-house, and class-meetings are held there. They are connected with the society at Swedesboro.

Presbyterian Church of Swedesboro.[2]—While it is a pleasant task to write the history of this church, it is nevertheless difficult, because of the want of records concerning its earliest movements, and its many struggles for existence in the early period of its career. Most of the facts concerning it must be gleaned from the memories of those who were identified with it in its beginning.

It was not on account of the increase in the population of the town, nor because of a want of adequate accommodations for worship that a desire was felt to

[1] Information furnished by Rev. C. J. Downs.

[2] By Rev. John W. Bischoff, pastor.

establish a Presbyterian Church in Swedesboro, but because of the preference of a few residents who had been members or worshipers in Presbyterian Churches in Philadelphia and elsewhere.

This desire brought its fruit in the latter part of 1854, when the Rev. Allen H. Brown, of the Presbytery of West Jersey, in response to a letter with reference to the matter, came to Swedesboro to consult with regard to the propriety of taking measures for the organization of a church. The result was a call for a meeting of those interested in the enterprise. Accordingly, on the 11th of October, 1854, a meeting was held in the academy, at which Mr. William Black presided, and Rev. A. H. Brown was secretary. Then and there it was resolved to organize a Presbyterian Church, and the following were elected as the first board of trustees: William Black, Jr., Robert Wilson, Hugh Wallace, J. Morgan Barnes, and Ira Allen. A committee was authorized to file a certificate of incorporation in the county clerk's office, and measures were taken to secure a proper site for a house of worship. At the same time a petition to the Presbytery of West Jersey for church organization was prepared, and signed by those who desired to become members of it.

In reply to this application, Revs. W. Graham, Daniel Stratton, and Allen H. Brown, composing the committee which had been appointed by the Presbytery to organize the petitioners into a Presbyterian Church, if the way was clear, met on Wednesday, the 10th of January, 1855, at the house of W. Black, and after an opening prayer, proceeded to an examination as to the religious knowledge and experience of those who had requested to be members of the new organization. At seven o'clock in the evening they met in Odd-Fellows' Hall, and there, after an appropriate sermon by Rev. D. Stratton, the committee proceeded to the organization of the church. The following were the constituent members: William Black, Jr., Thomas Stewart, John Barnes, Robert Wilson, Mrs. Emma Allen, Mrs. Anna Maria Knisell, Mrs. Euphemia Grant, Mrs. Elizabeth Garrison, and Mrs. Mary Ann Black. Later in the evening David McDowell and his wife, Margaret, presented certificates of good standing in and dismissal from a Presbyterian Church in Ireland, whereupon they were received, making the whole number of original members eleven. In the afternoon of the following day Mr. Graham preached in Odd-Fellows' Hall, and William Black was ordained to the office of ruling elder. On the following Sabbath the sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered to ten members of the new organization, and to five from other churches. In the mean time Dr. Charles Garrison had very generously donated a lot, valued at two hundred and fifty dollars, to the church; and about March, 1855, the erection of a church building was begun. A frame building, thirty-six by fifty feet, with a beautiful steeple, and a seating capacity of about three hundred, was built by Mr. Robert Wilson, according to a plan furnished by Mr. G. Pullinger. It was completed at a cost of about three thousand five hundred dollars, and dedicated with appropriate exercises, probably in November, 1856.

Hitherto the congregation had held regular services in Odd-Fellows' Hall, and had steadily gained in membership, under the ministration of Revs. A. H. Brown, T. B. Jervis, and especially by the self-denying efforts of John L. Grant; but not till 1859 had the church a regularly-installed pastor. In that year Rev. Chester Bridgman became the first pastor of the church, and until November, 1863, he labored successfully here and at a neighboring place. During his four years' pastorate, the longest that this church has ever had, the membership was increased from thirty-three to fifty-four, and a large portion of the church debt was paid off. Indeed, these were years of prosperity for the small organization, but after the pastoral relation between Mr. Bridgman and the church had been dissolved by the Presbytery a sad decline became noticeable in the church.

The Sessional records of the next ten years show a dismal picture of the society. The flock that had but a short time before been gathered needed the care of a pastor; but instead of that it had supplies, and now and then a candidate for its vacant pulpit. Among these the Rev. W. Connell remained longest, but when he accepted a call to the church at Woodstown the pulpit was again vacant, and during the entire month of October, 1864, the church was closed. The membership had considerably decreased, and the contributions towards the support of the gospel had diminished. The Session therefore resolved "to request the Presbytery to make arrangements, if possible, to supply the pulpit every Sabbath by a settled minister." Accordingly, in 1866, Rev. N. McConaughy became pastor of the church, the communicants in which had decreased to twenty-three, and although he remained but two years his labors were crowned with more than ordinary success. In that short time sixteen were added to the membership of the church. Under his ministrations the meetings on the Sabbath and the weekly prayer-meetings were well attended, and a flourishing Sunday-school of seventy-five members was gathered.

In November, 1868, Rev. N. W. Condit became pastor of the church, but, like his predecessor, for two years only. Special mention is made in his time of the difficulty in raising money towards the pastor's salary, and the other necessary expenses of the church, and also of the need of a parsonage; but when a building lot had been offered to the church as a gift the efforts towards building a house for their minister went no further than the completion of cellar walls, which spoke loudly, not so much of the need of a parsonage as of a pastor.

For a little more than a year, until April, 1872, Rev. R. F. Burt was stated supply, by appointment

of the Presbytery, his labors being divided between this church and the one at Woodstown. After he left the church was again, during two years, from 1872 to 1874, without a pastor, but not altogether without preaching, and certainly not inactive. Indeed, a new era began in those years for the church. A new work and a new life were called forth by a noteworthy event. This was the accession of a strong German element. Many Germans had settled near Swedesboro, diligent, thrifty, pious people, who had not with their departure from the Fatherland departed from their fathers' Christian faith and practice; men and women who desired to worship God as they from childhood had been accustomed to do, and all that was necessary was an invitation to attend divine worship, with the promise of hearing the gospel preached in their mother tongue, and this was done, let it ever be remembered to its honor, by the Presbyterian Church of Swedesboro, which opened its doors to Germans, and offered its pulpit to German preachers.

In 1873 this new work was started by Dr. Walk, who, with the assistance of Elder Black, gathered quite a German congregation, and attempted to preach to them in their own language, and later secured for them preaching by a layman of a German Reformed Church in Philadelphia. After several meetings an attempt was made to organize a German Church and to build a house of their own. Both attempts failed, however, because of denominational dissensions, one party desiring a Lutheran, and the other a Reformed Church, and neither being strong enough to be self-sustaining. The Presbyterian Church again tendered them the use of their meeting-house, and by the synodical missionary, Mr. A. H. Brown, they were promised German preaching, and twenty-seven, all heads of families, were received as members Sept. 7, 1873. From that time it has been one church with two congregations, and frequently with two Sunday-schools.

Rev. Adolph Wanderer, a graduate of the German Theological Seminary at Bloomfield, N. J., became pastor of the church in 1874, and labored successfully for about three years. He introduced the standard hymnal in both congregations, preached and conducted a Sunday-school in German on Sabbath morning and in English in the afternoon. The church's membership did not greatly increase, but he succeeded in holding the new element that had been brought into a church which, like the land they now lived in, they considered strange. In December, 1877, Mr. Wanderer resigned his charge, because he found he could no longer preach in two languages.

Thus the church was again vacant, and candidates and stated supplies preached to both congregations until September, 1878, when Rev. Augustus Friedrich became their pastor. Not quite a year later he was released from his pastorate. For a little more than a year following Mr. Friedrich's removal the pulpit was supplied, once in two weeks, by Rev. John C. Gunther, another graduate of the German Seminary at Bloomfield, who preached in German, and Mr. R. A. Bryant and others in English, and English and German Sunday-schools were held in the morning and afternoon.

In June, 1880, Rev. John W. Bischoff, a graduate of the German Seminary, was appointed by the Presbytery stated supply for this church, and by reappointments he has labored here till the present time, giving part of his time and services to an enterprise among the Germans at Woodbury. Two services have been held every Sabbath morning, one in German and one in English, and the Sunday-schools were united, but instructions given in both languages. The problem of uniting the two elements seems thus to be solved, and both congregations work together as one church. Extensive repairs were made on the church in 1882, and its general condition was greatly improved.

The condition of the church at Mr. Bischoff's arrival was not very encouraging. The congregations were small. At the first English service there were but nine in attendance. A large number of Germans had become discouraged because of the frequent changes of pastors; they were scattered, and only by great efforts it became possible to revive prosperity in the church.

The whole number of members since the organization of the church has been one hundred and thirty-three. Of these nineteen were removed by death, thirty-three were dismissed to other churches, seven were dropped, fifteen names were put on the retired list, leaving the present number fifty-nine, and among them four of the original members.

St. Joseph's Chapel.—A few Roman Catholic families in and around Swedesboro were organized into a church, and an edifice was erected in 1860, under the pastoral charge of the Rev. C. Cannon, then pastor of St. Mary's, at Salem. He attended the mission till 1869, when he was succeeded by Rev. S. Pattle, who officiated till 1873. In that year the congregation had succeeded in building a parsonage, and Rev. Anthony Cassese, the present pastor, was appointed. The mission includes more than sixty families.

Cemeteries.—There are in the township of Woolwich no incorporated cemeteries. Except some private burial-grounds, the places of sepulture are under the care of the different churches. The oldest are those of Trinity Church and of the old Moravian Church, now a mission of Trinity. In these it may be truly said that the "forefathers of the hamlet sleep," for the remains of the earliest settlers are entombed there. Trinity Church has a new cemetery a short distance from the old one. There is one at the old Ebenezer Church, one at the old stone church, and each of the churches in Swedesboro has its place of burial.

Mills.—Many years ago a small grist-mill was built

on the Battentown branch of the stream on which the present grist-mill stands. It was said to have been built by a man named Griffith. This mill was a failure for the want of sufficient water, and it was removed to the present location of the plaster-mill by Mr. Griffith. It was afterwards owned by Dr. Loomis, then it was sold, in 1815, for twenty thousand dollars, to Christopher Knisell. He owned it till his death, and Charles C. Stratton purchased it from his heirs.

After its removal it was run as a grist-mill, but a carding-machine was placed in the upper story, and afterwards an addition was built for a fulling-mill and a small woolen-factory. When the present grist-mill was erected by Mr. Stratton, in 1825, this was converted into a plaster-mill, which it continues to be. In 1862 it was purchased by William Black, who grinds here about two hundred tons of plaster annually. As the domestic manufacture of cloth ceased the business of the fulling-mill subsided, until it ceased to exist.

The Swedesboro grist-mill was erected in 1825 by Charles C. Stratton, afterwards Governor of New Jersey. It is a framed mill, with three runs of stones, and is propelled by water from a branch of Raccoon Creek. Mr. Stratton was the owner of this mill till his death, after which, in 1862, it was purchased by the present owner, William Black.

The mill has had only ordinary repairs till the present year (1882). The machinery is now being thoroughly renovated.

Oliphant's mill is located on Oldman's Creek, on the Sharptown road, and is propelled by the water of a branch of that creek. It is not known when it was first built, but it has been owned by Joseph Stretch, John Daniels, Nathaniel Robbins, John Lippincott, Jacob Hains, Maurice B. Pierson, Ephraim Coles, Thomas Porch, and the present owner, William Oliphant. It has two runs of stones, and a plaster-mill has been recently attached to it.

Warrington's mill is on Purgey Branch, three miles from Swedesboro, on the road from Bridgeport to Solomon's Cemetery. It was an old mill eighty years since. It was long ago known as the Davenport mill, and was purchased by David and Simeon Warrington. It has ever since remained in the Warrington family. It has two runs of stones.

Vanderbilt's mill is an old mill. Seventy years since it was owned by John Pancoast, afterwards by Christian Knisell, Thomas Davenport, Benjamin Dutcher, Thomas Porch, and the present proprietor, John Vanderbilt. It has been repaired and renovated from time to time.

Gill's, now Russell's mill, on a branch of Raccoon Creek, two miles above Swedesboro, was built by John Gill in 1818. A saw-mill had from time immemorial stood there. It has been owned by Benjamin Gill, Benjamin Lippincott, Ira Lippincott, Zebulon Batten, Joseph Batten, Reuben High, and the present owner, David Russell. It has three runs of stones.

Many saw-mills formerly existed in the township, but with the disappearance of the forests these went to decay, and of some of them not a trace is to be seen. But one remains, that of Henry Hendrickson. It has been owned by representatives of the Hendrickson family as far back as can be recollected.

Manufactories.—In 1838, Edward C. Talman established a shoe-shop in an old carriage-house which he fitted up for the purpose. He conducted the business of ordinary shoemaking, steadily increasing his facilities, till 1857, when he commenced manufacturing for the trade in a small way. Since that time the business has steadily increased to the present time. Since 1867 the firm has been E. C. Talman & Son. No machinery is used at this establishment, which turns out hand-made work only. On an average fifteen hands are employed at this factory.

Limekiln.—In 1875, T. W. Clark erected a lime-kiln in the town of Swedesboro. It is what is known as a draw-kiln, and has a capacity of one hundred bushels at a fill. The lime manufactured at this kiln is made mostly from shells, which are brought from Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Chesapeake City. Occasionally stones which are brought as ballast are used. The lime manufactured here is used mainly by the farmers for fertilizing their fields, and much is shipped from here for this purpose. About three thousand five hundred bushels are annually burned at this kiln.

The Swedesboro National Bank was organized mainly under the earnest efforts of Mr. Charles C. Rulon, a native of Swedesboro, but a resident of Philadelphia, in the undertaking business. It was organized Feb. 24, 1883, with I. H. Vanneman as president; Charles C. Rulon, cashier; John P. Du Bois as clerk and notary public; and James L. Plummer, Samuel Black, John S. Sommers, Samuel Ashcraft, John S. Batten, Chalkley Coles, James C. Kirby, directors. The building cost about five thousand dollars, and it is really the most thoroughly complete, convenient, and beautiful bank building in New Jersey. Capital stock, fifty-three thousand dollars.

The bank does a good business, and has deposits to the amount of over one hundred thousand dollars.

LODGES AND SOCIETIES.

Osceola Lodge, No. 75, I. O. O. F., was instituted Feb. 11, 1848, with Edmund F. Garrison, N. G.; John B. Hilyard, V. G.; George Wiley, M.D., Sec.; John C. French, Asst. Sec.; and George Batten, Sr., Treas.

The first place of meeting was a room fitted up for the purpose by Edmund F. Garrison, in an old store-room on Main Street. Since 1872 the place of meeting has been a hall in the store of Henry Garrison.

The presiding officers, or N. G.'s, of this lodge have been:

Edmund F. Garrison, John B. Hilyard, George Wiley, Ira Allen, John C. Shiveller, John Pierson, Caspar Wirsham, Peter F. Locke, Charles Shreves, Chalkley Duell, D. D. Williams, William G. Gruff, Robert Wilson, Lemuel Cochran, Samuel L. James, J. Morgan Barnes, Valentine

Reynolds, Joseph Cahala, George Avis, Mark C. Sparks, Martin B. Robinson, Mattson Guest, Joseph J. Rogers, Asa G. Oldcraft, William C. Titus, Joshua Lord, John B. Batten, Biddle R. Moffett, David F. Taylor, James McDowell, Loring W. Parsons, Eli Cheeseman, Daniel Lippincott, Howard Lock, William H. Wood, Charles D. Lippincott, Frank P. Reynolds, Joseph C. Cunard, William McCullough, Richard L. McDowell, William String, Jr., Alexander Wilson, James Wilson.

This lodge has a surplus in its treasury of three thousand dollars. Its membership is eighty. The present officers are William Rainey, N. G.; Frank Lock, V. G.; William H. McCullough, Sec.; and Howard B. Lock, Treas.

Viola Lodge, No. 40, K. of P., was chartered July 18, 1870, with the following charter members:

Jeremiah Haun, Joshua Lord, George W. Reed, John Moore, Isaiah Mayhew, Edward C. Turner, J. McDowell, A. Aborn, William B. Lewallen, James Makelvy, J. W. Shoemaker, John B. Batten, Joseph C. Haines, James Greeley, E. W. Rulon, William A. Shivler, Thomas V. Davidson, S. H. Leap, Isaac H. Madara, and Thomas Norcross.

The first officers were Jeremiah Haun, C. C.; Joshua Lord, V. C.; Isaiah Mayhew, Prelate; John Moore, M. of E.; Samuel Leap, M. at A.; George Reed, K. of R. and S.; William Shisler, I. G.; H. Ackley, O. G.

The lodge has paid for relief twelve hundred dollars, and has invested in loans fourteen hundred dollars. The present officers are William H. McCullough, P. C.; George Mayers, C. C.; Jerome Young, V. C.; Isaiah Mayhew, P.; Isaac Madara, M. of E.; C. K. Moyers, M. of F.; Harrison Young, M. at A.; John M. Hunter, K. of R. and S.; Albert Kapp, I. G.; William Sack, O. G.

John A. Dix Post, No. 19, G. A. R., was instituted April 29, 1879, with the following charter members:

J. Morgan Barnes, Azariah Stratton, William H. McCullough, John B. Mitchell, John F. Meley, Josiah Du Bois, Joseph C. Cunard, Luther F. Halsey, M.D., Lewis Shock, Henry M. Avis, Rev. Daniel B. Harris, George C. Sithens, Sedgwick R. Sithens, John H. Zipple, Joseph Wallace, and Frederick C. Cristman.

The first officers were William H. McCullough, Post Com.; Azariah Stratton, Sen. V. Com.; Harry M. Avis, Jun. V. Com.; J. Frank Fawcett, Adjt.; John H. Zipple, Q.M.; J. F. Halsey, M.D., Surg.; Rev. Daniel B. Harris, Chap.

Joseph C. Cunard and J. Frank Fawcett have served as Post Commanders.

The present officers are Lewis Shock, P. C.; John B. Mitchell, Sen. V. C.; Charles H. Storms, Jun. V. C.; J. Frank Fawcett, Adjt.; William P. Haines, Q.M.; John F. Musgrave, M.D., Surg.; John F. Meley, Chap. The post has fifty members.

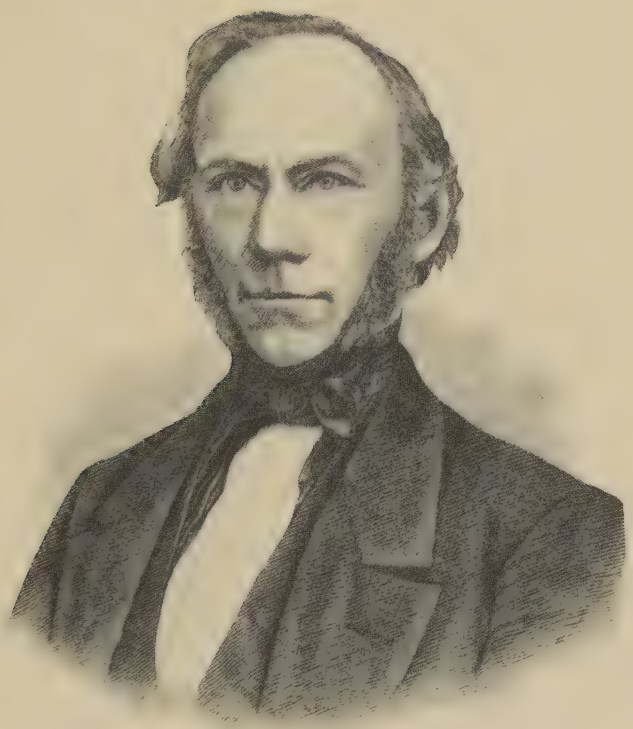
BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

IRA ALLEN.

The earliest members of the Allen family found their way to America from England. William, the grandfather of Ira, was the father of sons, Benjamin, Joseph, John, Enoch, and Ira, and daughters whose names are not recalled. His son Ira was born in the year 1777, in Gloucester County, and during his residence in Woodbury, of that county, followed the business of a hatter, having been indentured in 1793. At a later date he removed to Wayne County, N. Y., and engaged in farming employments. He married Miss Catherine, daughter of Paul Cooper, of Woodbury, and had children,—Ann (Mrs. Brewer), John, Joseph, Hope, Ira, Mary (Mrs. Tupman), and Hannah (Mrs. Reeves). Mr. Allen's death occurred in July, 1832. His son Ira, the subject of this biography, was born Nov. 3, 1815, at Allowaystown, Salem Co., from whence in childhood he removed to Woodbury and attended school. Here he acquired the trade of a tailor, and soon after chose Swedesboro as a favorable point for business, which was carried on extensively in connection with his trade until 1872, when he retired from active pursuits. He married, in 1845, Miss Emma E., daughter of Ephraim Dare, of Baltimore, Md., to whom was born one son, Louis Senat, whose untimely death and high character are fittingly recalled in the following obituary notice:

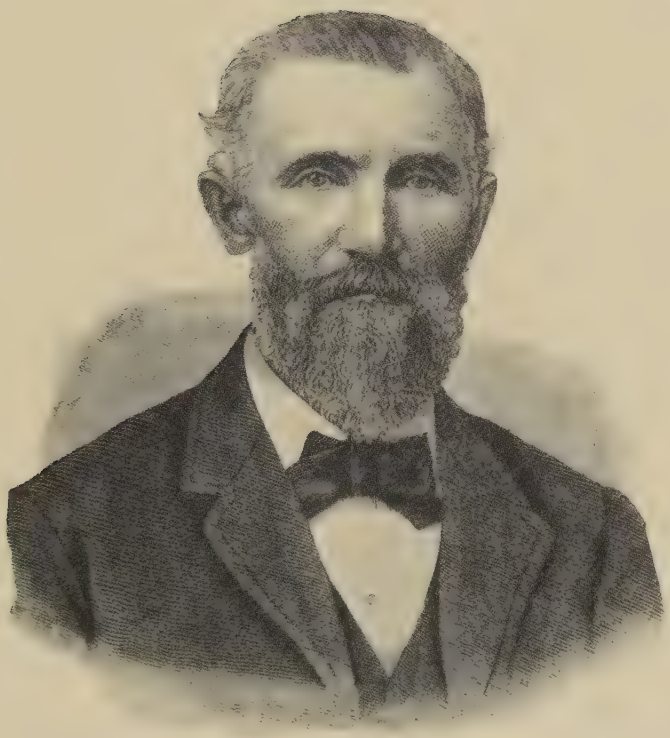
"Louis Senat Allen died at Duluth, Minn., on the 24th of June, 1871, and was buried at Swedesboro, Gloucester Co., N. J., on the 3d of July. His remains were followed to the Episcopal Cemetery in that town by a very large concourse of friends. Mr. Allen was a young man of more than common talents, and was universally beloved by all who knew him. In the responsible place which he so well filled for one so young he won not only the respect but the highest encomiums from those who had the supervision and the responsibility for his acts. The writer of this knew him from his childhood, and in all those qualities both of mind and heart which adorn human nature he has never known his equal. When but a boy he displayed all the judgment, discretion, and manliness which we expect from one of mature years. Kind and considerate to his equals, respectful to all, a devoted and affectionate son, fulfilling every duty of life with the most conscientious fidelity, so perfect in life that his memory will be embalmed on earth by his family and friends in fragrant and inspiring recollections. His mind was pure, simple, generous, and as broad as sunshine. The tears shed by strong men and women beside his open grave was the attestation of the worth of his admirable life. To his parents, who are left childless by this sudden death, we can only extend a heartfelt sympathy. They must look to a higher power for consolation in this terrible bereavement."

Mr. Allen confined his attention exclusively to his trade and the business with which it was connected, never having embarked in hazardous or speculative enterprises. He was successful, and by industry and thrift accumulated a competency which enabled him to abandon active labor. He was in politics early a Whig, and later a Republican, though more recently the Independent party has claimed his allegiance.



Ira Allen

J. Huff Heatherly



David R. Black

W. A. Barlow

He was elected a justice of the peace in 1844, and filled the position with acceptance for ten years. In religion he is a member of the Society of Friends, though Mrs. Allen affiliates with the Presbyterian Church.

I. HURFF WEATHERBY.

Benjamin Weatherby, the grandfather of the subject of this biographical sketch, was of Irish lineage, and resided in Gloucester County, where he engaged actively in the cultivation of his farm, and married Miss Sarah Richards, whose forefathers were among the early Swedish emigrants. To the marriage were born children,—Joseph, Benjamin, Thomas, Isaac H., and daughters, Sarah (Mrs. Moore), Jane (Mrs. Sheets), Edith (Mrs. Madaira), Hannah (Mrs. Harris), and Mary (Mrs. Cheeseman). Benjamin Weatherby (2d) was born in 1825, in Gloucester County, and early chose agriculture as a pursuit, following the vocation of a farmer both in Salem County and the county of his birth. He married Sarah, daughter of Isaac Hurff, of Woolwich (now Logan) township, and had children,—Edith (Mrs. Norton), Sarah (Mrs. Shute), Mary (Mrs. Steward), Anna Elizabeth, Benjamin, and Thomas. He was married, a second time, to Miss Amanda, daughter of John Norton, and had children,—Emma and John. Mr. Weatherby now resides in Logan township, where agricultural employments engage his attention. His son, Isaac Hurff, was born Oct. 16, 1845, in Gloucester County, where his early years were passed. Few opportunities offered at this time for a thorough education. When a youth he was instructed in the various departments of farm labor, and rendered his father much assistance in cultivating his broad acres. He was married on the 26th of March, 1868, to Miss Mary, a daughter of William J. Young, of Philadelphia. Their children are William J., Laura, and Mamie. Mrs. Weatherby died Nov. 15, 1882, after a life replete with fragrant memories as wife and mother. Mr. Weatherby, after his marriage, managed his father's farm successfully until 1877, when he purchased his present home at Swedesboro, and devotes himself exclusively to the cultivation of his valuable land. He has never interested himself in matters apart from his immediate business, in which success has been the reward of his assiduous attention and industry. In politics he is a Republican, but not active in the party ranks. In religion he supports the church nearest his home, that of the Methodist Episcopal denomination.

DAVID R. BLACK.

The great-grandfather of the subject of this biography emigrated from County Antrim, Ireland, to America, where he was the earliest representative of the family, and an extensive land-owner in Gloucester County. His son, Samuel, was born in the same county, and a successful farmer in Woolwich township. He married Miss Keziah Van Leer, and had children, — Thomas, George, Samuel, Alexander, William, Elizabeth (Mrs. Gaskell), Rebecca (Mrs. Hughes), Mary, and Beulah Ann. Alexander was born in Woolwich township, upon the homestead farm, and settled as a farmer on land adjacent to that of his father. He married Miss Hannah Rulon, daughter of Jonathan and Mary Rulon, to whom were born children,—David R., Joseph R., Sumner, Mary Anna (Mrs. John C. Rulon), Henrietta, Beulah Ann, Emma (Mrs. Walter Bassett), and Lucretia.

Mr. Black still resides upon his estate and cultivates the land he owns. His son, David R., was born Feb. 2, 1832, on the homestead farm, a part of which he now owns. Here his youth was spent, such advantages of education as the neighboring school afforded having been enjoyed. Being the eldest son, he was early called upon to assist in the cultivation and improvement of the land and to participate in the routine of labor peculiar to the life of a farmer. In the fall of 1860, when twenty-eight years of age, he was married to Miss Lydia T., daughter of Benjamins Robbins, who resided near Swedesboro. At this time a division of the land occurred, David R. taking that portion which is his present residence. He has combined with his farming employments the sale of agricultural implements, to which business he has given much attention.

In politics Mr. Black was formerly a Republican, but has more recently become an advocate of the principles of the Greenback party, of which he is an acknowledged leader in the county. He has, however, never sought nor held an office at the hands of either party. He is a member of Bridgeport Grange, No. 32, of Patrons of Husbandry.

His religious faith is of a liberal character, his views not being confined to the creed or doctrines of any church.

CHALKLEY A. RULON.

The grandparents of Mr. Rulon were Moses and Susan Rulon, who resided near Swedesboro, on the homestead which is still in possession of the family. Their son Moses, who was also born at the family home, married the daughter of John and Ann Albertson, whose birth occurred near Haddonfield, on the old homestead, now occupied by the heirs of Chalkley Albertson, which has been for a century a family estate. Their son, Chalkley A. Rulon, was born at Ogden Heights, near Woodbury, Gloucester Co. He was the fourth in number of ten children,—Hannah Ann, Clayton, Ketturah, Chalkley A., John A., Hartley, Elwood, Abel, Ellen, and Eliza C. Mr. Rulon having purchased the homestead near Haddonfield (now the home of Elwood Rulon), their son Chalkley A. spent his younger days on the farm with his parents, and received his education at the school

of the district. On the 12th of October, 1854, he married Lizzie T., daughter of Taylor and Ann Haines, who resided on a farm near Swedesboro, now the property of the subject of this sketch. Their two children are Luella H., who is married to Henry M. Ridgeway, and has one daughter, Bessie T.; and Carlton E., married to Lizzie A. Batton.

Mr. Rulon has been identified with the Republican party since its organization. He has been especially active in matters connected with his township, as well as in the interests of the county, and has enjoyed the confidence of his neighbors and fellow-townsmen to such an extent as to have been frequently made the custodian of estates and of similar trusts. His parents were Friends, and educated their son in the same faith, which he still maintains. Mr. Rulon possesses the qualities of thrift, energy, and determination, which have combined to make his life one of success, and his position in the township one of extended influence. He has been since the organization of the Grange movement in the State associated with it as treasurer of the State Grange, and was also its fifth Master.

CHAPTER LI.

TOWNSHIP OF CLAYTON.[1]

Erection, Boundary, Population, and Valuation.—By an act of the Legislature, approved Feb. 5, A.D. 1858, Clayton township was organized. Up to this date it had been part of Franklin township. In the year 1878 the town of Glassboro was struck off from Clayton township, so that the township is now bounded as follows, viz.: north by Glassboro township; east in part by Monroe and in part by Franklin township; south by Franklin township and Upper Pittsgrove township, Salem Co.; and west by Harrison township. According to the State census, compiled in 1880, Clayton township has a population of nineteen hundred and eighty-one, being one of the most populous townships in Gloucester County. The assessed value of real estate, as returned by Elwood S. Costill, the township assessor, for the year 1883, was $666,130; assessed value of personal property, $297,060; total amount of the assessed value of both real and personal property, $945,190.

Topography, Soil, and Industries.—The surface of the land is level; the soil light, and very easily cultivated by the use of fertilizing substances. The substances mostly used are those of marl, lime, guano, and manure. It contains some of the best farm-land to be found in Gloucester County, especially that owned by Judge John M. Moore, the Iszard family, and the Fisler family. The farming soil throughout the township, however, is in a well-cultivated state.

[1] By George H. Hewitt.

Next to agriculture, the principal industries of the township are the manufacture of glass, general store business, manufacture of cigars, and carriage-building.

In appearance and importance Clayton township is second to none in Gloucester County.

VILLAGES.

The chief village within its boundaries is

Clayton, which is pleasantly situated along the line of the West Jersey Railroad, about twenty-one miles south of Philadelphia, and about thirteen miles south of Woodbury, the county-seat of Gloucester County. The village was first settled by Felix Fisler and his family, which consisted of himself, wife, two sons, and two daughters. Jacob Fisler, one of the sons of Felix, just before the Revolution, bought from the government a tract of land containing about two thousand eight hundred acres, for which he paid sixty-two and a half cents per acre, and made a permanent settlement thereon. From this time till 1850 the place was called *Fislertown.* It contained very few dwellings, being hardly anything more than a "cross-roads."

In 1850 the name was changed to *Fislerville*, and the village received a fresh start by the introduction of the glass business. In 1867, by an act of the Legislature, the name was again changed to *Clayton*, it receiving this name from the name of the township. From the year 1850, when the town consisted of only five dwellings, up to the present time its prosperity has been very rapid. It now contains a population of eighteen hundred people, and is laid out in numerous neatly-arranged streets, all running at right angles with the public roads. Its streets and roads for the most part are well graded and beautifully shaded. The dwellings are first-class; even those occupied by the employés of the glass-works are roomy and comfortable, being of a better class than in many other manufacturing villages in the State.

Business of Clayton Village.—The business interests of the village consist of three general stores, one drug-store and post-office, two wheelwright- and two blacksmith-shops, one meat-market, one iron foundry, one bakery, one clothing-store, two livery stables, two hotels (one a temperance hotel), railroad depot, express- and telegraph-offices, two cigar-factories, one attorney-at-law, one jeweler, one barber, four physicians, one undertaker, one tailor, two millinery-stores, one shirt-factory, two glass-works, and other business representatives that help make up a thriving town. The glass business deserves more than a passing notice; there being two firms conducting the business, we shall give a brief sketch of each.

Moore Brothers' Glass-Works were started in the year 1850 by Jacob P. Fisler and Benjamin Beckett, the first-named being a great-grandson of Felix Fisler. These two purchased about seventy-five acres of land on the east side of what is now known as the Glassboro and Malaga turnpike, and

after laying the same out in four squares, erected the necessary buildings for the establishment of the glass business and began operations under the firm-name of Beckett & Fisler. They built a store, a few dwelling-houses, and a barn, besides the buildings for the business, and these constituted the beginning of what is now a large glass-making concern. In 1851, after conducting the works less than a year, the firm dissolved by Benjamin Beckett withdrawing. Mr. Fisler then associated with himself a Mr. Edward Bacon, the new firm assuming the name of Fisler & Bacon. From 1851 till 1856 this firm continued in business, when, by the death of Mr. Bacon, who was killed by a railroad accident at Burlington, N. J., in that year, it was dissolved, and Mr. Fisler, the surviving partner, sold the business to Mr. John M. Moore, who rented the factory.

In a short time Mr. Moore purchased the real estate, and conducted the business until April, 1859, when he associated with him George C. Hewitt, the present manager of the works, and Jeremiah D. Hogate, under the firm-name of John M. Moore & Co.; Mr. Moore and Mr. Hewitt managing the making and selling of the glass, and Mr. Hogate running the store. The firm continued thus until 1863, when Mr. Hewitt sold his interest in the business to D. Wilson Moore, a brother to John M., and the firm-name was changed to Moore Brothers & Co. The following year, viz., 1864, Mr. Hogate sold his interest to the other two members of the firm, and the firm of Moore Brothers was established. The two brothers conducted successfully the business from 1864 until 1880, when they associated with them three young men, viz., Francis M. Pierce, Harry Steelman, and Charles F. Fisler, and the firm took the name of Moore Brothers & Co. In the latter part of 1880, Mr. Fisler withdrew, and the present firm of Moore Brothers was formed. Their works cover an area of about twenty acres, and include four large factories for making bottles and one small one for making either bottles or stoppers, steam saw- and grist-mill, machine-shop, blacksmith-shop, warehouses and sheds, elevated coal-track and bins, and a number of other necessary buildings, including a large three-story store building with offices attached. A railroad track runs entirely through the yards and connects with the West Jersey Railroad track, about one-quarter of a mile distant from their works. When in full operation they employ about five hundred hands.

The other glass firm is

Fisler & Morgan Company.—In 1880, Mr. Charles F. Fisler, having withdrawn from the firm of Moore Brothers, associated with him Mr. Albert S. Fisler, Mr. Henry Morgan, and Mr. Walter Morgan, under the firm-name of Fisler & Morgan Company, and began operations in the north end of the town. They built a large factory, office, steam-mill, blacksmith-shop, packing-house, and other buildings, costing about twenty thousand dollars. After conducting the business for some months, Mr. Walter Morgan withdrew. They have in connection with the glass business a large store. Their works cover about ten acres of land, and when in full operation they employ about one hundred hands.

Cigar Manufactory.—Cigar-making is carried on by John F. Iszard, and although the business is comparatively new, he employs five hands, and during the year 1883 manufactured one hundred and twenty thousand cigars.

CHURCHES.

There are two churches, one each of the Methodist Episcopal and Presbyterian denominations.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was organized about the year 1812, when a division occurred among the Methodist people in the vicinity by some deciding to build a church at Union, a small town three miles west of Clayton. In said year, there being no Methodist Church in Clayton, Dr. Jacob Fisler and wife deeded a lot of ground for the purpose of building what was called the "useful school-house," for meeting and school purposes. A Methodist organization was then formed, with Gabriel Iszard, Joseph Fisler, James Abbott, Leonard Fisler, and Thomas Strang as trustees. For a long time after this school-house was built no regular minister was stationed at Clayton, the meetings being conducted by local preachers and exhorters. The "useful school-house" was used for a meeting-house until 1850, when it was deemed expedient to build a church. Amid much opposition the project was carried through, and on Dec. 8, 1850, the church was dedicated by Rev. D. W. Bartine and Rev. W. E. Perry. Its size was thirty-six by fifty-five feet, two stories high, twenty-nine-feet posts, with a steeple and bell, the whole costing about five thousand dollars, the amount of cash and amount pledged at the time being four thousand three hundred dollars. It was a heavy undertaking, considering all the circumstances, and required a vast amount of energy and liberality on the part of the few. The trustees at the time were Michael Turner, Benjamin Turner, Samuel L. Iszard, Henry S. Brown, and Dr. Jacob Fisler. Of these, Samuel L. Iszard is the only one now living. At this time, however, Clayton was still on what was called a circuit, in connection with two or three other places. In 1860 it was set off as a station, with Rev. Firman Robbins as pastor. The congregation increased from this time, so that in 1867 it was decided to build a parsonage. The necessary ground was obtained, and a house costing five thousand dollars was built, Rev. G. Hitchens being its first occupant. The church membership at this time was about two hundred. As the population increased the membership increased, so that there is now a membership of four hundred.

In 1883, the old church building becoming too small, it was by a vote of the trustees sold and moved off the church lot, and a new church, costing about

fifteen thousand dollars, was erected in its place. This church is one of the most handsome dwellings in South Jersey. It was planned by Lawrence B. Valk, of New York City, and built by Messrs. Dorman & White, contractors, of Camden, N. J., under the supervision of Rev. G. S. Sykes, John F. Iszard, Charles F. Fisler, Harry Steelman, Benjamin F. Du Bois, Dr. C. L. Duffell, John Dooling, John S. Iszard, and William Iszard, as building committee.

It is of Gothic style, one story high, and so arranged that all the rooms can be thrown into one. The main audience-room seats six hundred and fifty, and the vestry- and the class-rooms together about six hundred and fifty more, thus giving, when desired, a room seating about thirteen hundred persons. It was dedicated by Bishop Simpson, assisted by Rev. Dr. Buckley, of the *Christian Advocate*, and Rev. Dr. Hanlon, president of Pennington Seminary. The following are the names of the official board by whose vote it was decided to build the church, viz.: Pastor, Rev. George S. Sykes; Stewards, George C. Hewitt, S. S. Turner, Thomas Spencer, John S. Iszard, John H. Long, Albert S. Fisler, Martin Madden, Dr. C. L. Duffell, and Thomas P. Smith; Leaders, George C. Hewitt, S. S. Turner, John H. Long, Thomas Boogar, T. S. Turner, and pastor; Trustees, Daniel Westcoat, Benjamin F. Du Bois, John F. Iszard, Charles F. Fisler, John Dooling, Harry Steelman, William Iszard, T. Smith Turner, and George H. Hewitt.

The Presbyterian Church was organized Aug. 18, 1853, with a membership of six. In 1853 a church was erected, with Rev. Charles E. Ford as pastor. In 1870 a new church was built, the old one becoming too small. The lower room was dedicated July 28, 1870; upper room completed and dedicated Nov. 1, 1878. The membership at this time was ninety, with Rev. Alexander Proudfit, pastor. The new church building is forty by sixty-five feet, two stories high, with a steeple and bell, the whole costing about seventeen thousand dollars. In 1868 a parsonage was built, costing six thousand dollars. This church, as well as the Methodist, is in a flourishing condition.

Schools.—The public schools are divided into six divisions, and taught by a principal and five assistants. Three buildings are used to provide accommodations, each room seating about one hundred scholars.

Old Settlers and Families.—The oldest inhabitant is Thomas R. Hewitt, who is now in his eighty-eighth year. He has lived in Clayton and vicinity nearly all his life. He has two sons and two daughters living, his oldest son being George C. Hewitt, manager of Moore Brothers' glass-factories, and the younger being Rev. Edmund Hewitt, a member of the New Jersey Methodist Episcopal Conference. One daughter, Sarah, married Richard Sooy, and the other, Hannah, married R. W. Austin. George, the oldest son, married Abbie Long, and has four children; of these, the three sons were married to Martha Davis, of Clayton; Amanda Dilks, of Bridgeton; and Josie Iszard, of Clayton. Lewis, the oldest son, is a salesman; John, the next, a clerk; and George, the youngest, a lawyer. The daughter, Mary Jane, married Samuel Iszard, of Clayton.

The Iszard Family is an old family in the town, and consists of three branches,—one with Joseph Iszard as its head, one with Gabriel Iszard as its head, and another with Samuel L. Iszard as its head. The family settled in Clayton when you could almost count the number of inhabitants on your fingers, the younger members of the family thus growing up with the town.

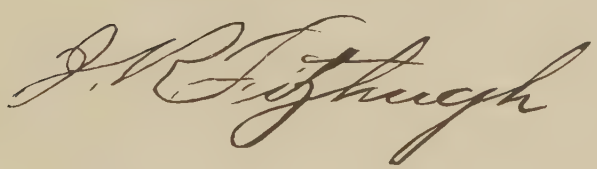
Union is the name of another town in Clayton township, and is about three miles west from Clayton, and numbers about two hundred inhabitants. It has one general store, with which is connected a coal-yard. Its chief industry, however, is the manufacturing of hay-forks by the "Fork and Elevator Manufacturing Company." Mr. J. R. Fitzhugh is the manager and president of the company. The only church in the town is the Methodist Episcopal. The public schools are divided into two divisions, with Mr. John Tonkins as principal.

The principal officers of Clayton township are: Town Clerk, John Gandy; Assessor, Elwood S. Costill; Collector, George H. Hewitt; Township Committee, Dr. S. F. Fisler, Christopher Knisell, and F. M. Pierce.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

JACOB R. FITZHUGH.

The name of Fitzhugh was originally Fitshons. John D., the grandfather of the subject of this biography, was of German ancestry, having resided in Wittenberg, Germany. His children were nine in number, of whom John D., the father of Jacob R., was born in 1801, and emigrated to America in 1812. He first settled in Philadelphia, but later removed to Bordentown, and subsequently located in Somerset County, Pa., where he began the manufacture of wagons and coaches, having previously learned the trade in his former places of residence. He married, in 1833, Miss Charlotte Houk, of Somerset County, Pa., whose father still survives in his eighty-ninth year, and had children,—Christiann (Mrs. Henry Conrad), Elizabeth (Mrs. George Shrader), David, Daniel, Frederick, Jacob R., Charlotte (Mrs. Fred. Ridmiller), John, George, and Mary. Mr. and Mrs. Fitzhugh both survive, and reside in Covington, Ohio. Their son, Jacob R., who is essentially a self-made man, was born March 28, 1848, in Indiana County, Pa., and remained at the parental home until twenty-three years of age. Such advantages of education as were at hand were improved, the nearest school having



been in session but four months of the year, and located three miles distant. He was married Nov. 25, 1869, in his twenty-first year, to Mary B., daughter of John King, of Clearfield County, Pa., and has children,—William B., George Franklin, Oliver J., and Laura May. At the age of twenty-three Mr. Fitzhugh removed to Indiana and engaged in the business of butchering, and in 1872 embarked in the patent right business, handling principally a hay elevator patented by himself. This he continued until 1875, and meanwhile exercising his inventive genius, secured three patents on hay elevators. During the latter year he removed to Philadelphia, and two years later made Unionville, N. J., his home, where he purchased ten acres of land, and has since resided. During his residence in Philadelphia, he devoted six months to exhibiting his patents at the Centennial Exhibition, and also patented a coal bucket and return spool. The hay elevator before mentioned met with general favor, and received the first premium for excellence. He remained for two years in Philadelphia, busily engaged in manufacturing his valuable inventions. Mr. Fitzhugh, in 1879, invented a hay-fork, which has rapidly gained popularity and an extended sale. In 1882 he invented and patented a coal elevator, which is now being manufactured. He has in all secured ten patents on inventions, all of which implements are manufactured by him, and are of practical value. This serves to illustrate the inventive faculty of the subject of this sketch, and his successful career from boyhood to the present time. In politics Mr. Fitzhugh is independent, though educated in the principles of the Republican party. He was reared in the faith of the Lutheran Church, but is now a worshiper with the Methodist Episcopal congregation of Unionville. He is a member of the Philadelphia Lodge of Independent Order of Odd-Fellows, and of the Glassboro Lodge of Knights of Pythias.

HISTORY OF SALEM COUNTY.

CHAPTER LII.

SETTLEMENT AND SETTLERS.

Description.—Salem is the southwestern county in the State of New Jersey. Gloucester County lies north from it, Cumberland County bounds it on the east, and Delaware Bay and River form its southern and western boundary. The surface of the county is generally level, and the soil is mostly loam, mixed occasionally with clay or sand.

The drainage of the county is into Delaware Bay and River, through four principal streams and their affluents. These are Oldman's Creek, which separates Salem from Gloucester County; Salem River, which rises in Upper Pittsgrove, pursues a westerly then a southerly course, and empties into the Delaware between Lower Penn's Neck and Elsinboro townships; Alloways Creek, which also has its source in Upper Pittsgrove, passes southwesterly, and debouches into the Delaware between the townships of Elsinboro and Lower Alloways Creek; and Stow Creek, which rises in the eastern boundary of Upper Alloways Creek, and pursues a southerly course, on the eastern boundary of the county, to discharge its waters into the Delaware. Maurice River forms the eastern boundary of Pittsgrove township, and passes southerly through Cumberland County to Delaware Bay. So level is the surface that the tide flows many miles up these streams and their affluents, and submerges the surface along their shores and the shore of the Delaware. The tide-marshes or meadows thus formed vary in width, and are only utilized by means of embankments, which prevent the flow of the tide over them.

Early Settlements.—The history of this region prior to the advent of Europeans has been elsewhere spoken of, and the early settlements along the Delaware by the Swedes and Finns have been mentioned. These latter were made as early as 1638, and though the Dutch afterwards held supremacy here, many of the Swedish settlers, who were scattered along the shore in the townships of Elsinboro and Lower and Upper Penn's Neck, remained. In 1640 what was known as the New Haven colony also came here, but all these may be regarded as failures, for although many of the settlers and their descendants remained, and some of the families are still largely represented here, their distinctive character was lost or rather, overshadowed by the people who, forty years later, came here in greater numbers, and brought with them not only the peculiar religious faith which had made them the objects of persecution in the land of their nativity, but the habits of industry, frugality, and honesty which enabled them to prosper in the wild country, and to live in peace with their savage neighbors, the aboriginal inhabitants of the region.

Settlement by the English.—The acquisition of the territory by the Duke of York, its transfer to Lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret, and its purchase by John Fenwick and Edward Byllinge have been elsewhere detailed, and no further reference to them is necessary here.

Arrival of John Fenwick.—On the 4th of October, 1675, John Fenwick, with his children, his servants, and associates, in the ship "Griffith," Capt. Robert Griffith, anchored opposite the old Swedes' fort, "Elsborg," near the mouth of Salem River. He had sailed up the bay from Cape May along the eastern shore, and the next day, or the 5th of October, the ship weighed anchor and ascended the river about three miles, and the passengers landed at the point, on the south side of the river, where now is the city of Salem. Their voyage across the Atlantic had been of more than two and a half months' duration, and their feelings of thankfulness on landing upon this pleasant spot, on a beautiful autumnal day, can readily be imagined. Fenwick at once determined to establish a town here and to give it the name of Salem, which signifies peace. This was the first English town settled on this side of the Delaware, and, it is hardly necessary to say, it has ever since borne the name which was then given to it.

JOHN FENWICK, the founder of the town, and of what was known as Fenwick's colony, was born in Northumberland County, England, in 1618. In 1645 he was a law student at Guy's Inn, London, and soon afterward he was made a major of cavalry by Cromwell, and took an active part against the crown. He became a member of the Society of Friends in 1665, and suffered, with others, the persecutions to which the members of that sect were at that time subjected. West New Jersey was at about that time offered for sale by Lord Berkeley, and in 1673 it was purchased by Fenwick, for himself and Edward Byllinge, one-tenth of the whole to be his share of the purchase. The territory now comprising Salem and Cumberland Counties was set off as his tenth, and he

made preparations to come hither and possess his lands. He offered inducements for others to come with him, and many, mostly Quakers, accepted the invitation; and of these a considerable number purchased land before they embarked.

As soon as practicable after his arrival he purchased from the natives the land comprised within his tenth. According to Johnson,[1] his purchases from the Indians were as follows:

"The first purchase was for the lands included within Salem and Oldman's Creeks, which creeks were called by the Indians Mosacksa and Forcus; the grant to these lands was made by the Chiefs Tospaminkey and Henaminkey.

"The second purchase was for all the lands lying between the Forcus Creek (or, as it was afterwards called, Game Creek, or Fenwick's River, and now Salem Creek) and the Canahockink Creek (now called Cohansey, and by some of the first settlers it was called Cohanzick, from a chief who resided on the south side thereof). This grant was made from the chiefs whose names were Mahoppany, Allaways, Necomis, and his mother, Necosshehesco, Myhoppony, and Shuccotery. Of all the water-courses within the county of Salem, I recollect only the names of six which at this day retain their primitive or Indian names. They are, first, the Allaways; second, the Necomis, the run at the side of which are some marl-pits; third, the Mahoppony, that branch of Pledger's Creek on which there was formerly a tide-mill; fourth, the Mackimppuck, two miles northwest from Greenwich; fifth, the Manimuska, the branch on which is built the village of Port Elizabeth; sixth, a small branch of Morris River called Menatico, situate about half-way between Millville and Port Elizabeth.

"The third purchase was from the Canahockink, now Cohansey, to the Wahatquenack, now Morris River.

"The grantors were Mahawskey, Mohut, who styles himself the king, Newsego, Checheneham, Torucho, and Shacanum."

Fenwick at once entered on the work of organizing and arranging for the government of his colony and the disposition of his lands. He erected for himself a house on what he named Ivy Point, in the town of Salem, a short distance from Market Street.

It is not necessary to enter into a discussion of the difficulties and embarrassments in which Fenwick became involved, and from which he was not, at the time of his death, fully extricated. There are still differences of opinion as to the merits of the controversies, and the uprightness of his conduct in those controversies. It is exceedingly difficult, after the lapse of two hundred years, to form a satisfactory judgment concerning matters wherein so wide a difference of opinion existed at the time.

[1] Historical Account of the Settlement of Salem, p. 14.

Fenwick was selected as Governor of the colony, and took the following affirmation of office:

"I, John Fenwick, one of the lords or chief proprietors of the Province of New Cesarea or New Jersey, in America, being chosen by the proprietors, purchasers, and freeholders now resident in Fenwick colony, within said province, to be their Governor for this present year, 1676, do hereby declare and promise, that I will heartily endeavor to promote the honor of Almighty God, who is King of kings, and hath shewed me that he requires of all men, to do justly, love mercy, and to walk humbly with their God; and accordingly, I further declare and promise, that I will bear true allegiance to the King of England, his heirs and successors, and, in my place and employment, shall, by the power received from both, faithfully endeavor to discharge the trust reposed in me by the people, not only in being faithful to their several interests, but also endeavor the peace and welfare of them and the said colony by doing equal justice to them and all men, according to my best skill and judgement, without corruption, favor, or affection.

"In witness whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name this one and twentieth day of the Fourth month, commonly called June, in the year one thousand six hundred and seventy-six."

Fifteen of the adventurers were selected as magistrates. These were

Samuel Nicholson.	Edward Wade.
Richard Noble.	Robert Wade.
Edward Champneys.	Richard Whitaker.
John Adams.	William Hancock.
Roger Huchins.	William Malster.
Richard Hancock.	John Lynd.
John Smyth.	Samuel Lynd.

Pioneer Settlers.—It has already been stated that Swedish settlers came here as early as 1638, and settled in Elsinboro and Penn's Neck. The titles to their lands of these settlers whom Fenwick found here were at once confirmed, and when the authorities at New York aroused some dissatisfaction among the Swedes, Finns, and Dutch as to their titles, Fenwick invited them to his house in Salem, and effected an adjustment of the matter, by the terms of which they agreed to pay an annual quit-rent, which, though nominal, was a recognition of the validity of his title and his right to convey. They had previously purchased these lands from the Indians. From a list of those who paid quit-rents, made by Samuel Hedge, in 1690, and from other sources, the following names of the settlers, mainly in Penn's Neck, who were here when Fenwick arrived, and prior to 1700 are gleaned:

The Sinnickson family, that has had many distinguished representatives here, descended from Andrew Seneca, Jr. (originally Cinca or Sinaker), who settled in Obisquahasit, now Penn's Neck, about thirty years prior to the advent of Fenwick with his colony, and purchased a large tract from the Indians. The names are also found of Eric Yearnes and Henry Neilson, who came about 1640, and purchased each one thousand acres of land at Finn's Point:

William Gill.	Matthias Spacklesson.
Michael Lecroa.	Evick Yearnens.
Fopp Johnson.	John Yearnens.
Gille Joanson.	Matt. Joanson.
Mat. Neilson.	Andrew Anderson.
Abram Vanhyest.	Stacy Corneilinson.
Fopp Neilson.	Ann Hendricks.
Peter Onson.	Hance Shershell.
Steven Yearnens.	Clans Joanson.
Stacy Hendrickson.	Jones Scoggin.

Woley Woolson.	Dirk Albertson.
Barce Jacobson.	Richard Mazey.
Peter Halter.	John Jacobson.
A. C. Bronson.	Peter Johnson.
Thomas Wattson.	Martin Shere.
James Vickery.	Garret Vanneman.
Peter Wilkinson.	Harmenus Alricks.
Andorcas Barleyson.	William Philpot.
Renier Vanhoyst.	Eric Shere.
John Cullin.	John Urison.
Barnard Webb.	William Mecum.
John Perkins.	Daniel Bilderback.
George Garret.	Thomas Miles.
Isaac Laroy.	John Eaton.
Isaac Peterson.	John Grice.
John Hendrickson.	John Vanjining.
Wooley Jonson.	Hance Shere.
James Seangin.	Lucas Johnson.
John Erigson.	Yealliz Gill Johnson.
Powell Lawson.	Garret Vanjining.
Henry Jeans.	William Gill Johnson.
Joshua Gillet.	John Lecroy.
William Hughes.	Lucas Peterson.
William Fowler.	Joseph Erigson.
Thomas Naisilar.	Powell Powelson.
Hance Oulson.	Isaac Savoy.
William White.	Richard Pitman.
Martin Sahara.	Wolly Wagson.
Hance Sahara.	Edward Godwin.
Richard Wilkinson.	The Wolversons, Jagettes,
William Handley.	Wolleysons, Engsons, Van-
Henry Ivans.	culans, Shonons, and others.

John Adams. Of those who came within the first twenty-five years after the arrival of Fenwick, John Adams was the son-in-law of the Proprietor, and with his wife, Elizabeth, and their children,—Elizabeth, Fenwick, and Mary,—came with him on the "Griffith." He was from Reading, Berkshire, and his trade was that of a weaver. Not long after their arrival he built a house, near to that of his father-in-law, on Ivy Point. He also became the owner of two thousand acres of land elsewhere. It does not appear that John Adams had the confidence of his father-in-law. Both he and his wife died at their house on Ivy Point prior to 1700.

George Abbott and wife, and his sister, Mary Abbott, came from England, and in 1696 he purchased from Joseph Nicholson one hundred and thirty-six acres in Elsinboro, on the north side of Alloways Creek.

Benjamin Acton probably came to Salem in the ship "Kent," in 1677. He was a surveyor, and a tanner and currier. He purchased a lot of sixteen acres on Fenwick Street, built on it, and resided there during the remainder of his life. He was a prominent man, and was the first recorder after the incorporation of the town.

John Allen, Thomas Buckel, and William Groon came as servants with Edward Bradway, in the ship "Kent," in 1677.

Jane Allen and Thomas Brinton came in the "Griffith," in 1675, as servants of Christopher White.

Hannah Ashbury came in 1681.

Joel Bailey purchased land in 1687.

Gervas Bywater came as a servant of Fenwick. He afterwards acquired two hundred acres in Penn's Neck.

Charles Angelo had a lot on Nevill Street in 1684.

Jonathan Beere was a magistrate in 1697.

Edward Bradway, his wife (Mary), and their children,—Mary, William, and Susannah,—came in the "Kent" in 1677. He had, before coming, purchased of Fenwick a town-lot of sixteen acres, and one thousand acres besides. His town-lot was located on Wharf Street, near Salem River. On this, in 1691, he built a brick house, which is still standing. The name of Wharf Street was changed to Bradway (now Broadway) Street in honor of him.

John Brick came from England previous to 1680, and about 1690 purchased a large tract of land on Gravelly Run.

William Bassett migrated from Massachusetts in 1691, and settled near Salem.

Thomas Baldwin and wife came here from England, in 1683. They soon removed elsewhere.

John Butcher came prior to 1682.

Joseph Berkstead was here in 1691.

Thomas Bubb purchased five hundred acres of land in 1697.

Charles Bayaly and Thomas Bonson were subscribers towards building the first meeting-house.

Edward Champleys, who was a joiner in England, was the husband of Priscilla, oldest daughter of John Fenwick. They were married in 1671, at Reading, England, and came to Salem with Fenwick, in the "Griffith." He built a dwelling near to that of his father-in-law, and called the place Blandford Grove. There he followed the business of a "barber and chirurgeon," having left his old trade and adopted the profession of shaving and phlebotomy. It is evident from the will of Fenwick, either that he was not on good terms with Champleys, or that he lacked confidence in him, for he gave him no charge of his children's estate. Priscilla died before 1683, and Edward in 1706.

Nathaniel Chambless (originally Chamness) and his son Nathaniel came in the "Griffith," as the servants of Edward Wade. Their industry and integrity brought them wealth and a high character in the colony. In 1680 the senior purchased from his former employer two hundred and fifty acres of land, and to this, in 1681, he added two hundred and fifty acres, the whole comprising a large part of Alloways Creek Neck.

Thomas Carney was a large landholder in Penn's Neck.

The Colson family were among the earliest inhabitants of Pilesgrove.

William Cooper, from England, settled in Salem in 1678, and followed the trade of a blacksmith. To his wife three hundred acres of land were given by her father, on a large branch of Alloways Creek, and the stream was named Cooper's Creek. The Cooper family of Camden descended from him.

Cornelius Copner was one of the active English citizens of Penn's Neck as early as 1695, and a prominent citizen till his death in 1731.

George Deacon was here in 1679, but removed to Burlington in 1690.

Thomas Daniels built a house near Stow Creek previous to 1700.

Richard Darkin came from England in 1783, and located in Elsinboro. He married the only daughter of Robert Windham.

John Davis, with his sons, John, Isaac, Malachi, and David, migrated hither from Long Island. David was a prominent citizen.

James Denn married Elizabeth, daughter of John Maddox. He was a member of the Alloways Creek Meeting.

John Denn lived at Salem.

Thomas Dunn purchased land in Penn's Neck as early as 1689.

Michael Eaton came as a servant of John Fenwick in 1675.

Joseph Forest was a subscriber toward the erection of the first Friends' meeting-house in Salem.

Will Flowers was an early resident.

Joshua Gillet purchased land in 1689.

Edward Goodwin was a subscriber toward the erection of a meeting-house in Salem in 1698.

Richard Guy and his wife Bridget were among the first immigrants here. He had been a cheesemonger in London. In 1676 he purchased for his friend, Thomas Pyle, ten thousand acres of land in Pilesgrove. His house was one of the first places of meeting for the Friends' Society in 1679.

Richard Hancock came in the "Griffith," with the Proprietor, in 1675. He succeeded Richard Noble as surveyor, but was, in 1680, succeeded by Richard Tindal.

William Hancock emigrated from England to this country in 1677, with his wife, Isabella, and two sons, John and William. He became the possessor of one thousand acres of land on the south side of Alloways Creek. John became the owner of five hundred acres of this, and Hancock's Bridge bears his name. William purchased five hundred acres in Elsinboro. He was, during many years, a justice in Salem County.

William Hall came as the servant of John Thompson, and at the end of his term of service became a merchant in Salem. He married the daughter of Thomas Pyle, became a large landholder, a judge, and one of the most important men in the colony.

John Harding purchased sixteen acres on Nevill Street, in Salem, in 1685.

George Hazlewood owned land in Elsinboro.

Samuel Hedge came in the "Griffith," with Fenwick, in 1675, and in the spring of 1676 he married Ann, the youngest daughter of the Proprietor. He became Fenwick's favorite, and so continued till the death of the latter, and was his executor. A tract of two thousand acres in Mannington, adjoining six thousand acres called Fenwick's Grove, was laid off to Hedge and his wife, and the place was long known as Hedgefield. Many of his descendants in the female line are residents here.

William Hewes was among the first English purchasers of land on Oldman's Creek.

John Holme purchased a large tract of land near Alloways Creek about 1690. He was the grandfather of Benjamin Holme, of Revolutionary memory.

Roger Huskins was a landholder in this county in 1692. Robert and Thomas Hutchinson owned land here at the same time.

Henry Jennings and his wife came in the "Kent" from England in 1677, and in 1682 purchased from John Adams two hundred acres of land. He removed to Philadelphia in 1700.

A Swedish family named Jonason located in Penn's Neck in 1640, and the name soon came to be Johnson. The first English immigrants of the name were Richard, and his cousin, Thomas, who came a few months prior to Fenwick, and located in his tenth. In 1686, Thomas purchased ten acres in the town of Salem.

Edward Keasby came from England about 1694, and settled in the town of Salem. He was an active member of the Society of Friends.

Thomas Kent became, in 1695, the owner of ten acres of ground in Nevill (now Kent) Street.

Rev. Thomas Killingsworth, the first Baptist clergyman who located in South New Jersey, settled in Fenwick's colony about 1683. He owned a tract of land near Salem, and was the first judge of the Salem courts, a position which he filled long and honorably.

John Kylett purchased ten acres in the town of Salem in 1685.

Thomas Lamson, and his wife, Ann, came to America and located in Penn's Neck in 1690.

Hypolite Lefevre was a French Huguenot who had left his native land and gone to England, from which country he, with John Pledger and their families, came to West New Jersey a few months before the Proprietor. They had purchased six thousand acres of land, which was located in the township of Mannington, though they lived and died in Salem.

Elton Lewis was an early resident of Salem.

Richard Lippincott, the progenitor of the numerous Lippincott family here, came from England to Dorchester, New England, between 1636 and 1640, and to Shrewsbury, N. J., in 1669. In 1683 he purchased one thousand acres of land in Salem tenth.

John Maddox, his wife, their daughter and son-in-law, Richard Durham, and three servants, Thomas Oder, Thomas Hoaton, and Mary Stafford, came from London in the ship "Surrey" in 1678. In 1682, John purchased five hundred acres of land near Hancock's Bridge. Joseph Maddox was an early resident of Salem.

William Malstiff was, in 1676, the owner of land on the south side of Alloways Creek.

Strickly Marshall owned land in Salem in 1687.

John Mason emigrated from England in 1683, and soon came to Salem, where he purchased sixteen acres on the south side of Broadway. He purchased five thousand acres in 1686, and in 1690 a tract of one thousand acres in Elsinboro, where, in 1695, he went to live. He was a prominent and influential citizen.

Thomas Mason came from England to West Jersey at about the same time his brother John came. He first resided in Salem, but after the death of Fenwick he purchased five hundred acres in Mannington, and lived there till his death.

Allen Matthias arrived in Salem from England in 1681.

Hugh Middleton, who was a prominent citizen, came in the same vessel with Matthias.

Redroe Morris became a resident of Elsinboro in 1683. At the time of his death, in 1701, he was the owner of thirteen hundred acres of land in that township.

James Nevill was one of those who came in the "Griffith" with the Proprietor. He was a lawyer, a man of more than ordinary talent, and of strict integrity. He was William Penn's agent for the sale of the lands which he purchased of Fenwick, and Penn reposed implicit confidence in him. He resided in Salem, where, in 1685, he purchased twenty-nine acres of land. He died about 1703.

Samuel Nicholson was one of the wealthiest of those who arrived with John Fenwick. He brought with him his wife, Ann, and five children. Soon after their arrival he purchased a sixteen-acre lot on Wharf Street (now Broadway) and a tract of two thousand acres in Elsinboro. At his house the first Society of Friends was organized, in 1676. His sons, Samuel and Abel, became useful citizens.

Richard Noble was the first surveyor-general appointed by the Proprietor, and by him Broadway, in Salem, was laid out. He died soon after the settlement of the colony.

Charles and Wade Oakford, nephews of Edward Wade, came about 1695. Charles purchased from his uncle a large tract.

Roger Pedrick purchased of the Proprietor, early in 1676, one thousand acres on Oldman's Creek. Pedricktown took its name from him.

William Penn became the purchaser, March 23, 1682, of all Fenwick's remainder of land in West Jersey, except one hundred and fifty thousand acres, and grants were made by him, through James Nevill, subsequent to that date.

Abner Penton was one of the first immigrants.

John Pledger, who was a ship-carpenter in England, bore an active part in affairs here at an early period. He, with his wife, Elizabeth, and his son, Joseph, came with Fenwick in the "Griffith."

Thomas Pyle, from London, was the purchaser of ten thousand acres in what was named, from him, Pilesgrove township. He probably died prior to 1690.

Tobias Quinton came from England and purchased land on the south side of Alloways Creek, where now is located the village of Quinton.

The names of John Remington, Richard Robinson, and William Rumsey appear on subscriptions for the erection of Friends' meeting-houses in Salem before 1700.

Among the servants who came with Fenwick was Mark Reeve, a man of high mental and moral endowments. In 1685 he purchased sixteen acres in Salem, but he soon removed to a tract which he purchased on Cohansey Creek.

James Rolph, shortly before 1700, became a citizen of Salem, and a landholder in Mannington.

John Shales and William Savage were subscribers for the erection of a Friends' meeting-house at Salem in 1698.

In 1681, and at different times afterward, Anthony Sharp purchased large quantities of land in West New Jersey, though he never migrated thither. His descendant, Isaac Sharp, became a prominent citizen of this county.

James Sherron became a landholder in Mannington township in the latter part of the seventeenth century. He was murdered in 1777, as elsewhere related.

Cornelius Shoverde, the progenitor of the Shourds family, came from Holland in 1684.

Isaac Smart was one of the crew of the "Griffith" in 1675. He was then a young man. He located on a tract of five hundred acres in Elsinboro, and in 1696 built a brick mansion there. His son, Nathaniel's name appears on the first subscription for a Friends' meeting-house.

John Smith, his wife, and their children, were of the company that came to Salem in the "Griffith," in 1675. He purchased of Fenwick two thousand acres, extending from the head of Alemsbury Creek to Alloways Creek. He was called John Smith of Alemsbury. His son, Daniel, bought one thousand acres on Alloways Creek, near Quinton. Daniel became a Baptist.

John Smith (of Smithfield) came to America in the ship "Ariel," in 1685. He soon came to Salem, and purchased one-half of the Hedgefield tract in Mannington, from Samuel Hedge and wife, and from that time the place was known as Smithfield. He was endowed with more than ordinary intellect and business capacity, and was one of Fenwick's executors.

In 1685, Roger Smith purchased ten acres in Salem.

Joseph Stretch emigrated from England to this country in 1695, and settled on a tract of nine hundred acres on Stoe Neck, south from Alloways Creek.

John Snooks purchased ten acres in Salem in 1685.

William Summerill was a landholder in Penn's Neck.

In 1677, Andrew and John Thompson emigrated from Ireland (they were of English parentage) in the

ship "Mary," and arrived at Elsinboro the same year; and about 1680 they bought one-half of Richard Guy's tract in that township. The descendants of John removed to Delaware. Andrew was the progenitor of the numerous family of the name in Salem County. His son William purchased a large tract of land near Allowaystown, and settled there.

Richard Tindal came hither in 1678, and soon afterward purchased five hundred acres of land in Penn's Neck. In 1680 he was made surveyor-general of the colony, with John Warlidge as deputy. They were continued in office after the death of Fenwick, and were likewise employed by William Penn after his purchase.

George Trenchard was an early resident of Monmouth precinct.

Robert Turner was one of the servants who came with Fenwick.

William Tylor came to West Jersey about 1688, and purchased a tract of land on the north side of Alloways Creek.

Ranier Van Hirst (whose name is variously spelled) purchased four hundred acres of land near Cranberry Point, in Mannington, in 1684.

William Waddington, who was a French Huguenot, came to this country about 1690, and purchased one thousand acres on the south side of Alloways Creek.

Edward, Robert, and Samuel Wade were of the party that the "Griffith" brought, in 1675. In 1678 Robert went to Upland, now Chester. Edward had purchased one thousand acres, which was located at Alloways Creek. He also purchased a lot on Market Street, Salem, built a house on it, and resided there till his death. Samuel established his residence at Alloways Creek, where he ended his days.

Joseph Ware was a servant of Edward Wade when they came, in 1675, but soon became the purchaser of five hundred acres of land on Alloways Creek. He became an influential man among his fellow-citizens.

Richard Whitacar (afterwards spelled Whitaker) came in the "Griffith," and was the attorney of William Hancock, who had purchased land here. He was made one of Fenwick's Council of Proprietors, which position he held from 1676 to 1702.

Christopher White, his wife, and two children landed at Salem in 1677. He had purchased a lot in the town, and one thousand acres besides. In 1682 he removed to this land, which was located on Alloways Creek, and erected the largest and most substantial brick house that had been built in the colony. His energy and high moral tone of character were transmitted to his descendants through several generations. He died in 1698. His son, Josiah, is mentioned in the records of the Friends at Salem in 1698.

Joseph White arrived at Elsinboro, with Hugh Middleton and others, in 1681. He located on land in that township, where he died in 1703. He was active in civil affairs in the colony, and an influential member of the Salem Monthly Meeting.

James Whittan purchased land in Mannington in the latter part of the seventeenth century.

William Wilkinson came with Fenwick as a servant. In 1685 he purchased a ten-acre lot in Salem.

Robert Windham, who came in the "Griffith," purchased from the Proprietor one thousand acres, where the New Haven colony had partially cleared the land more than thirty years before, this land having Salem Creek for its western boundary. He resided on this land till he and his wife died, about 1686, leaving a daughter, who became the wife of Richard Darkin.

Richard Woodnut came from England in 1690, and in 1695 settled in Salem. He was a bricklayer. In 1696 he came in possession of a large tract of land in Mannington.

Thomas Woodruff and his wife, Edith, came to Salem on the ship "Surrey," in 1679. In 1682 he was sheriff of the county.

Bartholomew Wyatt, from Worcestershire, England, became a citizen of Salem about 1690. He purchased twelve hundred acres of land in Mannington. He was prominent in civil affairs, and an active member of the Society of Friends.

Thomas Yorke, from England, settled in Salem as early as 1685. He became the owner, in 1687, of five hundred acres on Necomis Run, a part of Fenwick's Grove, in Mannington, then known as White's Vineyard.

Robert Zane purchased from the Proprietor a sixteen-acre lot in Salem, and in his house the Friends held meetings. He removed to Newton Creek in 1790, and there he died.

CHAPTER LIII.

POLITICAL HISTORY—ORGANIZATION, AND SUBSEQUENT CHANGES OF BOUNDARIES—CIVIL LISTS.

THE first division of West New Jersey into judicial districts, or counties, was made by the General Free Assembly of the province at its session held from the 2d to the 6th day of May, 1682. It was then enacted that there should be four Courts of Sessions held at Burlington and at Salem yearly, "and for smaller courts oftener (if need require), both at Burlington and at Salem, to be appointed by the justices as they judge fit." At this time also a sheriff, recorder, and justices were appointed for the jurisdiction of Salem, though the act did not define the limits of that jurisdiction. These courts seem to have had jurisdiction in all cases, civil and criminal, except that they could not try capital offenses. It is an interesting fact that up to 1693 there was really no tribunal in West Jersey competent to try offenses of a capital nature. The first settlers—the peaceful Quakers—appeared to be almost

unwilling to suppose that a capital crime could be committed in their community. It was provided, however, that whenever a person should be found guilty of murder or treason, the sentence and punishment were to be left to the General Assembly "to determine, as they, in the wisdom of the Lord, should judge meet and expedient."

Gloucester County Erected.—The counties into which the province was thus divided were named, from the two principal towns, Burlington and Salem. The continued increase of population soon necessitated another division, and Gloucester was, in 1686, organized by the direct action of the people within its limits, and Oldman's Creek and a line from its head-waters to the ocean became the northern boundary of Salem County.

Cape May County Set Off.—In 1692 the county of Cape May, which had for a boundary between it and Salem County the east side of Morris River, from its mouth to "the utmost flowing of the tide," was erected by an act of the Provincial Legislature. This boundary was again defined by an act passed in 1694. By another law, passed at the same session, it was enacted "that the jurisdiction of Salem court shall extend from the aforesaid Berkeley River, on the north, to the river Tweed, formerly called Back Creek, on the south."

In May, 1700, it was enacted

"that all persons inhabiting on the River Tweed, being the lower bounds of Salem County, and all settlements below, unto the bounds of the county of Cape May, shall, from hence forth be annexed to and be subject to the jurisdiction of the court and county of Salem, until it shall be otherwise ordered by the General Free Assembly of this Province."

By an act passed Jan. 21, $17\frac{02}{10}$, the following were set forth as the boundaries of the county:

"Salem county begins at the mouth of a creek on the west side of Stipson's island, commonly called Freak's creek; thence up the same as high as the tide floweth; thence upon a direct line to the mouth of a small creek at Tuckahoe, where it comes into the southernmost main branch of the fork of the Great Egg Harbour river; thence up the said branch to the head thereof; thence along the bounds of Gloucester County to Delaware river; thence down the Delaware river and bay to the place of beginning."

Cumberland County Incorporated.—By an act passed Jan. 19, $17\frac{47}{48}$, the county of Cumberland was erected from the southern parts of Salem. The lines of partition between the two counties were not well settled, and in 1763 commissioners appointed for the purpose by the boards of justices and freeholders of both counties reported that they could not settle these lines in a conclusive manner; therefore it was enacted by the Legislature:

"That the bounds between the counties of Salem and Cumberland shall be as followeth, videlicet: Beginning at the middle of the mouth of Stow creek, and running up the middle of the same, opposite to the mills that formerly belonged to John Brick, esquire; then continuing still up the middle of Stow creek branch, opposite to the house of Hugh Dunn; then on a direct line to said Hugh Dunn's house, leaving said Dunn's house in Cumberland county; and from said house on a straight line north fifty-one degrees fifteen minutes, east ninety-four chains to the house of Azel Pierson, formerly Nathan Shaw's, leaving said Pierson's house in Cumberland county; from thence northeast until it intersects the line of Pilesgrove township or precinct, in distance three hundred and five chains; and thence along Pilesgrove line, as was marked by said commissioners, south forty-seven degrees east, until it intersects the middle of the water-course of Prince Maurice's river, below the mouth of Muddy run; from thence up said river, bounding on the middle of the water-course thereof, to the foot of Scotland branch; then up said branch, bounding on the middle of the water-course, to Gloucester line, which said river, lines, and creek, as aforesaid, shall forever hereafter be taken, deemed, and esteemed the bounds of partition between the aforesaid counties of Salem and Cumberland, any law or usage to the contrary thereof notwithstanding."

By an act of March 1, 1828, a commission was appointed to determine the line of partition between the county of Gloucester and the counties of Salem and Cumberland. The commissioners were William Trick, Joshua Swain, and Joshua S. Earl.

By an act approved April 10, 1867, the township of Pittsgrove, in the county of Salem, was made a part of the county of Cumberland, and the line between the townships of Pittsgrove and Upper Pittsgrove was made the boundary between the two counties. By an act approved Feb. 25, 1868, the act of the previous year was repealed, and the township of Pittsgrove was "put back to the county of Salem, to all intents and purposes" as if the act of transfer had not been passed.

The Townships in Salem County are Oldman's, Upper Penn's Neck, Pilesgrove, Upper Pittsgrove, Pittsgrove, Lower Penn's Neck, Mannington, Upper Alloways Creek, Elsinboro, Quinton, and Lower Alloways Creek. The county was originally divided into the townships of Elsinboro, East Fenwick (now Mannington), West Fenwick (afterwards Penn's Neck, and now Upper and Lower Penn's Neck), Pilesgrove (which included both the Pittsgroves), and Monmouth (which embraced the territory now included in Upper and Lower Alloways Creek and Quinton).

The population of Salem County, at the beginning of each decade since 1783, has been as follows:

1790	10,437	1840	16,024
1800	11,371	1850	19,467
1810	12,761	1860	22,458
1820	14,022	1870	23,940
1830	14,155	1880	24,579

Of these aggregates there were of slaves in

1790	172	1820	15
1800	85	1830	1
1810	29	1840	1

Civil List.

SHERIFFS.

1682. Thomas Woodruff.
1693. John Jeffery, bailiff.
1696. Hugh Middleton.
1697. Rodger Milton.
1698. John Dickson.
1700. William Griffin.
1701. Rodger Milton.
1703. William Dare.
1705. William Griffin.
1709. George Trenchard.
1712. Daniel Rumsey.
1715. William Griffith.
John Rolph.
1716. James Skerron.
1717. Robert Johnson.
1720. William Griffith.
1723. George Trenchard.
1727. Robert Johnson.
1728. Joseph Gregory.
1733. George Trenchard.
1735. John Hunt.
1741. Nicholas Gibbon.
1748. William Barker.
1752. John Nicholson.
1755. Robert Johnson.
1758. John Budd.
1761. Joseph Burroughs.
1764. John Budd.
1765. Edward Test.
1769. Joseph Burroughs.

1771. George Trenchard.
1773. Bateman Lloyd.
1774. Edmund Wetherby.
1783. Whitten Cripps.
1786. Benjamin Cripps.
1789. Whitten Cripps.
1792. Edward Hall.
1795. Clement Acton.
1798. John Tuft.
1800. Jacob Hufty.
1804. Samuel L. James.
1807. Thomas Bines.
1810. Henry Freas.
1813. Richard Craven.
1816. Samuel Miller.
1819. Jonathan Richman.
1822. Joseph Kille.
1825. Edward Smith.
1828. John Hacket.
1828. Isaac Johnson.
1831. James Logue.
1834. David S. English.
1837. Thomas I. Casper.
1840. Isaac Johnson (2d).
1843. Robert Newell.
1846. Isaiah Conklin.
1849. Joseph S. Blackwood.
1852. Samuel Plummer.
1855. Richard C. Ballinger.
1858. Samuel W. Miller.
1861. Owen L. Jones.
1864. John Hunt.
1867. George Hires, Jr.
1870. William A. Casper.
1873. John Hires.
1878. George D. Barton.
1881. Charles D. Coles.

CLERKS.

In 1668, Samuel Hedge, Sr., son-in-law of John Fenwick, was clerk and recorder.
1693. Benjamin Acton.
1698. Samuel Hedge, Jr., recorder.
1699. John Scoles, clerk and recorder.
1701. James Ridley, clerk and recorder.
1702. Samuel Hedge, clerk and recorder.
1704. John Jewell.
1706. Nathaniel Brading.
Isaac Sharp, deputy.
1711. John Rolph.
1715. Thomas Hill.
1716. Thomas Hill, clerk and surrogate.
1717. Thomas Hill.
1720. Francis Gandonett.
1728. Robert Johnson.
1729. Samuel Hedge.
John Jones, deputy.
1729. Daniel Westlayer, deputy.
1730. F. Gandonett.
1732. Daniel Westlayer.
1733. Benjamin Price.
1734. William Cosby.
Daniel Westlayer.
1736. William Pennock.
John Poole, deputy.
Philip Chetwood, deputy.
1737. William Frazier, deputy.
1739. Charles O'Neill.
1748. Nicholas Gibbon.
1765. John Budd.
1769. George Trenchard.
1772. Bateman Lloyd.
1776. George Trenchard.
1777. Bateman Lloyd.
1778. Curtis Trenchard.
1780. John Smith.
Jacob Tegart.
1783. John Rowen.
1789. Anthony Keasby.
1796. James Logan.
1798. Clement Acton.
1803. John Hall.
1804. Edward Burroughs.
1806. Merriman Smith.
1812. William Wayman.
1814. Merriman Smith.
1819. James Newell.
1829. Joseph Kille.
1839. Thomas Smith.
1841. Enos Seeley.
1844. Thomas Dickenson.
1849. Samuel Copner.
1854. Maskell Ware.
1857. Charles P. Smith.
1859. Robert Newell.
1864. Jonathan L. Brown.
1867. Charles P. Smith.
1869. Jacob M. Lippincott.

SURROGATES.

1710. Isaac Sharp.
1720. John Rolfe.
1723. John Hinchman.
1732. Daniel Westlayer.
1785. Samuel Dick.
1804. Artis Seagraves.
1808. Jacob Hufty.
1809. Daniel Garrison.
1823. Morris Hancock.
1833. David Harley.
1838. Joseph E. Brown.
1843. Isaac Hackett.
1853. Benjamin N. Smith.
1855. Henry Sinnickson (appointed).
1857. William Plummer.
1862. Richard Grier.
1867. Samuel P. Carpenter.
1873. Samuel P. Allen.
1879. George R. Morrison.

COUNTY COLLECTORS.

1798. William Parret.
1804. Abner Beesley.
1805. Jacob Hufty.
1809. John Firth.
1815. Josiah Hall.
1826. Hedge Thompson.
1827. John Sinnickson.
1830. Thomas Jones Yorke.
1831. Richard P. Thompson.
1832. William G. Beesley.
1835. John Dunlap.
1836. John M. Brown.
1837. William Hall.
1839. Isaac Hackett.
1840. Samuel Ware.
1843. William Mulford.
1844. Isaac Acton.
1846. David S. English.
1847. Thomas S. Smith.
1852. John Lawson.
1853. Thomas V. F. Rusling.
1855. John A. Casper.
1856. Joseph B. Laurence.
1858. John C. Belden.
1861. William Laurence.
1862. William Summerill.
1863. Thomas B. Stow.
1867. Joseph Waddington.
1872. Joseph H. Fogg.
1876. William A. Wood.
1878. A. Smith Reeves.

DIRECTORS OF THE BOARD OF FREEHOLDERS.

1798. Eleazer Mayhew.
1799. William Wallace.
1801. Jacob Hufty.
1802. Thomas Thompson.
1807. Jacob Mulford.
1809. Thomas Thompson.
1811. Josiah Hall.
1814. Thomas Bradway.
1819. Jonah Miller.
1820. John Denn.
1821. Morris Hall.
1823. John G. Mason.
1825. Thomas Sinnickson.
1831. William J. Shinn.
1837. William Darmon.
1838. Joseph Hancock.
1839. Richard P. Thompson.
1840. Charles W. Roberts.
1843. Henry Freas.
Joshua J. Thompson.
1844. Benjamin Acton, Jr.
1848. Charles P. Smith.
1849. Samuel Garrison.
1852. Joshua J. Thompson.
1853. Richard C. Ballenger.
1856. Franklin Hand.
1857. Samuel Habermeyer.
1858. Richard M. Acton.
1861. Benjamin Lippincott.
1862. Casper W. Thompson.
1863. William A. Casper.
1866. Henry Sinnickson.
1868. Smith Bilderback.
1871. Casper W. Acton.
1872. John Hires.
1874. John T. Garwood.
1876. Francis Hand.
1878. Richard T. Starr.
1879. Richard Bassett.
1880. John V. Tuft.
1881. Benjamin B. Westcott.

CLERKS OF THE BOARD OF FREEHOLDERS.

1798. James Kinsey.
1801. Edward Burroughs.
1807. Thomas Jones.
1810. Daniel Garrison.
1814. Thomas Sinnickson.
1815. Daniel Garrison.
1820. Isaac Smart.
1835. Joseph E. Brown.
1839. Samuel A. Allen.
1840. Alexander G. Cattell.
1843. James M. Hanah.
1844. Andrew Sinnickson.
1851. Edward Van Meter.
1853. John N. Cooper.
1856. William House.
1858. Owen L. Jones.
1861. George R. Morrison.
1862. Clement H. Sinnickson.
1863. George R. Morrison.
1867. John C. Belden.
1868. William A. Casper.
1872 Casper F. Acton.
1876. Walter W. Acton.
1878. J. Oakford Acton.
1879. Thomas S. Smith.
1882. D. Harris Smith.

CONGRESSIONAL REPRESENTATIVES FROM SALEM COUNTY.

1783–84. Samuel Dick.
1789–91, 1797–99. Thomas Sinnickson.
1809–14. Jacob Hufty.
1823–27. Daniel Garrison.
1827–28. Hedge Thompson.
1828–29. Thomas Sinnickson.
1837–39, 1841–43. Thomas Jones Yorke.
1839–41. Joseph Kille.
1855–59. Isaiah D. Clawson.
1875–77. Clement H. Sinnickson.

MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL FROM SALEM.

1776. Andrew Sinnickson.
1777. Edward Keasby.
1778. Andrew Sinnickson.
1779. Andrew Sinnickson.
1780. Whitten Cripps.
1781. John Holme.
1782. Whitten Cripps.
1783. John Holme.
1784. John Holme.
1785. John Mayhew.
1786. Whitten Cripps.
1787. John Mayhew.
1788. John Mayhew.
1789. John Mayhew.
1790. John Mayhew.
1791. John Mayhew.
1792. John Mayhew.
1793. John Mayhew.
1794. Thomas Sinnickson.
1795. Thomas Sinnickson.
1796. Thomas Sinnickson.
1797. William Parret.
1798. William Parret.
1799. William Parret.
1800. William Wallace.
1801. William Parret.
1802. William Parret.
1803. William Parret.
1804. Jacob Hufty.
1805. Isaiah Shinn.
1806. Isaiah Shinn.
1807. Jacob Hufty.
1808. Samuel Ray.
1809. Isaiah Shinn.
1810. Isaiah Shinn.
1811. Isaiah Shinn.
1812. Isaiah Shinn.
1813. Jeremiah Dubois.
1814. Jeremiah Dubois.
1815. Jeremiah Dubois.
1816. Jeremiah Dubois.
1817. Jeremiah Dubois.
1818. John Dickinson.
1819. Hedge Thompson.
1820. John Dickinson.
1821. John Dickinson.

1822. John Dickinson.
1823. Josiah M. Reeve.
1824. Zaccheus Ray.
1825. Zaccheus Ray.
1826. Israel R. Clawson.
1827. Israel R. Clawson.
1828. Israel R. Clawson.
1829. Philip Freas.
1830. James Newell.
1831. Henry Freas.
1832. Israel R. Clawson.
1833. Charles Swing.
1834. William F. Reeves.
1835. Samuel Humpreys.
1836. Thomas Yarrow.
1837. William F. Reeve.
1838. John H. Lambert.
1839. John H. Lambert.
1840. Josiah M. Reeve.
1841. Robert Newall.
1842. Samuel Bolton.
1843. Joseph C. Nelson.

Constitution of 1844.—Senate.

1845. William J. Shinn.
1846. Benjamin Acton, Jr.
1847. Benjamin Acton, Jr.
1848. Benjamin Acton, Jr.
1849. John Summerill, Jr.
1850. John Summerill, Jr.
1851. John Summerill, Jr.
1852. Allen Wallace.
1853. Allen Wallace.
1854. Allen Wallace.
1855. Charles P. Smith.
1856. Charles P. Smith.
1857. Charles P. Smith.
1858. Joseph K. Riley.
1859. Joseph K. Riley.
1860. Joseph K. Riley.
1861. Emmor Reeve.
1862. Emmor Reeve.
1863. Emmor Reeve.
1864. Richard M. Acton.
1865. Richard M. Acton.
1866. Richard M. Acton.
1867. Samuel Plummer.
1868. Samuel Plummer.
1869. Samuel Plummer.
1870. John C. Belden.
1871. John C. Belden.
1872. John C. Belden.
1873. Isaac Newkirk.
1874. Isaac Newkirk.
1875. Isaac Newkirk.
1876. Charles S. Plummer.
1877. Charles S. Plummer.
1878. Charles S. Plummer.
1879. Quinton Keasby.
1880. Quinton Keasby.
1881. Quinton Keasby.
1882. George Hires.

MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL FREE ASSEMBLY OF WEST NEW JERSEY FOR THE SALEM TENTH.

1682. Samuel Nevill.
Richard Guy.
Mark Reeves.
Richard Hancock.
John Smith.
John Pledger.
Edward Wade.
George Deacon.
Samuel Hedge.
Andrew Thompson.

1683. John Fenwicke.
Richard Guy.
James Nevill.
John Thompson.
John Maddocks.
Edward Wade.
Edward Bradway.
Michael Berroone.
George Deacon.
Andrew Thompson.

1684. William Brathwayte.
John Smith.
Christopher White.
Roger Carary.
Christopher Saunders.
John Pledger.
Thomas Smith.
Roger Milton.
George Haselwood.
Francis Forest.

1685. John Mattocks.
Richard Johnston.
William Penton.
Joseph White.
Roger Carary.
Hypotite Lefevre.
Roger Milton.
George Haselwood.

1685. Richard Tindall.
Samuel Bacon.[1]

1702. Samuel Hedge.
William Hall.
Joseph Woodrofe.
John Bacon.

1709. (Town) John Lewis.
—— Parker.
(County) —— Shepherd.
Isaac Sharp.

1710. (Town) Hugh Middleton.
John Mason.
(County) Isaac Sharp.
Bartholomew Wyat.

1716. (Town) Isaac Sharp.
Richard Johnson.
Henry Joyce.
(County) William Hall.
Dickinson Sheppard.
William Clews.

1721. (Town) John Mason.
Thomas Mason.
(County) Isaac Sharp.
Bartholomew Wyat.

1727. Joseph Reems.
Thomas Mason.

1730. James Whitten.
John Brick.

1738. William Hancock.
Joseph Reeves.

1740. William Hancock.
Richard Smith.
John Brick.

1743. William Hancock.
Leonard Gibbon.

1744. William Hancock.
Moses Shepherd.

1745. William Hancock.
1745. John Brick.
1746. William Hancock.
John Brick.
1749. William Hancock.
John Brick.
1751. William Hancock.
John Brick.
1754. (Salem and Cumberland)
William Hancock.
Ebenezer Miller.
1761. (Salem and Cumberland)
William Hancock.
Ebenezer Miller.
1769. (Salem and Cumberland)
Ebenezer Miller.
Isaac Sharp.
1771. (Salem and Cumberland)
Ebenezer Miller.
Grant Gibbon.
1772. (Salem) Grant Gibbon.
Benjamin Holme.
1776. Edmund Wetherby.
Samuel Dick.
Elisha Basset, Jr.
1777. Benjamin Holme.
Whitten Cripps.
Thomas Sinnickson.
1778. Allen Congleton, Jr.
Whitten Cripps.
John Mayhew.
1779. Whitten Cripps.
John Mayhew.
Anthony Sharp.
1780. John Mayhew.
Allen Congleton, Jr.
William Smith.
1781. Ephraim Lloyd.
Edward Hall.
James James.
1782. Edward Hall.
Anthony Sharp.
Thomas Sinnickson.
1783. Ephraim Lloyd.
Thomas Norris.
William Smith.
1784. Thomas Sinnickson.
Edward Hall.
Anthony Sharp.
1785. Thomas Sinnickson.
Edward Hall.
Anthony Sharp.
1786. Edmund Wetherby.
Ephraim Lloyd.
Samuel Sharp.
1787. Thomas Sinnickson.
Edward Hall.
Benjamin Holme.
1788. Thomas Sinnickson.
Edward Hall.
Benjamin Holme.
1789. Edward Hall.
Benjamin Holme.
Edmund Wetherby.
1790. Samuel Sharp.
John Smith.
Benjamin Cripps.
1791. Samuel Sharp.
Bateman Lloyd.
John Sinnickson.
1792. John Sinnickson.
Eleazer Mayhew.
Thomas Clement.
1793. John Sinnickson.
Eleazer Mayhew.
Bateman Lloyd.
1794. John Sinnickson.
Eleazer Mayhew.
1794. Thomas Clement.
1795. John Sinnickson.
Eleazer Mayhew.
William Wallace.
1796. William Wallace.
William Parret.
Gervas Hall.
1797. William Wallace.
Clement Hall.
Artis Seagraves.
1798. John Sinnickson.
Anthony Keasby.
Joseph Shinn.
1799. Joseph Shinn.
Artis Seagraves.
Isaac Moss.
1800. Isaac Moss.
Ebenezer Mayhew.
Anthony Keasby.
1801. Artis Seagraves.
Merriman Smith.
Edward Burroughs.
1802. Edward Burroughs.
Merriman Smith.
Samuel Ray.
1803. Edward Burroughs.
Merriman Smith.
Samuel Ray.
1804. Merriman Smith.
Samuel Ray.
Jeremiah Dubois.
1805. Jeremiah Dubois.
Charles Jones.
Hedge Thompson.
1806. Jeremiah Dubois.
Charles Jones.
Hedge Thompson.
1807. Jeremiah Dubois.
Daniel Garrison.
Nathan Basset.
1808. Jeremiah Dubois.
Daniel Garrison.
Nathan Basset.
1809. Jeremiah Dubois.
Philip Curriden.
John Smith.
1810. Jeremiah Dubois.
Philip Curriden.
Samuel Miller.
1811. Jeremiah Dubois.
Anthony Nelson.
John Smith.
1812. Robert H. Van Meter.
James Newell.
Jeremiah Dubois.
1813. Jeremiah Dubois.
John Dickinson.
Henry Freas.
1814. Jeremiah Dubois.
John Dickinson.
James Newell.
1815. James Newell.
Joseph Kille.
Morris Hancock.
1816. John Mayhew.
Joseph Kille.
Stacy Lloyd.
1817. Philip Curriden.
Stacy Lloyd.
Peter Bilderback.
1818. Stacy Lloyd.
Thomas Yarrow.
John Mayhew.
1819. Morris Hancock.
James Newell.
Thomas Murphy.
1820. Morris Hancock.

[1] No record is found of any session of the Assembly between 1685 and 1693. The names of the members from 1693 to the surrender of the Proprietary Government, in 1702, do not appear.

1820. Zaccheus Ray.
John G. Mason.
1821. Robert G. Johnson.
Abraham Swing.
John G. Mason.
1822. Morris Hancock.
Jonathan Richman.
John Sinnickson.
1823. Robert G. Johnson.
Aaron O. Dayton.
Charles Swing.
1824. Samuel Humphreys.
Israel R. Clawson.
Samuel Clement.
1825. Israel R. Clawson.
Robert G. Johnson.
Samuel Humphreys.
1826. Samuel Humphreys.
Benjamin Archer.
Henry Freas.
1827. Henry Freas.
William N. Jeffers.
Thomas Sinnickson.
1828. Edward Smith.
Jeremiah Foster.
William J. Shinn.
1829. William N. Jeffers.
Jacob Wick.
David Hurley.
1830. Zaccheus Ray.
Joseph C. Nelson.
John Summerill.
1831. David Hurley.
Isaac Johnson.
James Butcher.
1832. Anthony Nelson.
1832. James W. Mulford.
Isaac Johnson (2d).
1833. Jacob Hitchner.
Nehemiah Garrison.
Richard P. Thompson.
1834. Joseph Lippincott.
Isaac Johnson.
Samuel Humphreys.
1835. Hudson A. Springer.
Thomas J. Yorke.
William Cook.
1836. Hudson A. Springer.
Woodnut Pettit.
Henry J. Fries.
1837. John Hall.
Isaac Johnson (2d).
John W. Maskell.
1838. Joseph Hancock.
John Sumerill, Jr.
Moses Richman, Jr.
1839. David Hurley.
John Summerill, Jr.
Moses Richman, Jr.
1840. John Dickinson.
Samuel Bolton.
Alexander G. Cattell.
1841. John G. Ballinger.
William H. Nelson.
Thomas Flanagan.
1842. John W. Maskell.
Nathaniel Robbins.
Thomas Dickinson, Jr.
1843. Thomas Bilderback.
Samuel Copner.
A. Wallace.

Constitution of 1844.

1845. David Wiley.
Isaiah Conklyn.
Robert Hewitt.
1846. Ephraim Carll.
Charles Bilderback.
George Remster.
1847. Joseph M. Springer.
Joseph Foster.
James Vanmeter.
1848. Benjamin F. McCollister.
Joseph R. Chew.
Joseph Foster.
1849. James H. Trenchard.
Isaac Lippincott.
John Fowler.
1850. Charles B. Newell.
David Sithens.
Benjamin Remster.
1851. Smith Bilderback.
Charles Benner.
Harman Richman.
1852. Jacob Hitchner.
John C. Lummis.
1853. Nathaniel G. Swing.
John Blackwood.
1854. Richard Grier.
Isaiah D. Clawson.
1855. Joshua Thompson.
John Harris.
1856. Joseph Kille.
Samuel Plummer.
1857. William Beckett.
Thomas B. Jones.
1858. Alfred Simpkins.
Thomas B. Jones.
1859. Alfred Simpkins.
Owen L. Jones.
1860. Joshua Lippincott
Samuel Habermeyer.
1861. Joshua Lippincott.
Owen L. Jones.
1862. William P. Somers.
Samuel D. Miller.
1863. Joseph W. Cooper.
Joseph Waddington.
1864. Joseph W. Cooper.
William N. Hancock.
1865. William Callahan.
A. M. P. V. H. Dickinson.
1866. Samuel Garrison.
A. M. P. V. H. Dickinson.
1867. John Newell.
Samuel Garrison.
1868. Henry M. Wright.
Andrew Smith Reeves.
1869. Charles F. H. Gray.
Andrew Smith Reeves.
1870. Charles F. H. Gray.
David Evans.
1871. John W. Dickinson.
John Hitchner, Jr.
1872. Daniel P. Dorrell.
Smith Hewett.
1873. Daniel P. Dorrell.
William H. Iszard.
1874. William H. Iszard.
William B. Carpenter.
1875. Charles P. Swing.
William B. Carpenter.
1876. Richman Coles.
Quinton Keasby.
1877. John S. Elwell.
Quinton Keasby.
1878. William C. Kates.
1878. Quinton Keasby.
1879. Henry Barber.
John T. Garwood.
1880. Henry Barber.
1880. John T. Garwood.
1881. Henry Barber.
John T. Garwood.
1882. Henry Coombs.

CHAPTER LIV.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The Court-House Acre Lot.—The land which belongs to the county of Salem, at the corner of Fenwick and Market Streets, in Salem City, is held under two separate titles. The eastern portion was conveyed to the board of justices and chosen freeholders of the county by a deed from Thomas Sinnickson and Sarah, his wife, June 12, 1792, and the title is now vested in the board of freeholders.

The westerly[1] portion of the county grounds was originally known as "The Court-House Acre Lot." It was set off and used for public purposes in 1688, as appears from the following entry in Richard Tindal's book of surveys:

"7th of 11th month, 1688. A warrant to Richard Tindall, surveyor-general for the county of Salem, and to John Woolidge, his deputy, to lay out one acre of Salem town, given by John Fenwick, to erect a court-house and prison."

The first recorded survey which mentions the "Court-House Acre Lot" was made by Richard Tindal for Samuel Hedge, in 1692, of a fifteen-acre lot on Bridge (now Market) Street, in which the bounds of the court-house acre are mentioned twice, beginning and ending at the bounds of the court-house acre lot. This is, without doubt, the original survey and first location of that part of the town of Salem which it embraces, and it was the portion of land taken up by Samuel Hedge under the order of 1676. This set forth that each lot should contain sixteen acres, but this survey of Hedge's lot included but fifteen acres, showing that the court-house acre lot had previously been dedicated to the public use, and this accounts for the fact that the survey of Hedge's land bounded on it.

In a survey made by Benjamin Acton for Samuel Hedge, Jr., in 1706, the court-house lot was again taken as a point of departure.

In 1713 the county of Salem was incorporated, under the name of the "justices and freeholders of the county of Salem," and the title to this lot then became vested in the county.

Court-House.—From the fact that in 1692 this ground was spoken of as the *court-house* lot, it is safe to infer that a court-house had been erected thereon prior to that year, but there is no record known to exist showing when this house was built.

Tradition says that both the court-house and jail

[1] From a brief of title in the possession of W. T. Hilliard, Esq., of Salem.

were log buildings. Probably the court-house stood near the site of the present one, for the market-house was built on this ground, near the present site of the clerk and surrogate's office.

A brick court-house replaced this log building in 1735. This had a front of about thirty-five and a depth of forty feet, and it was two stories in height. The first story was used as a court-room, and the second was divided into jury-rooms. This house was in use, with only ordinary repairs, more than eighty years.

In August, 1816, the Board of Freeholders ordered

"that Thomas Jones, Thomas Bradway, and Samuel Garrison be commissioners to build an addition to the north end of the court-house, in a circular form, not less than eighteen feet, new model the house inside, plaster the same, and do all necessary repairs to the same; to provide the materials this present season, and commence the repairing of the same early in the following spring."

At a special meeting in April, 1817, it was resolved that the proposed alteration would make the court-house too long and narrow, and it was therefore ordered

"that the commissioners heretofore appointed for that purpose be, and they are hereby, authorized to make such further alterations by taking down the back wall and enlarging the building in depth as well as in length, so that it does not exceed fifty feet long by fifty feet wide, and to finish the inside in such a way as best to accommodate the same for the purpose for which it is designed."

The building was completed early in 1818, and the cost of rebuilding it was seven thousand seven hundred and twenty-four dollars and eighty-two cents. It has remained without material change since.

It has a court-room on the ground-floor, and jury-rooms in the second story. What was then termed the "east room," in the second story, was finished off, in 1839, by the Salem County Lyceum, and was used during many years by that association. It has since been utilized for various purposes.

Jail.—The original log jail stood till about 1709, when it was replaced by a stone building, and this, in 1775, by another, also of stone, on the corner of Fenwick and Market Streets. This was, in 1795, damaged but not utterly destroyed by fire, which was set by a prisoner named McIntyre. It was a plain but substantial building, encroaching slightly, as did its predecessor, on the street. It was two stories in height, and contained not only cells for the prisoners, but the jailer's residence. A high stone wall surrounded a spacious jail-yard. To this building an addition was made in 1841–42.

In 1851 action was taken for the erection of a new jail, and a committee, consisting of Joseph Kille, Samuel P. Carpenter, and William H. Nelson, was appointed to report estimates as to the probable cost of the building, and proposals for the erection of it. They reported to the board of freeholders in 1852, but no action was taken in the matter.

At the annual meeting in 1854, Richard Ballenger, Richard Wistar, William Carpenter, and Maskell Ware were appointed a committee to procure plans and estimates of the cost of a new jail and work-house. In August of that year this committee reported by presenting drafts and estimates, which were ordered to be placed in the hands of the clerk of the county, and again the project slept.

At a special meeting in January, 1866, called for the purpose of considering the matter, it was resolved, by a vote of seventeen to three, that the old jail should be torn down and a new one erected, and a committee, consisting of Henry Sinnickson, Casper W. Acton, John S. Newell, William House, and John H. Lippincott, was appointed to procure plans and specifications, select a site on some part of the county ground, advertise for and receive proposals for the work. The committee visited the jail of Union County, and prepared a plan for a county prison similar to that, which they presented to the board. At a meeting in February, 1866, this plan was approved. David R. Hires and William A. Casper were added to the committee, which was ordered to immediately "build a new county jail, by contract or otherwise, with a house on the front of brick or stone, and to dispose of the old jail and materials thereof to the best interests of the county." It was directed that the building should front on Market Street, east of the clerk and surrogate's office. At the annual meeting in May, 1866, this committee reported that they had contracted with Ebenezer Smith for the building of a jail and sheriff's house, and had taken ample security for the performance of the work. The jail was completed early in 1867, and the materials of the old jail were sold. The ground where the old jail stood, at the corner of Fenwick and Market Streets, was cleared and inclosed in 1869, and it will probably in the near future be the site of a new court-house.

The jail is a stone building, with thirty-two brick cells opening into spacious corridors, each cell having a capacity for one prisoner. The sheriff's house stands in front of the jail, on Market Street. It is a brick structure, tastefully finished, two stories in height, and it has the necessary sheriff's and jailer's offices, as well as the office of the mayor of Salem. The cost of these buildings was forty thousand dollars.

Office of the Clerk and Surrogate.—At the first meeting of the board of chosen freeholders, in May, 1798, William Smith, Clement Hall, Richard Smith, and Samuel Smith were appointed a committee to settle with Anthony Keasby, one of the commissioners for building the clerk's office of the county, and at a subsequent meeting in the same year this committee reported that such settlement was made, and that the sum of fifteen pounds one shilling and one penny was due to Mr. Keasby. This was a small brick building on the line of the street, immediately in front of the present clerk and surrogate's office.

At a meeting in June, 1804, the board of freeholders ordered "that a room fourteen feet in the clear, the width of the present clerk's office, be built of brick at the north end of the said office, for the

use of the surrogate." During half a century, and till the business of the county came to require larger accommodations, these buildings were the offices of the county clerk and surrogate.

At a meeting of the freeholders, in August, 1850, Samuel P. Carpenter, Joseph Kille, Smith Bilderback, Benjamin S. Holmes, and William H. Nelson were appointed a committee to visit other offices, draft a plan, and make an estimate of the probable cost of a building for a surrogate and clerk's office. In October of the same year the committee reported:

"The plan of the building, specifications of materials, and workmanship were exhibited and submitted to the consideration of the board. The committee was directed to advertise for proposals for the work and material of said office, jointly or separately, generally, according to the design and specifications of G. P. Cummings, which have been approved by this board, and that they proceed with the erection of the said office by contract with all convenient dispatch."

Pending the erection of this building the public records were deposited in the court-house.

Messrs. Wilson & Dowe were the contractors for the erection of this building, but they abandoned their contract, and the building committee was authorized and instructed to complete the work, according to the original designs, in such a way as in their judgment would be conducive to the interests of the county. At the annual meeting in 1852 William H. Nelson, John H. Lambert, and Joshua J. Thompson were appointed a committee to attend to the completion and furnishing of the county offices. Early in 1853 the building was reported complete, and accepted. It is a brick structure, thirty-six by forty-eight feet in size, having the clerk's office in the south and the surrogate's in the north part. The records are kept in the rear of each of these offices, which is completely proof against fire from the outside, having thick double walls and an arched roof.

Almshouse.—The nucleus of the present almshouse farm was acquired in 1796. In that year Samuel Bassett and wife, for a consideration of five shillings, deeded to the trustees of the poor seventy-six acres of land in the township of Pilesgrove. In 1823 a lot of woodland was purchased for the poor-house at a cost of nine hundred dollars, and from time to time other land has been acquired by purchase and exchange, till now the almshouse farm includes about two hundred acres. In 1836–39 the county was involved in a litigation and controversy concerning the title to a portion of the poor-house farm. The matter was not finally settled till 1840.

In July, 1802, the board of freeholders ordered the trustees of the poor to expend a sum "not exceeding three hundred dollars for building a barn on the premises occupied for the use of the poor of the county." This was the first recorded appropriation for any building on these premises.

In 1804, John Wistar and Isaiah Shinn were appointed commissioners "to provide materials for the purpose of building a poor-house," and the sum of one thousand dollars was appropriated for that object. In 1805 this committee was directed "to build a poor-house on the most eligible plan," the dimensions not to exceed forty-five by fifty-five feet, and three stories in height, including the basement. At the annual meeting in 1806 they were directed to "go on with the building agreeably to the draft proposed, keeping in view strength and plainness in finishing the house." At the next annual meeting the committee was directed to hire laborers by the day, and complete the building.

Agreeably to the order previously made at the annual meeting in 1808, Gervas Hall, John Thompson, Thomas Thompson, Jeremiah Powell, Jeremiah Wood, Benjamin Tindal, and Joseph Borden were appointed a committee to view the poor-house when completed. At the meeting in August, the same year, this committee reported that they had examined the building, and that it was "in strict conformity with the instructions of the board to the commissioners,—plain, strong, and good in every point of view, and conveniently placed for its intended purpose." On settlement with the commissioners it was found that the total cost of the building was six thousand four hundred and five dollars and fifty and one-half cents.

At the annual meeting in 1822 the board ordered the erection, under the direction of the trustees of the poor-house, of a new buiding for the accommodation of the insane. In 1823 the erection of sheds at the poor-house by the trustees was authorized, and in 1824 of a wash- or cook-house.

On the 1st of January, 1845, the poor-house took fire in the roof by the cinders from the chimney, which had accidentally become ignited, and the building was destroyed. At a meeting of the board of freeholders, on the 18th of the same month, measures were taken for the erection of another poor-house, and John M. Maskell, William A. Dick, and Dr. William C. Mulford were appointed a committee to visit and examine other poor-houses, and advertise for and receive plans and estimates. A resolution was adopted that "the dimensions of said poor-house be one hundred feet by forty-five feet, and three stories high, independent of the basement, the roof of said building to be of tin." Joshua J. Thompson, of Salem, James Robinson, of Mannington, Benjamin Holmes, of Elsinboro, Thomas Flanagan, of Upper Penn's Neck, Alpheus Bilderback, of Lower Penn's Neck, George Remster, of Upper Alloways Creek, George Githens, of Lower Alloways Creek, William Loper, of Pilesgrove, and John Madara, of Pittsgrove, were appointed a committee to determine upon a site, on the poor-house farm, for the new building, to remove the débris of the old building, and to make all necessary arrangements for the paupers. This committee selected the site of the "old house," employed laborers to raze the walls, clean the bricks, etc., and made temporary arrangements for the paupers. A committee, consisting of Smith Hewitt and Joshua Madara, was appointed to act in conjunction

with the trustees of the poor-house in making provision for the paupers during the erection of the new poor-house. They rented, for that purpose, of Dr. Griffith, a farm-house and wagon-house in Pilesgrove township.

The committee on plans, etc., reported at a meeting held on the 12th of March, 1845, and the following resolutions were adopted by the board:

"That the said poor-house to be erected be heated by flues.

"That the dimensions of said building be 110 by 50 feet.

"That the said building be three stories high, besides the basement, and the roof to be of tin.

"That the height of the basement story of said building be eight feet in the clear, the height of the first story be ten feet in the clear, the height of the second story be also ten feet in the clear, and the height of the third story be eight feet in the clear.

"That the building above the ground be built of bricks.

"That the outside door-sills and window-sills be built of stone.

"That the county furnish the materials for the building of said poor-house.

"That a building committee of five persons be elected,—Joshua Madara, Benjamin Acton, Jr., Dr. William C. Mulford, Smith Hewit, and George Remster.

"That the plan submitted by William Jeffers for the building of said poor-house be adopted, subject, however, to whatever alterations the building committee think proper.

"That the building committee commence operations in building said house, that they furnish the materials, contract for the building, etc., and complete it with all necessary expedition."

The building committee was subsequently reduced to three, as follows: Benjamin Acton, Jr., Dr. William C. Mulford, and Joshua Madara.

At the annual meeting of the board of freeholders in May, 1846, this committee reported that they had substantially completed the building, at a cost of $11,100.59. Thomas J. Casper, Benjamin Acton, Jr., and John H. Lambert were appointed to fully complete it. On the 12th of August, 1846, this committee reported the building completed, except the plastering, and it was soon afterwards occupied. In 1847 a part of what was known as the Idlett property, adjacent to the poor-house, was purchased, and the sale of a portion of the timber on the farm was directed.

In 1870 a contract for the erection of a building on the almshouse grounds for the use of the insane was awarded to Dunn Wistar & Co. at $4794. The building was completed in 1871 at a cost of $5180.14.

CHAPTER LV.

EXTRACTS FROM COURT RECORDS.

THERE are, in the clerk's office at Salem, no records of the proceedings of the County Court prior to 1706.

The following is copied from the first minutes of its proceedings that are found:

"Province Nova Cesaria, County of Salem, ss., 1706.

"At the Court of Sessions, begun this Sevententh Day of Septemr, Annoqe Dom., 1706. The Cort opened. Present, Thomas Killingsworth, Obadiah Holmes, Judges; Joseph Seyors, Samuell Hedge, James Elixander, Walter Hustis, Samuell Ellixander, Justices; Wm. Griffin, Sheriff; Michel Hackett, undr Sheriff; Isaac Sharp, Deputy Clark.

"The Grand Jury being Then Called over, were as followth, viz.:

"Joseph Eastland, Foreman, A; John Paine, Isaac Person, attested; John Sheppard, Isaac Bonner, John Williams, Edward Mecume, Thomas Lambston, Noa Miller, John Swing, Samll Ffogg, James Barritt, Henery Fisher, John Lackery, Henery Cornelison.

"The Cort A Jurnes for Two Owers.

"The Coart metts acording to a jurnement; present, Thomas Killingsworth, Obediah Holmes, Presidents; Joseph Sears, Walter Hustis, James Elxander, Esqs.

"The Constables of the County of Salem being Cauled by their Naims, and they all appered only those whose names are under written, viz.:

"James Daniells, James Paget, Quila Barber. The Coart proseded to fine the said Constabills for their none aperance 13s. 4d. apece.

"The Coart a Jurnes till to morrow morning att Nine of ye clock in ye morning.

"The Coart met a Cording to a jurnment. Ye Cort Sets. . . .

"William Followell Came Into Cort and was Atested Conserning his Returne that he could get no Effects of Such wch. was Returned in the provinsiall Tax. Abraham Van Histe, 10s.; John Juell, 9s.; Henry Bulock, 6s.; Joseph Sinnors, 6s.; Salem pr Sinck.

"Joseph Hogbend and James Sherin Beeing bound In ye Sum of Sixty pounds, that Is, Joseph In ye Sum of Forty pounds, and James Sherron In The Sum of Twenty pounds, to her Maigesty, her heirs and Sucessors, that the Said Joseph Shall apeare at the Next Cort of Quarter Sessions held for the County of Salem, and to be of Good behavior till the Said Coart, and then to Answer to what thaer shall be alleged a Gainst him. . . .

"The Grand Jeury Caime in to Coart, and they all answered to their naimes.

"The Coart a Jurnes for half an Ower.

"The Coart Meetts Acording to A Jurnment.

"The Grand Jury was Could in Coart, and the Found Two Indictments a Gainst Wallter Hustis.

"That Prosses bee isued out a Gainst Mithias Stark & Sarah Jones & Elizabeth Burgrave.

"The Coart Ajurnes to ye ffourth Tusday in Decembr next.

"The Court of Pleass opened.

"Present, Thomas Killingsworth, Obadiah Holmes, Presidents; James Elixander, Joseph Seaires, Samuell Hedges, Esqs.; Wm. Griffin, Sheriff; Isaac Sharp, D. Clark.

"The said Coart Adjournes to Eaight a clock to morrow morning.

"The Coart meets a Cording to A Jurnment."

The record of this court is made up of entries of which the following are specimens: "Thomas Killingsworth, verses John Stevens; Continued.

"George Ouldfield, vers Peeter Blackfield; Discontinued.

"John Richmand verses Edward Chamnes; Anon Sute.

"Elezar Darby, verses Isaac Sharp, Judgment for a Hundred Pounds wth two pence Damidge, and cost of Sute; of wch ye Plantif Remits Sixty-Nine pounds fower shills & 9 ds.

"The Cort a Jurnes till the fowerth Teusday In Decembr next."

April 13, 1708, "The Grand Jury presents the Nesessite of the Court House Rooffe to be New Coverd, and to have ye Dormon Windowes taken Out. Signed by the foreman, Joseph Ware.

"The Grand Jury finds Joseph Butler Guilty of Pette Larseny; Signed by ye foreman, Joseph Waer.

"The Court Orders The Sheriff To take Joseph Butler Into Custody."

April 14, 1708, "The Grand Jury Caime Into Court, and all Answerd to Thaer Naimes.

"The Grand Jury Orders Richard Woodnot & Richard Dakins to procure Shingills and Nailes for the Coverin the Court House, and Goe forward with the Said Woorck as fare as ye Money that Is In Woodnots hand will pay.

"The Grand Jury Under Stands That Thaer Is sum money In John Hancock's Hand, and Desier itt ma be Paid to Richard Woodnot.

"Jeremiah Nickson and Thomas Killingsworth, by Thaer Application To This Court, Obtained Orders That The House of Jeremiah Nicksons, In Penn's Neck, In the County of Salem, Should be ye Place of Thomas Killinsworths Ordinary Preachin or Relidgus Worship.

"The Court Allows Samuell Hedge, Jun., to be Guardian of Abraham Hodges, Laite son of Barnard Hodges Dissesed, and That Abraham Hodges be Bound to Saml Hedge, Jun., till he shall arrive to Twenty-One years of age, & That ye said Hedge Shall Teach, or Cause to be taught, ye Said Hodges ye Trade of a Cooper, and Alsoe to Read and Right English, and pay him Twenty pounds att the Expiration of ye Term."

Oct. 13, 1708. "The grand jury find a Bill of Inditment against Robert

Rumsey, & itt was Red in Court, itt bein for Robert Rumses Clippin of Spanish money. Itt was found a true Bill. Signed by ye foreman, Jonathan Walling."

At a special session in December, 1808, "The Sheriff Desired he ma have his protest Enterd against The Prison, for itt not bein suffisiant, wch was allowed of by order of Court."

"Nicholas Johnson Caime In To Court and Confest That he was One of Those That Assisted In Buildin of a pound upon the Societyes Land with Joseph James, James Hutson, William Hutson, Wm. Pope, and John Miller, To Ketch Thaer One Jades, and he also Confest That he had Taken up one Mare, wch he knew not whose itt ware," etc. He was fined by the court fifty shillings

In September, 1709, "The Court Orders That no Ordinary Keeper in This County Shall be allowed To Trust Any Transhent Person, or Laborer, or Singill Person, above Tenn Shillings, upon Pennalty of Lusing Thaer Debts So Trusting, after this Daite."

At the same court the following action was taken by the grand jury. It is here copied to show the manner of levying and collecting taxes then, as well as some of the functions that it was the province of the grand jury to discharge:

"The Grand Jury Brought In a Bill for To Raise Seventy five Pounds for a County Tax, viz^{t}:

"The Grand Jury for The County of Salem, att a Court Held The 27th & 28th Days of December, In The Year of Our Lord 1709, Present That an Assesment be Laid on Said County for The Repairing of The Court house and Prison, & finding of Constable's Staves, and Paying for Woolves heads, & Panthers, Hawcks, Woodpeckers, Blackbirds, and Crowes, According to the Late Act for ye above Said use and no Other, to The Vallue of Seventy five Pounds Currant Money, to be paid in Money, Wheitt, Butter, Cheass, at Money price, and to be Assessed In Manner and forme as followeth: All Survayed Lands To be Vallued at Seven pounds per Hundred, and Sessed at pound Value, and every Towen Lot of Sixteen Acres To be Vallued at Seven Pounds per Lott, and every Lott under Sixteen Acres To be Vallued proporshinable, and all Neat Cattell and horses att Two pounds pr head, at Three Years Old and Upwards, all Sheep at one Year Old and Upwards, at fower shillings per hed; Negro and Melatto Slaves, from 15 to 50 years of age, To be Vallued at Fifteen Pounds pr head; & all Boetts That is Eaighteen foott by The Keells & upwards To be Vallued at Six pounds, or not Exceeding Ten Pounds, according To The Judgement of The Sessors; All Labring men That Have Estates Doth not amount to Two Shillings shall pay Two Shillings, All Watter Mills, Grist Mills, and Saw Mills at Fifteen pounds pr Mill, and not Exceeding Thirty Pounds, According to The Judgment of The Sessors. All the perticulars above Mentioned are to be Assessed at pound Vallue, and all The Sessors & Collectors That Waer nominated at The last Corte are to Remaine In Thare offisses, and That the taxes on The Lands belonging to those That Reside or Inhabit Out of This county or province remain as a Debt on Thare respective Lands, and That the Owner or Owners There of Shall not be Discharged In This Court for Such Land or Lands till Such times thay have Paid Their Taxes or assessments That Are or may be Laid by The Court and Grand Jury of This County. And That all The rate bee Entered in The Boock That Belongs to The County for The use afore said, and That all Collectors make returne of all such Lands or Other Defissianse that They Have Not recovered The Taxes There of into The Hands Allixander Grant, Who Is Impowered to enter Them in The Said Boock. The Grand Jury Present Bartholomew Wyatt & Richard Johnson To be Over Sears of The Said Woorck of The prison and Court House, and further That The Assessors and Collectors Neglecting to Offissiate In Their Offisses shall be fined according To the Act made for Killing of woolves, and allways Provided That The Collectors Shall be Accountable To the Court and Grand Jury, when there unto required, Under The Pennalte of Twenty Pounds Each So Nominated. Further, If any shall give In an imperfect or short account, that Then he shall be Assessed at The Discression of The Sessors, and That The Assessors Meett att The Town of Salem The fourth Teusday in January next, and Then and Thare To Leve and Asses, Justly and Equally, according To the afore s^{d} Order; And That all Persons so assessed shall be Obliged To bring Their tax to each rispective. Collector In each respective District, to be paid at or before The Last Day of March In Sewing, and The Clark of The peace to Draw out as Many Copies of This Order of court and Grand Jury as Shall be Convenient, and for his So Doing he shall Have Tenn Shillings, and The Sessors to Deliver in, With In Two Weicks after The Sesment, Their Duplicates to Their Respective Collectors, and That The Collectors Give Notice to The Inhabitants of Their Respective Destricts, with In Two Weicks after Thay Receive Their Duplicates to bring In Their Tax.

"Signed by y^{e} Foreman, BENJAMIN KNAPTON."

The proceedings, the verdicts, and the sentences recorded in these old minutes will sometimes provoke smiles, and often arouse sad reflections. In 1710, Ruth Carter was sentenced—for what crime does not appear—to

"Pay ye fine of five Pounds & her fees, or That She be Whypt Thirty Strypes upon her bare back & pay her fees & Then be Cleared."

June 27, 1711, "Wee, the Grand Jury representing ye Bodde of ye County of Salem, having taken Into Our Serius Consideration ye Severall Quarrells & Various Actions of Isaack Sharp, Tending to ye Sturring up of Strife & variances, Where by Love & frind Ship hath been Sought to be Destroyed by him, Wee There fore Present ye Said Isaack Sharp To be a Common Barroter. Signed by The Foreman in behalf of ye whole.

"JOSEPH SEELYE."

This presentment was afterward ordered "To be Squashd."

"The Grand Jury for the County of Salem presents the Prisson for That it Is Deficiant for the Secureing of Prissoners, and also presents ye Court house That itt may be repayred, & presents ye Want of a payer of Stocks in ye Towne of Salem."

In September, 1813, the grand jury

"doe Present y^{t} Elizth Windsor of Salem, in ye County of Salem, single woman, ye thirteenth Day of August, in ye Twelfth yeare of ye Raigne of our Lady Anne of Great Brittain, &c., Queen, yt now is att Salem in ye county aforesd, with force & armes upon ye Body of Elizth Rumsey, wife of Isaac Rumsey, of Salem, aforesd yeoman in ye Peace of God & our Sd Lady ye Queen, then & their being, an assault did make and her with a Paddle over ye Head did strike, & also over ye Neck & her Coller bone did Brake, to ye Great damage of ye Sd Elizth Rumsey, and against ye Peace, &c."

"One Mary Hawk of Cohanzey, Spinster, was publickly whippt, in the Town of Salem, on the 17th of November, 1716, by order of the Justices."

Murder of James Sherron.—"At a Special Court held att Salem in the County of Salem the 16th Day of Aprill, 1717, for trying of Negro Slaves for the Murther of James Sherron, Esq., Present, Isaac Sharp, John Mason, Alexander Grant, Justices; Joseph Gregory, Daniel Rumsey, John Brick, Andrew Hopman, and John Lloyd ffreeholders.

"The ffreeholders sworn to try the prisoners, in conjunction with the Justices, according to Evidence &c.

"The Justices and Freeholders order a Mr. William Griffin to prosecute the prisoners in behalf of our Sovereign Lord the King, &c.

"Hager, the Negro Woman, Brought to the Barr, and her Accusation being read, pleaded not Guilty, yett acknowledged she knew of the Intended Murther, and was present when her Master was murthered, &c.

"John Hunt sworn; The sd Hunt Declared the said murthered person had been a living person, Only for the sd Hager who mett the said Hunt the Evening the Murther was done, between the said Hager's master's plantation and the House of John Gentry, and that sd Hager urged the said Hunt to go and kill her Master, and that the Negar Boy, named Benn, was with the said Hager when they mett, and so went near the House of the Murthered person, and that the sd Hunt Sent the Negar Boy for the Hatchett wherewith he Committed the Murther, &c.

"John Hewett sworn; The said Hewett declared that, one night, being upon the watch of the said Negars and others, heard some Discourse offered between the said Hager and ye said Hunt, and the said Hunt said unto the said Hager, 'don't you remember the poyson that you proposed to put in your Master's Broth or Milk?' &c.

"The Negar Boy, Benn, brought to the Barr and his Accusation Being read, pleaded, not Guilty, &c.

"The prisoner att the Barr Confest that he Brought ye Hatchett to Hunt, the person that Committed the Murther, at the request of the said Hunt, just before the Murther was Committed, and that he heard his Master Crying when murthering, and that he knew, when he Brought the Hatchett, ye sd Hunt Intended to kill his Master, &c.

"The Negar Man Slave, named Seizer, Brought to the Barr, and after his Accusation was read ye prisoner pleaded not Guilty.

"John Hunt sworn, saith that, that the prisoner att the Barr knew nothing of the Intended or Designed Murther nor had no hand in it, &c.

"The said Justices, in Conjunction with the freeholders, found the sd Hager Guilty, and was Condemnd to be Burnt, &c.

"The said Justices, in Conjunction with the freeholders, found the said Negar Boy Guilty, and was Condemnd to be Hanged by the Neck till dead, and then Hung up in Gibbetts, &c.

"The Justices, in Conjunction with the freeholders, found the said Negar Man, Seizer, not Guilty, and was Dischargei, &c."

The sentences passed on Hagar and Ben were carried into effect at what is now Claysville, just beyond the city limits.

At a Court of Oyer and Terminer held May 21st, and by adjournment May 27, 1817, John Hunt and Mary Williams were presented by the grand jury for the murder of James Sherron.

"John Hunt, being Brought to the Barr, and being arergu[d] pleaded Guilty."

"Mary Williams, being Brought to the Barr and arergu[d], pleaded not Guilty, and puts her Self upon the Country."

"The petty Jury Came into Court & Brought in Mary Williams not Guilty.

"The Court ordered the Jury out again."

"The petty Jury Came into Court, and Brought Mary Williams In Guilty of Knowing of the intended Murther of James Sherron before it was Committed, and concealing of the same."

"John Hunt being Brought to the Barr, his Indictment being read, he could show no Cause why the Sentance of Death should not be past upon him; he had Sentance gave by ye Judge."

"Mary Williams Brought to the Barr and received Sentance; for the Knowing and Concealing the Intended Death of Mr. Sherron the Court finds her the Sum of One Hundred pounds to his Majesty, and to remain in Custody till paid."

At the Court of Sessions in December, 1717, it was

"Ordered by the Court that the Garrett or upper part of the County Goal be for the use of a House of Correction for the use of the said County, and a whipping-post be erected therein."

The fee for whipping was afterward fixed by the court at five shillings for whipping at the public whipping-post, and two shillings and sixpence in the House of Correction.

Here is a copy of an indictment found in 1718:

"At a Court of quarter Sessions of the peace, held for the County of Salem, at Salem, on the twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Days of December, in the fifth year of his Majesty's Reign, &c., The jurriors for our Sovereign Lord the King, and the Body of the county of Salem, upon their Oaths and Solom Affirmations, do present, that William Stalkey, of the Presinct of penn's Neck, Victulor, on or about ye Nineteenth day of December, in the fifth year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord, George, by ye Grace of God, of Great Brittian, France, and Ireland King &c., a Certain Common Tippling-House did keep, and on the said Day, and att Divers other times, did Suffer Divers Evil persons of Evil Conversation to Tipple on the Lord's Day, Commonly called the Sabbath-Day, to be Drunk and other Evil manners is Guilty of, Contrary to the Peace of our said Lord ye King, his Crown and Dignity, and against the form of good manners and the laws in such case made and provided.

"Billa Vera.

"William Vickart.
"Thomas Vickart.
"Jacob Hendrickson."

In 1718 the court prescribed the following prices at houses of entertainment:

"Wine att Nine pence per pint; Bear and Ale at four pence per quart; Sydr, till ye first of August, att four pence pr quart; New Sydr, made after the first day of July, at 3[d] pr quart; Sydr, Royal, att Nine pence Quart; Metheglin at Nine pence pr Quart; Rume att 4[d] pr gill.

"Dyatt for Man, Each Meal, 9 pence; Lodging for Each, 2[d] pr night.

"Horses, att English Hay or drayed Medow Hay, in Stable 24 hours, Six pence; for undrayed Marsh Hay, 24 hours, three pence; Oats, One shilling by ye peck, and so in proportion; Horse pasture, 24 hours, four pence."

Ten years later the prices were:

"For each nib of punch made with double refined sugar and one gill and a half of rum, ninepence; with single refined sugar, eightpence; with Muscovado sugar, sevenpence; for each quart of tiff, made with half a pint of rum, in the same, ninepence."

In February, 1733–34, it was ordered by the court that

"Mary Kelly, for abusing the judge, Mr. Acton, in her misbehavior to him in the execution of his office, do receive ten lashes on her bare back for her contempt, at the public whipping-post."

The last instance of the infliction of corporal punishment here occurred in the summer of 1840. The whipping-post then stood in the rear of the clerk and surrogate's office, where it remained, a memento of the barbarism of a bygone age, till the present offices were erected.

CHAPTER LVI.

EARLY ROADS, MEADOW IMPROVEMENTS, AND NAVIGATION.

The first thoroughfare in the county of Salem was the King's Highway. In November, 1681, it was enacted

"that there shall be a highway surveyed and set forth between Burlington and Salem, the same to be begun at or before the first day of the second month next; and that twenty men in the whole shall be appointed for the said work, ten thereof from Burlington and ten from Salem."

This was six years subsequent to the establishment of Fenwick's colony. It must be remembered that settlements were first made on the streams which were navigable to some distance in the interior, and that these were the avenues of communication and transportation during many years. As settlements multiplied and increased, land communications were established between them by what were then considered the most convenient routes, or by routes which wound through regions where the settlements happened to extend. Many of these, as time wore on and circumstances changed, were found not to be the most feasible, and were abandoned for others better adapted to the changed circumstances.

The next important road, after the King's Highway, was the Salem and Morris River road, that ran *via* Quinton's Bridge from Salem to Greenwich, and thence to Morris River. This was laid out by commissioners appointed by the court in 1707. In 1709, Bartholomew Wyatt, Benjamin Acton (surveyor), and John Mason were appointed by the court, and laid the Salem and Cohansey road by way of Hancock's new bridge, and thence by way of John Mason's (now Maskell's) mill to Greenwich.

In 1711 a commission, of which Benjamin Acton was one, was appointed to lay out a road from Salem to Fort Point, near Redroe Morris' house. This road is still in existence as originally laid. The old Penn's Neck road ran from the foot of Market Street, in Salem, and passed along the route of the old Camden stage-road about a mile, then passed west a mile and a half, till it struck Salem Creek, which it crossed, over the old Trap causeway and bridge, into Penn's Neck, and traversed that township lengthwise. The bridge was removed, and so much of this road as lay in Mannington township was vacated in 1811, at which time the street in Salem, then called New Street (now Griffith), was laid out, and the bridge at the foot of that street crossing Salem Creek was built.

Meadow Improvements.[1]—In the latter part of the seventeenth, indeed to the middle of the eighteenth, century what is now Salem County was largely made up of tide-flooded meadow and fresh-water swamp.

We would not advance the notion that the pioneer settlers of Salem County found no upland or elevated ground. On the contrary, they did find high lands, covered with oak and other valuable timber, and from which the original settlers, and the several generations following, have proved their discernment by realizing from the timber growth and the cultivation of the soil good returns in acquired wealth and healthy, happy homes. The county, as at present constituted, in its highest points has an elevation of one hundred and sixty feet above sea-level. Consequently it is comparatively undulating and hilly.

But it is of the meadow and low lands we, in this portion of our work, would more particularly make some note.

Commencing at the north point of the county, we find the mouth of Oldman's Creek, that stream meandering its whole length through low or meadow lands, forming the line between the counties of Salem and Gloucester. On both sides of this stream, ten miles in length, are these meadow lands. Coming south, we find along and bordering on Delaware River meadow lands, only occasionally interrupted by narrow projections of upland to the river-bank. Thus coming to the south corner of the county, we find Stow Creek, the dividing line between Salem and Cumberland Counties. Between these north and south points, into the Delaware River open Baulger Creek, Salem River, Alloways Creek, Mad Horse Creek, and Hope Creek, with other small streams, all having their course and source into and through large bodies of tide meadow land. And these are the low lands alluded to previously as found by the pioneer settlers of this county in the state as formed by nature, the home of the otter, muskrat, mink, etc., as also feeding-ground and cover for wild fowl,—swan, geese, duck, etc. To use animal and fowl for sustenance and comfort came to the first settlers as a matter of necessity, and to utilize these low lands seems to have come to them as naturally as the clothing of their persons with the furs, or the satisfying of the appetite with the meat of the living animal and fowl. Tradition has it that an attempt was made in the latter part of the sixteenth century to improve and utilize a portion of these meadow lands bordering on Salem River. Dikes and banks were made, inclosing a small body of the low land, and the same was cultivated to rice. As there was no eavesdropper or modern newspaper correspondent of this advanced age peeping around, success or failure cannot be reported. Certain it is, however, the pioneer settlers of this county did really at a period of their occupancy here turn some of these low lands to profitable use. And with pride it may be stated their successors, to the present generation, have utilized, improved, cultivated, and made profitable much of the low land of Salem County, while the present value of these lands may be quadrupled by the present and coming generation. The Hollander and the Swede, two hundred years ago, had but a crude and partial idea of drainage and land improvement, and we of the present age have small practical experience in scientific grading and draining. But it must and will come to the greater benefit of this whole county.

The Colonial Legislature of New Jersey, the middle of the seventeenth century, seemed to realize to some extent the topographical and geological character of the province. And this, no doubt, was the case from the fact that members of the Provincial Assembly were pioneers from lands in Europe having similar formation and character as those of "New Cæsaria," for among the earlier colonial statutes were those providing for cutting water-courses, erecting banks and dikes. Indeed, a more advanced idea of improvement by drainage was brought to the attention of the Colonial Legislature in the year 1770. In that year a petition was presented to the Assembly asking a law for power to allow certain and any persons interested to cut a canal from Salem Creek to the river Delaware, and from the data attainable it was at about the same place where the present canal in Lower Penn's Neck is now a fixed fact and in daily use. One hundred and thirteen years ago the occupiers of these lands, citizens of this county, conceived the idea of a work that should make valuable thousands of acres of land then comparatively worthless. Yet a hundred years passed before the work was done. There are seventy thousand acres of land in this county yet undrained and uncultivated. These invite more energy, more application of scientific knowledge and united effort. It is for the present and coming generation to say whether less shall be done in the next hundred years than in the last.

The Legislature of New Jersey in 1778 passed a law authorizing the owners of meadow and swamp land to form themselves into bodies corporate, and to bank and drain the same. Under this law there have

[1] By Samuel Prior.

been organized in this county seventy-one bank meadow companies. Whether these are all as originally formed, or whether some of them have been dissolved or merged one in another cannot be ascertained. The county records show as follows:

Salem City, five bank meadow companies incorporated and organized.
Elsinboro township, eight bank meadow companies incorporated and organized.
Lower Alloways Creek, fourteen bank meadow companies incorporated and organized.
Upper Alloways Creek, one bank meadow company incorporated and organized.
Mannington township, eighteen bank meadow companies incorporated and organized.
Lower Penn's Neck, seventeen bank meadow companies incorporated and organized.
Upper Penn's Neck, eight bank meadow companies incorporated and organized.

The first upon record of incorporated and organized bank meadow companies is "Stony Island Meadow Company," formed in the year 1794. This is in Lower Penn's Neck township, adjacent to Salem Creek, bordering thereon, where the first bridge crossed said creek from Penn's Neck to Salem. This was a toll-bridge, and probably the first bridge built in the lower section of the State. The road leading from this bridge to Salem was over what was known as the "Old Trap Causeway." The creek at this point and the "Stony Island Meadows" have to within a few years been noted as being the home of a family of otters. Three years since a very large one was killed there.

The first "meadow company" organized in Mannington was known as the "Tide Mill Meadow Company," at the head of Fenwick Branch of Salem Creek, 1796; the first in Salem, "Keasby Meadow Company," 1796. Perhaps all the others have organized, under the law of 1788, since the commencement of the present century.

Thus, then, as it now is, several thousand acres of these low lands are reclaimed from the flood of tides, and have brought grass, grain, and wealth to past and present owners. To these will continually be added others yet unimproved. Indeed, the salt marsh of the county—which embraces several thousand acres of land at the head of Delaware Bay—will, ere another fifty years have passed, be reclaimed from its wild state and be made to produce in abundance cereals now so bountifully gathered from improved meadows and uplands.

Of the other class of low lands, swamps and basins, nature seems to be inviting man to assist her in making these useful and profitable. Some of these have heretofore been the source and supply of mill-power. Evaporation, cultivation, and the cutting off of upland springs, the past and present generation, has so much reduced the accumulation of water in mill-ponds as to render necessary the substitution of steam for water-power. And the same causes have so much reduced the natural flow of water at the head or source of small streams that where, but a decade or so ago, vessels were built, and trade carried upon floating bottoms, and commercial transactions upon wings of the wind, now the plow, the reaper and binder present the holder of the swamp lands with heavy crops of grain.

In Salem County there is still much of the swamp and undrained lands. This need not be. The improving, intelligent tiller of the soil will not long allow it to so remain.

When the son of the farmer of Salem County shall see in the improved and unimproved land of the county and State, and the moral, social, and family relations as they have been and are at present those attractions that are neither ephemeral nor vain, but solid, lasting, and pure, he will increase his individual happiness, add to the good of the community, exalt the statue of his county, and think no more of the silver of Nevada, gold of California, cattle ranch or sheep-fold of the West, nor fear the cyclone and tornado that destroys alike man and dwelling, but settle down upon the land of his fathers, drain the last swamp and bog, enjoy his abundance, live to good old age, and not die by the bowie-knife or revolver.

Navigation in Salem County.—The navigable streams in and bordering on Salem County are Oldman's Creek, Salem River, Alloways Creek, and Stow Creek. On all these commerce is to some extent carried on, and prior to the railroad era these streams were important avenues of travel and transportation.

On Oldman's Creek trade is carried on as far as Auburn (formerly Sculltown), about eighteen miles from its mouth. To Pedrickstown, five miles from the Delaware, vessels of no more than five feet draught can pass at any time. Beyond that point sloops of light draught, and shallops, pass by taking advantage of the tide.

Alloways Creek is navigable to Allowaystown, more than twenty miles from its mouth in the Delaware. Twelve miles of this distance, or to Quinton's Bridge, sloops of not heavy draught, and barges, can pass over at low tide.

Stow Creek is navigable to a landing about two miles below Canton. Formerly vessels passed to Canton village, but the channel has become obstructed by sediment, so that they cannot pass with the facility of former times. The navigation of the stream is mostly accomplished by "carrying the tide."

The commerce on these creeks consists mainly in such articles as are consumed by the people residing in the region through which they pass, and the grain and other products of those regions. Of course the carrying trade from these regions has changed with the changing circumstances that time has brought. With the disappearance of the forests that once covered the surface the trade in cordwood and timber has given place to the shipping of the produce which grows on the fields where these forests stood. Formerly, before the excellent white-oak timber that abounded here was exhausted, ship-building was an

important industry on these creeks, and vessels to the amount of thousands of tons were annually launched in this county. Vessels of all sizes, up to more than five hundred tons, have been built and launched here. Where formerly large amounts of grain were produced the attention of farmers in the western townships has been more and more directed to the raising of vegetables and fruit, as the market for these has become more active, and this change has necessitated a corresponding change in the facilities for carrying away produce, and also for bringing manures. At Quinton is a manufactory of glass, and much of the ware produced is carried away through Alloways Creek. Barges ascend the affluents of these creeks for short distances at high tide.

On Salem River a more considerable commerce than on all the other streams has always been carried on. At all times of the tide this river was navigable for a distance of twenty miles, and by carrying the tide vessels ascended as far as Sharpstown. Prior to 1825–30 the commerce on this river was carried on wholly by means of sailing-vessels, and regular passenger packets plied between Salem and Philadelphia as late as 1828. Of course trade was carried on with New York and with ports south on the Atlantic coast. Salem was, in 1682, made a port of entry, and so continued during three-quarters of a century.

The first steamboat that entered Salem River was the "Congress," in 1819. In 1824 the steamboat "Lafayette" made a few regular trips, and was then discontinued; and following her the "Albemarle," in 1825, made two trips. She was burned at her wharf at the foot of Arch Street, Philadelphia, and no regular steamboat line was established till 1827, when the steamer "Essex" was put on the route. At that time from seven to nine hours were required for a trip between the two places. Since then improvements in steamboat navigation have shortened the time of passage to from three to four hours. From that time to the present quite a number of steamboats have run regularly on this route, though some were only for short periods. At the present writing the steamers "Reybold," "Clyde," and "Perry" make regular trips. In addition to this passenger and freight line a line of barges, towed by tugs, is engaged in carrying heavy freight, and there is a considerable amount of tonnage carried in sailing-vessels. On this stream, more than on the others in the county, the character of the commerce has changed. Formerly, as on the other streams, the produce of the region and articles of consumption by the people constituted the most of the freight, but with the establishment of the manufactories at Salem the bringing hither of raw materials and carrying away manufactured articles has come to form a large portion of the business.

Prior to the establishment of railroad communication with Salem County nearly all the travel between the vicinity of Salem and "the outside world" was by means of steamboats, in their season. This travel has amounted, in latter years, to from sixty to one hundred thousand passengers in a season. In about one-half the full number of years the boats have been able to run, without interruption, during the entire winter. The number traveling by this route in summer is about as great as in former times, the number of railroad passengers being about equal to the increase of travel. The amount of freight carried to and from the port of Salem has steadily increased with the increase of population and manufactures. Appropriations have been made by Congress for the improvement of navigation at the mouth of Salem River, and under these dredgings have been made to keep clear the channel.

Canals—Denn's Canal.—The first shortening of navigation on Salem River, by Denn's Canal, was commenced between 1820 and 1830, and completed between the latter year and 1840. The canal is one-half mile in length, and by it a shortening is effected of two miles.

Penn's Neck Canal.—In 1800 a charter was granted by the Legislature for the Penn's Neck Canal Company, and all the necessary powers were conferred, but a sufficient amount of stock was not taken, and nothing was, at that time, done. Several supplements to this charter were, at different times, passed, but no attempt at construction was made till some years afterward, when the work was entered on, but was soon abandoned. Finally an act was passed by the Legislature authorizing the taxation of meadow and low lands bordering on Salem River to defray the expense of constructing this canal, and under this act the canal was completed. A dam was thrown across the river below the point where the canal joins it, and all navigation above that point passes through this canal. It is nearly two miles in length, and has a capacity equal to the river above it. It passes from the Delaware to Salem River at a point twenty miles above the mouth of the latter, by the course of the stream. The distance saved by this canal on the route to Philadelphia from the point of its junction with Salem River is thirty-five miles.

CHAPTER LVII.

MARKETS AND FAIRS—BOUNDARY QUESTION, AND FISHING RIGHTS.

Markets.—A market was established by law in 1682, and was to be held every Tuesday, near the old wharf, then known as the "lower landing." Whatever was brought to town for sale was to be taken there, where the sale opened at 11 A.M., and any person who purchased goods before that hour was subject to a fine, half of which the informer was to receive, and the other half to be for the public use.

Fairs for the sale of all lawful goods were ap-

pointed by law at Salem, on the 1st and 2d of May and on the 20th and 21st of October in each year, and it was provided that all should be free from arrest during the two days of the fair and during the two days next preceding and following it. These immunities came to be abused, and on the 15th of April, 1698, at a town-meeting,—

"It being then taken into consideration that since fairs have been held in this town that foreigners do flock from other parts, not only of this county, but of the neighboring province, do sell liquor by retail during the time of such fairs, thereby encroaching upon the privilege of the inhabitants of this town, who only are authorized, and none else, to sell by retail as aforesaid:

"*Be it therefore enacted*, That no person or persons, from and after the date hereof, do presume to sell liquors by retail during the time of the fairs so held or to be holden, either at the place of the fairs or within the limits thereof, but the inhabitants of this town only. And whosoever persons presuming, contrary to this act, to sell liquors as aforesaid, shall, upon information, be found guilty of the said breach, shall forfeit all liquors found in his custody at the said place of fair, or anywhere within the limits of this town or creek, to be seized by virtue of a warrant from the burgess of this town, whereof one-half of the said goods is to be allowed to the informer and the other half to the burgess.

"Signed, with consent of the meeting, nemine contradicente.

"WILLIAM HALL,
"*Burgess.*"

Trade and Social Condition.—With the increase of population and of merchantable produce merchants established themselves at Salem and elsewhere, and a thriving trade was carried on. Usually a partner of each trading firm was located in New York, where most of the trade from here was then done, and to him consignments were made. The articles of export were various,—cedar posts, shingle-bolts, shingles, staves, wheat, corn, beef, tallow, pork, and peltries of all kinds. On their return trips the vessels brought such goods as the people here needed for the supply of their wants, which were not then as numerous or varied as those which wealth and modern fashion create. The people who left their homes in England, and came here to enjoy the freedom of conscience and quiet that were denied them there, were ready to adapt themselves to their surroundings, to be satisfied with the results of their industry, and not to pine for the luxuries of the land they had left. The ground which they cleared and cultivated, and the forests and streams in which they hunted and fished, furnished them with more than sufficient to satisfy the demands of appetite; the industry of their wives and daughters supplied them with clothing, and in the free exercise of their religious opinions there were none to molest or make them afraid. In their social relations there were none of the jealousies and rivalries that invade and embitter modern society. Each rejoiced in the prosperity of his neighbor, or sympathized with him in his adversity. Their visits to each other were without any of the conventional forms and ceremonies that modern fashion prescribes. They were anticipated with pleasure, and remembered without regret.

Rangers.—At that early period the animals that were reared by the inhabitants were mostly permitted to roam at large in the forests, and for their own protection the people procured the enactment of a law for the appointment of a chief ranger, who, as stated by Johnson,[1] "was also authorized to appoint deputies, if he thought proper, whose duties were to look through the woods and waste lands, and take up all horses and other cattle over two years of age not having a brand or ear-mark, for such were to be accounted strays, and forfeited to the Lord Proprietor of the province, unless the person claiming could establish his right of property therein before two justices of the peace. It was also the law that no person whatsoever should mark any of his beasts unless in the presence of some justice of the peace, constable, or chief ranger, under the penalty of twenty pounds. All these precautions were taken that the rightful owners in this kind of property might have it protected in safety, for in those early days vast numbers of horses and cattle were raised in the woods and marshes, and they were only brought into the inclosures for two or three months during the inclemency of winter. This ordinance of marking was designed to prevent dishonest people of the county, horse-coursers and drovers, from taking them away by stealth and converting them to their own use; and no horse dealer or drover could pass his drove of beasts out of the province without a certificate from the ranger, or his deputy, or some justice of the peace, under penalty of the forfeiture of the whole of them."

Boundary Question, and Fishing Rights.—Between the States of New Jersey and Delaware there exist conflicting claims of jurisdiction over a portion of the Delaware opposite the county of Salem. On the part of New Jersey the "*filum aquæ*," or centre thread of the river, is claimed as the boundary; while Delaware claims jurisdiction to low-water mark on the eastern shore, including, of course, the right to control and regulate the fisheries in the entire width of the river. It is not proposed to enter into a discussion of the legal questions which these adverse claims involve, but simply to give a brief recital of the original titles on which they are based.

On the 12th of March, 1664, King Charles granted to the Duke of York, by patent, "all lands from the west side of the Connecticut to the east side of Delaware Bay." June 24th of the same year the Duke of York conveyed to Berkeley and Carteret "that portion of the lands called New Jersey from the west of Long Island to the Delaware Bay."

On the 6th of August, 1680, the Duke of York, by a deed, confirmed to the trustees in whom the title was then vested the moiety of the same territory,

"and also the free use of all bays, rivers, and waters leading into or lying between the said premises, or any of them, in the said parts of America, for navigation, free trade, fishing, or otherwise."

On the 24th of August, 1682, the Duke of York deeded

"to William Penn his heirs and assigns, forever, all that the town of New Castle, otherwise called Delaware, and all that tract of land lying

[1] History of the Settlement of Salem County, p. 74.

within the compass or circle of twelve miles about the same, situate lying and being upon the river Delaware, and all the islands in said river Delaware, and the said river, and the soil thereof lying north of the southernmost part of said circle of twelve miles about said town, and all the rights, titles, interests, powers, and property, claim, or demand of the Duke in or to the same," etc.

On the 22d of March, 1682–83, about seven months later than the date of the above, Charles the Second conveyed, by patent, to the Duke of York the same premises that the duke had conveyed to William Penn, describing them as

"all that tract of land lying within the compasse of a circle of twelve miles aboute the said towne, situate lying and being upon the River Delaware, and the said river and the soyle thereof lying north of the southernmost parte of said circle of twelve miles about the said towne."

On these last two grants is based the claim of the State of Delaware, as the successor of William Penn, to the soil under the river Delaware, and the control of the fisheries in the entire width of the said river.

CHAPTER LVIII.

AGRICULTURE IN SALEM COUNTY.[1]

THE agriculture of Salem County had its beginning with the first settlements. However rude in method or limited in extent, the products of the soil were depended upon for subsistence, and formed the agriculture of the time. The parcels of land along the shore of the Delaware, first tilled by brave men from northern Europe, early in the seventeenth century, were farms, and their produce was the result of primitive efforts at land tillage in this part of the county. This began two hundred and fifty years ago, and has been continued for several generations, and the names of first settlers are still attached to portions of the same or other lands in the vicinity.

Farming operations in this part of the State have been conducted by the Swedes and Finns and their descendants, and by people from England, following Fenwick in his great work of founding a colony on the shore of this portion of New Jersey. Later, people from New England, New York, and neighboring counties of this State settled here, bought lands, converted them into farms, made homes for themselves and families, and bequeathed them to their children.

The character of the people who came here was marked by earnestness of purpose and habits of industry. And of such it might be said that wherever they settled a successful agriculture would attend their efforts.

The creeks of the county, in their course to the Delaware River and Bay, divide it into sections which have their characteristics of surface and soil. A consideration of these shows their capability to form a basis of successful agriculture.

[1] By William H. Reed.

The principal part of the land north and west of Salem Creek is of a light character, better adapted to the growth of corn and garden esculents than to wheat and grass. There is, however, a number of valuable farms where the grains are raised, and tracts of valuable meadow for grazing and dairy purposes. The part west of the creek, constituting one of the townships of the county, contains good grain farms, with a large extent of good meadow land. It contains lands of light soil, well adapted to the growth of vegetables, readily marketed in the neighboring cities.

Much of the river side of the county is highly improved. Northward, and along the Delaware to Oldman's Creek, the land is mainly of a light character. There are, however, fine meadows and farms, producing abundantly in grain, especially in corn. Truck and melons of every variety are raised, and to a great extent. These are distributed to the markets of Wilmington, Chester, Philadelphia, New York, and Boston. This branch of farming favors the cutting of the land into small farms, and many of these are now to be seen. The facility with which the land is tilled, nearness to the great river, and ease of access to prospective markets were leading inducements with the people who first settled here.

South of Alloways Creek, forming the southwestern part of the county, early settlements were made. Some of the first cultivated farms are in this section. Names of present landholders run back several generations. Nearness to navigation, tracts of land suited to farming, an exhaustless supply of fertilizing material for the uplands from the meadows, enabling owners to maintain or restore fertility, would, in the nature of things, attract attention and lead to farming enterprise. Hence this portion was soon taken possession of, and made the basis of remunerative farming operations. Near the mouth of Alloways Creek, on its south side, there has long been a place of shipment, a convenient port for the farming community and dealers in the agricultural products of the adjacent country, at Hancock's Bridge. A large acreage of meadow land has been seeded to herdgrass, the yearly returns from which in the seed alone materially add to the resources of the farmer. Owners of these lands are said to have had for a period in the past a monopoly of the trade in herdseed. The demand is continuous, though the price has varied. The average price is stated to be fifty cents per bushel. South of Alloways Creek have been large tracts of heavy timber, which have been converted into ship-stuff, building material, and cordwood. Of the last there is authority for saying that millions of tons have passed down this stream to market. The presence of white-oak timber indicates a heavy soil, and the cultivator of the land had heavy soils to till. So long as timber resources continued, little was done by way of land improvement. But the time came when these grew less, and the fields

had to be improved. By the use of lime and other fertilizers, they have been brought to a profitable condition. The reduced farm-lands of clay soils have been so managed that they produce good yields of wheat, grass, and corn.

A portion of this section of the county, to the southeast of Alloways, in the vicinity of Freasburg, contains lands of good natural quality, which are well improved and cultivated. This is a part of the slightly elevated tract which divides the water falling thereon, a part flowing to the Cohansey, and a part to Alloways Creek. It is a continuation of a comparatively elevated portion of country, extending across the county from Gloucester to Cumberland.

From this towards the bay, and on the line between Salem and Cumberland, there are marl-diggings along streams running into Stow Creek. The names of Minch, Hummell, House, and Ayers are connected with these beds as owners. This marl has been used to a considerable extent, and its effects have proved very beneficial. It has been said of the lands in the neighborhood (they had become so exhausted by continued cropping that wheat could not be raised, and the yield of corn was reduced from an average of fifty bushels to twenty bushels per acre), "The whole country about this marl out-crop has become a wheat-growing region instead of raising poor crops of rye." There is a skirting of light land next to Cumberland, and crops suited to such soils are cultivated. The capabilities of the soil appear from what is now raised, and what is raised on similar soils in other parts.

That section of the county lying between the creeks, Salem and Alloways, and along the branches of the former above tide-water, contains the principal part of the farm-lands of the county. It comprises the middle portion. It extends from river and bay-shore, between the mouths of the creeks. A line running midway between the creeks, first northeasterly and then easterly, to the ridge of land in Upper Pittsgrove township, which divides the waters running into Salem Creek from those running into Maurice River, would be about twenty miles. The country for several miles from the shore is level and savanna-like. It then becomes slightly rolling, and is a succession of hill and dale on to the centre of the county, and even to that part on which the streams take opposite directions, some flowing to the east and others to the west. About the middle of the county this section, following the line of the Pile purchase of ten thousand acres, the line between Pilesgrove and Upper Penn's Neck townships, spreads out in a northerly and westerly direction to Oldman's Creek, and southerly to the north branch of Alloways Creek. Forty per cent. of the acreage of the county, deducting tide-marsh lands outside, is contained within the limits of the midland section. The tide-marsh lands inside cover six thousand acres.

Of the natural quality of the great body of the lands of this section it may be said to be good. Every variety of soil found in this part of the State is to be found here. The clay-loam is considered to predominate. The level lands of lower Mannington have long been known for their productive capacity. Farther inland, the ridges, upon which grow the hickory and the walnut, are regarded as containing lands of the first quality of natural soil. The original capacity of these has been estimated at fifty bushels and upwards of corn to the acre. Continued farming, without adequate return of fertilizing matter, brought them, however, to a low state of productiveness. Of the lower portion of the middle section of the county it may be said that farmers there have been and are especially favored in the possession of tracts of meadow that annually yield a growth which, notwithstanding it may vary in quality, has from the beginning been a material support to the adjacent upland. The meadows themselves, to an extent, have been made to yield corn, wheat, and other produce. Large outlays of time and means have been expended in banking, ditching, and general caretaking of the meadows.

In bringing the farm-lands near the meadows to their present condition of productiveness the meadow growth has not been depended upon alone. Lime and other fertilizers have been extensively used. In the past, when the farms of the upper part of the county had become reduced by long tillage, the products of the upper portion—timber, in the form of frame-stuff, posts, rails, etc.—were exchanged for the hay of the low lands.

Cattle from the farms above were pastured, a part of the season, on the meadows below. Meadow land was purchased by farmers in the interior, to secure the supply needed, in hay and pasture, to enable them to carry the stock desired. Farms with meadows attached have been regarded as especially valuable. Of this part of the county, first settled by Fenwick and his followers, it is considered that but few places could have been selected on the coast of New Jersey where the success of a farming community could have been better assured.

The eastern end of the county has, to a great extent, been covered with timber even to a late date, and at present there is a growth of timber on a large proportion of it. In the past the timber has been worked to profit by business men of the neighborhood. There are tracts that have been occupied as farms for many years. These, like others more favored, were reduced by a long course of farming, but have been well improved of late years, and now form comfortable homes and farms yielding fair returns.

The new settlements to the east, in the adjoining counties, have made a market for the produce of this part of the county, and given an impetus to land improvement there. . . . Farming in the central and southeast-central parts of the county, embracing the two townships of Pilesgrove and Upper Pittsgrove,

has had its clearly-marked periods. There was a time when the natural fertility of the soil was depended upon, and but little was done to keep up its productiveness. Then followed insufficiency of crop returns, and the working of the timber was resorted to in order to supply the deficiency. There were no tide-marsh lands in either of these townships. Lands of good natural soil were used for a long time before they became undesirable possessions. They did, however, come to be of nominal value. At this time a number of owners parted with their farms, and went where good land could be obtained at low rates, or turned their attention to other pursuits.

This was a period of anxiety to those who remained. The future to the land-owners was not encouraging. It proved, however, that industry and energy, with earnestness of purpose, was to carry them through.

Marl.—It was during the third decade of the present century that it was discovered that marl was accessible within the limits of Salem County, and could be turned to public benefit as a fertilizer. The existence of marl in Pilesgrove township had been recognized, and limitedly used, but was first regularly dug and put upon the market by Jonathan Riley, at Woodstown, in his meadow on the east side of the creek, near by the town. This was in the year 1826.

Reports of the use and benefit derived from marl in one of the upper counties of the State are said to have led to its trial upon lands here. It came into general use in a few years. The results proving satisfactory, it was sought by farmers in Pittsgrove, distant from seven to nine miles. It was carted to and beyond the line between Salem and Cumberland Counties, a still greater distance, and with the best results, even from the lightest applications. Such was the demand that pits were opened on the meadow-lot of William J. Shaw, adjoining, and just above on the creek, the lot where the first digging was made.

In a few years from ten to twelve acres were dug over, and the "chances" lessening in value, on account of the depth of uncovering, new openings were made about a mile to the west, on a branch of the creek, on lands of John Dickinson, Henry Allen, and Mrs. Abigail Wallace. Considerable marl was dug on land of John Wallace, on the creek, opposite the Shinn meadow. The marl-lands along the branch of the creek were extensively worked for a period of ten or twelve years, yielding an incalculable amount of marl. A number of farms in the township contained marl-land, and yielded thousands of tons, but those whose owners are named were most used by the public.

Good results from the application of marl to the lands of Pilesgrove and Pittsgrove led to the digging of marl to a considerable extent in the township of Mannington, where pits of Atkinson, Prior, Pettit, Slape, and Bassett have been worked; and at the same time the lime and lime-earth from the lands of Allen, Ridgway, Elwell, Barber, and Benner were much and profitably used. Some marl was dug in the township of Upper Penn's Neck, principally at Sculltown, now Auburn.

It is estimated that at least twenty-five acres of marl-land have been dug in Pilesgrove township, and that over five hundred thousand tons, or eight million bushels of marl have been carted upon the lands of the two townships named, Pilesgrove and Pittsgrove, and that the greater part went into the latter township. A part of the lot first dug over was redug, some thirty years after, by the Dickinson Brothers, of Woodstown, and Mr. John Morris, of Philadelphia. A floating dredging-machine was used. A hundred thousand tons were dug from the earth, out of which marl to the depth of from twenty to twenty-five feet had been dug; this in a period of nine years, seven by the Dickinsons and two by Morris.

The effect of the application of marl upon lands reduced in productiveness exceeded anticipation. Where wheat could not be raised before marling, soon after, excellent crops grew. Corn was increased from fifteen and twenty to forty, fifty, and sixty bushels per acre. Rye, which had been the principal winter grain, became a secondary crop. Where grass had been thin, and, indeed, where the Indian grass had been prominent, clover and timothy grew in heavy burdens. Farms ranked with the best grain farms in the State. Fields suitable were set apart and prepared for permanent grazing. These were used for this purpose a number of years, some for upwards of thirty years, making cattle among the best in the market. The competition of the Western with the Eastern trade in cattle has of late years lessened the number fattened, and dairying has, to an extent, taken the place of fattening of cattle. The raising of the Irish or round potato, so called, engaged the attention of farmers in the marl region as well as in other parts of the county. Marl was considered an advantage in raising this crop, as the potato raised with marl was more uniformly of a smooth appearance than when raised with barn-yard manure alone. Large crops were raised. The price, which had been twelve, fifteen, and twenty cents per bushel, increased to forty, fifty, and some seasons, at gathering-time, to seventy-five cents and a dollar a bushel. The average price for a period of fifteen years, during the most prosperous time of potato-raising, was sixty-four cents per bushel. The yield, on good land, by the aid of both marl and manure, was from a hundred and fifty to three hundred bushels per acre. A case too important to be left to tradition should be recorded as a fact in the history of the agriculture of Salem County: it is that Samuel Lippincott, a thoroughly practical farmer, father of Samuel M. Lippincott, the present owner of the farm, early in the time of potato-raising, as a farm crop, succeeded in raising four hundred and twenty-five bushels of marketable potatoes on each of several

acres planted. It will not surprise the reader to learn that the field was close by a bed of superior marl. Not only in this but in other parts of the county, where the conditions of soil and fertilizers were adequate, the returns from the cultivation of the potato were profitable. The prosperous period of potato-raising was between 1840 and 1860. As a consequence, under an improved condition of lands from the use of marl, and from the prices that obtained, land increased in value and in price. It rose from eight and ten dollars per acre to eighty and upwards, the most valuable from seventy and eighty to one hundred and ten and a hundred and twenty and twenty-five dollars per acre. Occasional instances of one hundred and fifty and a hundred and seventy-five dollars an acre were obtained.

As to the value of marl as a fertilizer, it is regarded by those who have used it extensively as the most valuable of fertilizers. The variety of substances which compose it, ranging through a list of seven or eight, each of value, operating mechanically as well as nutritively, the bulk that is applied, all favor this opinion. In much of the marl that has been used in this section of the county there was both potash and lime. While the farmer was marling he was, at the same time, liming. It is the testimony of some who, after marling, proceeded to lime their lands, that they could not perceive any benefit from the liming. It is a property of marl that adds to its value that it can be applied directly to the plant,—to the corn in the hill, to the potato and other vegetables,—while lime can be applied only indirectly. The best marls are said to be those richest in phosphoric acid. It is a saying of those familiar with the use of marl upon worn-out lands that, once covered with marl, they never fail to show it, and that they never again become so reduced as before the marl was applied.

Considering the extensive use of marl, the great change produced by it over many square miles of farms, and the benefits that have resulted to all classes of the community, the period of land improvement by marl is an interesting and instructive one in the history of farming in Salem County.

Early Trade in Agricultural Products.—Soon after the arrival of the English colony under Fenwick a trade was opened with New York, Boston, and the West Indies. The articles of export were the skins of wild animals, peltry of every kind, of which the woods, swamps, and marshes afforded an abundance, besides cedar posts, shingles, and bolts, staves, wheat, corn, some beef, pork, and tallow. A partner of these trading firms was located in New York, to whom cargoes were consigned, and on the return trips their vessels brought out such goods as would be most salable to the country people. The market-price of wheat and corn during the early period is given, but not the exact date. The price for the former is put at three shillings nine pence per bushel, the latter at two shillings two pence per bushel. This, being probably prior to the adoption of the United States currency and the depreciation of State currency, would be ninety cents per bushel for wheat and fifty-two cents per bushel for corn. The average price of wheat and corn for the years from 1782 to 1791 is given, for wheat, one dollar and eleven cents; for corn, fifty-six cents.

It is recorded that Salem became a port of entry as early as 1682, about seven years after Fenwick's arrival, and that it was at that time a place of some foreign trade. Vessels were regularly entered and cleared. There were exacted from vessels under one hundred tons entrance and clearance fees, one shilling for each, and for all vessels of more than one hundred tons double that amount.

Further, fairs were established by law very soon after the settlement of the Fenwick colony. They were held on the 1st and 2d of May and 20th and 21st of October. At these all persons were at liberty to buy and sell all manner of lawful goods, wares, and merchandise,—an encouragment to the raising and making articles for sale, and an invitation to purchasers.

The Legislature of the State, at an early period, authorized the issue of one hundred thousand pounds of paper money, to be loaned on mortgage on landed security. This was an act to foster the agricultural industry of the State. The amount borrowed by citizens of Salem County was sixteen thousand dollars. The loan-office account for this county was closed by Col. Robert G. Johnson, March 1, 1797.

The farming interests of the county were affected by events connected with the war for independence, and by those preceding it, involving the then present and future condition of the people. The magnitude of the interest at stake necessarily drew attention from individual pursuits, hence farms became neglected, and when affairs assumed a settled condition, much was to be done to restore the lands to their previous condition. It would be unpardonable, in this connection, to fail to record the part taken by the farmers of Salem County on the question at issue by contributing to the relief of the Bostonians during the closing of their port by Gen. Gage. At a meeting held in the court-house in Salem, the people of the county, sympathizing with the citizens of Boston, "unanimously resolved to give a portion of their substance to assist in alleviating their distressed and oppressed fellow-citizens of Boston." Grant Gibbon, Esq., of Salem, was appointed to solicit relief. He collected £157 3*s*. 2*d*., or seven hundred and sixty dollars and sixty-four cents. This was forwarded to the committee for the suffering poor of Boston by Thomas Sinnickson, Esq., of Salem. (*Vide* history, by Col. R. G. Johnson.)

At the close of the war the spirit of the people soon showed itself in land improvement. Old fields were cleared up, new lands were added to the farms, whereby the number of acres was increased, and,

doubtless of more importance, the timber removed furnished increased means wherewith to carry on improvements. The meadows were embanked to shut out the tide-waters. New buildings were erected, and others repaired.

Merchants secured trade with foreign countries, and so opened the way to agricultural prosperity by opening new markets for farm produce. A generation later, the second war with Great Britain had a decided influence upon the farming interests. The war, though not lengthy, was sufficiently so to induce citizens to buy land at high prices, on account of the high prices of produce. But this did not continue long; it fell, and land went down at the same time, causing much trouble to all concerned. Even first purchasers, as speculators, in buying land after the war, not anticipating so great a fall, lost by still greater decline. Farm produce became much reduced in price, and the labors of land tillers were moderately rewarded for a number of years. This state of things continued until the government adopted the policy of protection to American industries,—the American System, so called,—which took place in 1824. It was remarked by an honored statesman, in the year 1832, that the seven years just previous to 1824 exhibited a scene of the most wide-spread dismay and desolation of any since the adoption of the Constitution, and that the seven years which immediately followed the passage of the tariff of 1824 were the most prosperous since that event. There are few agricultural communities that did not realize a state of things indicating the truth of this remark.

Since the utterance of this statement greater improvements in the agricultural interests of Salem County have taken place than ever before. The causes of the increased prosperity attendant are open to all. The demand for the varied products of the farm has been decidedly greater within the last half century than before. This implies a larger population, and an increase of purchasing means; it indicates men, employment, and compensation. In a word, demand was created for farm produce, and to supply this the cultivation of farms was put into extraordinary requisition. The productive area was enriched, and its quantity increased. The stimulus of full hope of compensation drew to this pursuit energy and capital. To this must be added the joint labor of science and experience in furnishing material compounds, in the form of fertilizers, to aid in increasing the productiveness of the soil. In this county especially the vast stores of marl used at this period of need was an efficient aid to improvement. Genius, with its thought-inspired handiwork, its useful machinery, lessened the laboriousness of many of the processes man had to perform in the great work of agriculture. It was but another instance of considerable results from small causes that the humble vegetable, the potato, should perform so important a part in farming prosperity.

The potato, though recognized as one of the most nutritive of vegetables, had been cultivated to a limited extent. From some cause there was an increased demand for it, and as an article of food it took a high place. On this account the small portions of land previously assigned to the raising of the potato increased to whole fields, on which a liberal expenditure of means was bestowed to secure good returns. These were realized on a broad scale. Meats were largely in demand, which stimulated the grazing and fattening of animals. The high price to which poultry attained made it of importance in the revenue of the farmer. Fruits and vegetables commanded good prices. All these, with a low rate of taxation and of interest, moderate cost of mechanical and farm labor, combined to make the business of farming, for a period prior to the war of the Rebellion, an unprecedentedly prosperous one.

During the Rebellion the returns from farming operations were large, but the demands that fell upon this department of industry were also heavy. Of the greater number engaged in this pursuit it may be said that, after satisfying the demands of trade, and the requisitions from county, State, and nation, they did not add materially to their possessions.

The post-Rebellion period, to the farming community has resembled that following other wars, only intensified by the greater magnitude of the war of the Rebellion. Municipal, State, and national debts have weighed upon the people, and especially upon the farmer. Wages, both mechanical and farm, have ruled higher since than before the war. Taxes have been about double, mainly to liquidate war debts.

A high rate of interest prevailed for years after the war closed, there being exacted by law one-sixth more for the use of a dollar than before the war. Mutations and depreciations in money values took place. With the extension of railroads, Western trade in grain and stock produce affected injuriously the interests of Eastern farmers. Salem County, being largely engaged in both grain and stock produce, has been correspondingly affected.

Mainly through the combined operation of these causes, the pursuit of farming is at present ranked among the less remunerative occupations.

Agricultural Statistics.—An examination of statistics given in census reports shows somewhat of the contribution of the county towards the resources of the State. According to report for 1880, Salem County, although the ninth county in area in the State, is the first in the production of wheat, the quantity raised being 269,670 bushels. The corn crop, by report for 1880, is put at 1,064,227 bushels, an increase of 315,446 bushels over that of 1860. As showing the changes that occur in agricultural operations and results, there has been, from 1860 to 1880, a decrease in the production of the round potato to the extent of seventy-two per cent., the destructiveness of the potato-bug being the main cause of difference.

The sweet-potato crop for 1860 is put at 100,865 bushels; that given for 1880 is 248,398 bushels, nearly two and a half times as many as in 1860. The dairy products for 1880 are put at 429,962 gallons of milk, 404,559 pounds of butter, 6396 pounds of cheese.

Improved Agricultural Implements.—The farmers of this division of the State, largely interested as they are and have been in hay and grain products, have availed themselves of the various improvements in farming implements in the order of their appearing. They have regularly advanced from the rude plow, that required the grubbing-hoe as an accompaniment, to that constructed on mechanical principles, suggested by experience; from the hand-rake to the single-row toothed horse-rake, to the double-row toothed revolver, to the sulky-rake; from the oriental mode of treading out the grain,—here the Indian corn as well as wheat,—to the toothed cylinder with a fixed crank, to that worked by a system of cog-wheels, to the vertical conical sheller, propelled by horse-power or by steam; and in the threshing of the wheat, from the primitive method to the single-horse endless chain, attached to a horizontal cylinder, to the two-horse endless chain, to the four- and six-horse mammoth lever, to that with steam-power attached, by which the time required to get out a crop of grain is reduced from weeks to days.

In the cutting of the wheat the sickle and cradle have yielded to the reaping-machine, operated by horse-power; to the reaper and binder, with an attachment for gathering together the sheaves,—a combination of operations effected by the power of three horses, under the guidance of one man. The value of farming implements in the county in 1860 was $341,493; in 1880, $427,464, an increase of $85,971.

Stock-Raising.—A spirit of emulation and a desire to test the possibilities of the art of feeding animals for the market has shown itself in the past, and a number of experiments in this direction have been made. Job Tyler, of Mannington, is named among the first who fattened cattle to an immense weight. One of these was regarded as a wonder at the time, which was about fifty years ago. This was before the successful experiment of Mr. Tompkins, of Gloucester, in fattening two noted steers, the "Duke of Gloucester" and "Earl of Jersey." Arthur Green, of Upper Penn's Neck, fattened a steer of immense dimensions. The Messrs. Black, of Elsinboro, are said to have bred superior cattle. Within the past, since these successes were attained, feeders of cattle have operated on such a scale that, with special attention to animals peculiarly fitted, remarkable achievements in the fattening of cattle have been made. William Kline, of Mannington, some twenty-five years since, fattened a steer that attracted attention as a fattened animal.

The raising of grain, grass, and vegetables constitutes the principal employment of persons engaged in farming; and as this includes the art of land improvement, it suggests the requisite means in judgment and material resources to accomplish success. As an adjunct of farming the care of and preparation for market of animals, involving as it does special judgment in adaptation of means to an end, the efforts of individuals in fattening cattle, hogs, and small stock have attracted the attention of the public. For grazing lands peculiarly favorable have been selected, and art applied to especially fit them for the purpose. The names of successful graziers and cattle-feeders are familiar to dealers and to the public generally.

A number of citizens have shown praiseworthy efforts to ascertain the extent to which it would be profitable to fatten swine. Samuel Dare, of Pittsgrove, fattened a hog of mammoth weight; this about 1830. Later, John Lawson, of Salem, fed one that exceeded in weight that fed by Dare. Some twenty years later Judge William S. Clawson, of Woodstown, fattened one that weighed, alive, twelve hundred and twenty-five pounds. This animal was sold to Joseph Davis, and, after being kept on exhibition in this country for some time, was sent to London to be exhibited. Josiah Kline, of Mannington, is reported to have fattened a hog about this time that ranked among the heaviest in weight. Charles Clark, of Pilesgrove, an extensive and successful feeder, about twenty years since fattened a hog that weighed, slaughtered, ten hundred and eighty pounds. The same year he fattened fifty-two other hogs that averaged over five hundred pounds each. Subsequently John H. Lippincott, of Pilesgrove, fattened a pen of twenty averaging several pounds heavier than Clark's. A larger kind of hogs have been introduced of late, pens of hogs of greater average weight have been made, but whether a greater amount of pork has been made from a pen of less number than that of Clark does not appear. Clark's achievement in this line of industry is recorded in the annals of things done worthy of remembrance.

The rearing of horses and cattle early engaged the attention of Salem County farmers. At first they ranged at large through the woods and lowlands, and were not brought into enclosures, except during the severity of the winter season. After grass was cultivated on the farms, and pasturages were formed, particular attention was paid to the raising of horses and cattle. A horse of medium size, suited to the face of the country, the heavier suitable for draught, and the lighter for the road, was the object aimed at. Philadelphia and New York have been markets for numbers raised here. Scions of stock noted for speed have, at different times, been introduced, and horses raised that have made records in time, ranking among the highest attained.

Agricultural Fairs.—Soon after the agriculture of the county began to assume brighter prospects, after the depression following the last war with Great Britain, citizens of the county united in holding agricultural exhibitions.

The first was in 1828. Col. Robert G. Johnson, of Salem, was president of this association, and delivered an address on the occasion of the opening. Col. Johnson, Dr. Thomas Rowan, and Samuel L. James, Esq., of Salem, and Michael Null, Paul Scull, and Dr. Thomas Yarrow, of Pilesgrove, were the leading men in the management. There were several exhibitions. One of these was held at Sharptown. There are a few reminiscences of this in the minds of those who attended. There was a plowing-match. Three entered for the premium. One soon retired. The contest was between Michael Null and Smith Hewitt, both of Sharptown. Hewitt is said to have won the premium. The celebrated horse Mark Anthony was on exhibition at the fair, having been brought there by a noted horseman of the time, David Smith, of Upper Penn's Neck. The exhibition was held on the farm of Aaron Pancoast, now James C. Pancoast's, near the site of the present school-house. There was an attendance from Gloucester and Cumberland Counties.

Agricultural Societies.—An agricultural society was formed in 1850, and incorporated in 1851. The exhibitions were held at Salem. This society had for its president William F. Reeve; for vice-presidents, Isaac Scull, Samuel P. Carpenter, and Capt. John Johnson; secretary, Charles P. Smith; treasurer, Thomas Sinnickson; executive committee, Jonathan Ingham, Edward H. Bassett, John H. Sinnickson, Quinton Keasby, and Dr. Joseph H. Thompson. This association was regarded as a means of increasing an interest in farming in its different departments in this and adjoining counties. It stirred up to useful work. It drew large gatherings of the people to witness the productions not of the farm alone, but of the arts. It was a social season. The officers chosen at a meeting held in 1870 were Richard M. Acton, president; David Pettit, vice-president; David Davis, secretary; Mason Vanmeter, treasurer; executive committee, James S. Johnson, P. H. Hannah, John C. Craven, Frank Pettit, and David Davis. It is conceded that this society had its period of decided usefulness; but at the last it is said that its charter was lost sight of, also the great object of the organization, and it was deemed best to cease the holding of exhibitions.

In the year 1870 citizens of Salem County, with those of an adjoining part of Gloucester, united in forming an agricultural and horticultural association. This was incorporated by an act of Legislature approved Feb. 20, 1872. Isaac V. Dickinson, J. Morgan Barnes, Isaac Scull, James D. Lawson, Joseph K. Riley, Joshua Reeve, Jr., Charles D. Lippincott, Robert Vanmeter, and James L. Summerill, their associates and successors, were constituted a body politic and corporate by the name of the "West Jersey Agricultural and Horticultural Association of the Counties of Salem and Gloucester, New Jersey." The exhibitions have been held at Woodstown every year, and for two days. The interest taken in contributing to the displays is general. The object is to encourage a laudable spirit of emulation in every branch of agricultural industry and in the arts. The officers of the association at first were Isaac V. Dickinson, president; Dr. Paulding, Robert Vanmeter, Col. J. W. Dickinson, and John Hanes, vice-presidents; J. Morgan Barnes, secretary; Isaac Scull, treasurer; executive committee, James D. Lawson, Robert Hewitt, Israel A. Hewitt, George Coombs, Charles D. Coles, Dr. Paulding, John Hanes, Charles C. Ford, Joshua Reeve, Jr., and Benjamin Tyler. The officers at present are Omar Borton, president; Dr. Paulding, Robert Vanmeter, Col. J. W. Dickinson, and John Hanes, vice-presidents; James D. Lawson, secretary; Dr. L. A. D. Allen, treasurer; executive committee, Charles D. Coles, Israel Hewitt, Robert Hewitt, George Coombs, Samuel T. Lippincott, Joshua Reeve, Isaac Dubois, Charles R. Burtt, and Barclay Edwards. The past of this association has been prosperous. The attendance has been large. With the additional facilities for attending the exhibitions afforded by the railroad located at Woodstown, the attendance will be increased.

The people of Salem County are favored in soil, climate, and location, and in all that pertains to agricultural prosperity. Being part of a coast State, lying along the shore of one of the great bays and rivers of the Atlantic coast, it possesses the advantages belonging to such situations. Those who can appreciate the casting of their lot in this goodly heritage can never forget the trials, the incessant and perplexing cares which beset their ancestors in settling on these shores, and especially the sufferings of that adventurous and great man who led them hither—Fenwick.

Exports.—The following estimate of the exports of Salem County was made by Col. Robert G. Johnson, and published in the proceedings of the New Jersey Historical Society for 1846:

"I will here remark that the county of Salem contains about three hundred square miles, and the population by the last census was ascertained to be 16,024.

"Grain.

Wheat,	68,919	bushels, at	90	cts	$62,027.10
Corn,	386,254	"	50	"	193,127.00
Oats,	174,574	"	31	"	54,117.94
Buckwheat,	6,000	"	60	"	3,060.00
Rye,	2,322	"	60	"	1,392.00
					$313,724 00

"Meat from Live-Stock.

Fat cattle, 880 head, average weight per head 575 lbs, at $5 per hund	$25,300	
Pork in the hog, 600,000 lbs., at $5	30,000	
Calves, 4450 head at $4.50 per head	20,025	
Sheep, 4000 head at $2 "	8,000	
		$83,325.00
Hay, straw, brooms, husks		$28,400.00

"Grass-seeds.

Clover,	500	bushels at	$5.00	$2,500
Timothy,	600	"	2.50	1,500
Herd,	30,000	"	.45	13,500
				$17,500.00

"*Fruits.*

Apples, plums, peaches, 50,000 bushels, taken from Salem wharves	$17,500.00

"*Truck.*

In which the people estimate garden and field vegetables; also they have included in their sales fruits of different kinds. This was from the principal truck-growers from the townships along the river	$50,475.00

"*Forest.*

Ship plank,	450,000 feet, at	$0.20	$90,000.00
Sawed scantling,	315,000 "	.15	36,750.00
Cordwood,	12,100 cords, at	3.50	42,350.00
Staves,	35,000, at	.20	700.00
Hoop-poles,	290,000, at	.35	7,250.00
Bark (ground),	260 tons, at	22.00	5,720 00
Market-baskets,	16,000, at	.31	4,960.00
			$187,730.00

"*Vessels.*

Stephen Baldwin	650 tons.		
Shenango	600 "		
Burlington	600 "		
Watagee	450 "		
	29,000 tons,	at $35 per ton	$101,500.00

"*Barks.*

Sarah Hand	350 tons.		
Pons (slaver)	250 "		
	640 "	at $35 per ton	$22,400.00

"*Steamers.*

John McKeim	300 tons.		
Erickson	100 "		
Empress	140 "		
Cumberland	100 "		
	790 "	at $30 per ton	$23,700.00
7 canal-boats	700 "	at $15 " "	10,500.00
Total			$158,100.00

" These vessels were built within the last six years, and as it takes much time in preparing the materials, the labor of building them must necessarily render a length of time unavoidable, so as to run into different years. The whole amount of their market value as above being divided by six the number of years, makes the annual surplus $26,350.00

" There are now on the stocks building 4 schooners, 2 sloops, 5 large canal-boats (largest size,) 1 lime-boat of 60 tons.

"*Schooners.*

Monmouth	140 tons.		
Emma Louisa	120 "		
Forrest	100 "		
Two at Pennsgrove	200 "		
Barge	140 "		
Sloop Ann	60 "		
Do	30 "		

"*Furs and Wool.*

Furs, principally sent to New York	$7500
Wool	5500
	$13,000.00

"*Leather, Soap, and Candles.*

Leather	$13,000
Soap and candles	4,460
	$17,460.00

"*Miscellaneous.*

Castings	$5000
Scrap-iron	1000
Feathers and rags	1000
Cider and vinegar and bricks	640
	$7,640.00
Carriages	$3000
Grain-threshing machines	923
Oil of sassafras	1000
Sumac, 50 tons, at $35 per ton	1750
	$769,777.00

"With considerable labor and expense I have obtained the foregoing. I regret that I could not get the truck- and fruit-growers to discriminate the produce of the different articles by them raised, but I am inclined to think that the estimates are fair and reasonable. I regret that I could not in any way ascertain the value of the different kinds of poultry exported. From what I have seen on board the steamboats from our town and have heard from the two upper townships, which send a great proportion by wagons to Camden, I am inclined to believe that we might safely set down our exportation at twenty thousand dollars."

CHAPTER LIX.

BAR OF SALEM COUNTY.

Of those lawyers who practiced in Salem County prior to the year 1776 little can now be ascertained concerning either their personal history or professional career. The only source from which any authentic information can be gained is the incomplete records of the colonial courts, and from them nothing more than the names of the attorneys who practiced in those early days can be learned. Still, as it may prove interesting to the present generation to know who, in the remote past, carried on the legal warfare of the county, it may be well to give, at the end of this short sketch of the bar, a list of the attorneys as their names appear upon the court records, commencing with the book of minutes of the Court of Common Pleas and General Quarter Sessions of the year 1707, which is the oldest book of court records preserved among the archives in the Salem County clerk's office. As these records, however, furnish no means of ascertaining whom among these attorneys properly belonged to Salem County, no attempt will be made to distinguish those lawyers who permanently resided in Salem from those who merely attended the circuit, but the list will comprise the names of all those who, at any time, appear as practicing attorneys from 1707 to 1776.

Of the bench of Salem County there is not much to be said, as in the whole history of the county it has had but one representative in the Supreme Court of the State, the Hon. William S. Clawson, of whom appropriate mention will be made, and there have been but two members of the Court of Errors and Appeals from the county, the Hon. Joseph L. Risley and the Hon. Thomas Sinnickson. Judge Sinnickson belonged to one of the earliest families settling in this county, and was a man very highly respected and looked up to by the general community, and while on the bench was justly distinguished for his sterling good sense and reliable judgment; but as neither he nor Judge Risley were members of the bar, any detailed account of them would hardly be appropriate in an article confined strictly to members of the legal profession.

Samuel Leak was one of the first lawyers resident in Salem County of whom any authentic information has been handed down. He began the practice in Salem, about the commencement of the Revolution-

ary war. He was born in Cumberland County, in 1748, and received his education at Princeton College, graduating in the class of 1774. After passing through the usual period of study he was licensed as an attorney, in 1776, and as a counselor in 1780. Immediately upon his admission to the bar he settled in Salem, and practiced law there until his removal to Trenton, in 1785, where he continued to reside until his death. From the frequency with which his name appears upon the court records he must have, during his residence in Salem County, enjoyed a large practice. In 1778 he was appointed by the court to prosecute the pleas for that county, and held that office for one year. He was a man of peculiar personal appearance, and of very eccentric habits. As a lawyer he is said to have carried the citing of cases to an excess, so much so that it is related of him that when he had a case of importance, so many were his books of reference that his colored servant was obliged to bring them into court in a wheelbarrow. He died in Trenton, in 1820.

ABIJAH WHITING practiced law in Salem in the latter part of the last century. He was born in Rhode Island, and was a graduate of the University of that State, now known as Brown University. He pursued his professional studies in the office of Richard Horatio Stockton, and received his license as an attorney in 1796, and as a counselor in 1799. Soon after his admission to the bar he came to Salem, and opening a law-office, in a short time obtained a large and lucrative practice, not only in the county but throughout the entire southern portion of the State. Mr. Whiting was a young man of marked ability and promise, and had not death cut short his professional career so early he would no doubt have obtained a high position among the leading lawyers of this State. He died, Oct. 3, 1800, in his thirty-third year, and was buried in St. John's Episcopal churchyard, in Salem.

RICHARD BURCHAN was born in the year 1760, and was admitted as an attorney in 1787. His name appears upon the court records of Salem County as a practicing lawyer from that period until the time of his death. Little is known concerning him as a lawyer at the present day, except that he is said to have been a man of so passionate and sarcastic a nature as to interfere materially with his practice before the courts. He died, Nov. 17, 1801, and was buried in the Episcopal churchyard in Salem.

JAMES KINSEY, a son of Chief Justice Kinsey, was born in Burlington County, N. J., Nov. 26, 1768. He read law with his father, and was admitted as an attorney in 1790, and as a counselor in 1794. Mr. Kinsey settled in Salem, at that time a favorite place of residence for young men about to enter upon their professional life. Shortly after his arrival there he married Miss Rebecca Trenchard, a daughter of Maj. George Trenchard, a young lady of wealth and good family. Mr. Kinsey never attained much eminence as a lawyer. He was, however, a man of fine education, devoted to literary pursuits, of very pleasing manners, but rather eccentric, and absent-minded. As he was possessed of an independent income, and not obliged to look to his profession as a means of support, he was able to devote his time and attention to pursuits more congenial to his natural tastes and inclinations. He died, suddenly, in Philadelphia, while on a visit there, July 13, 1833. He was buried in the Episcopal churchyard in Salem.

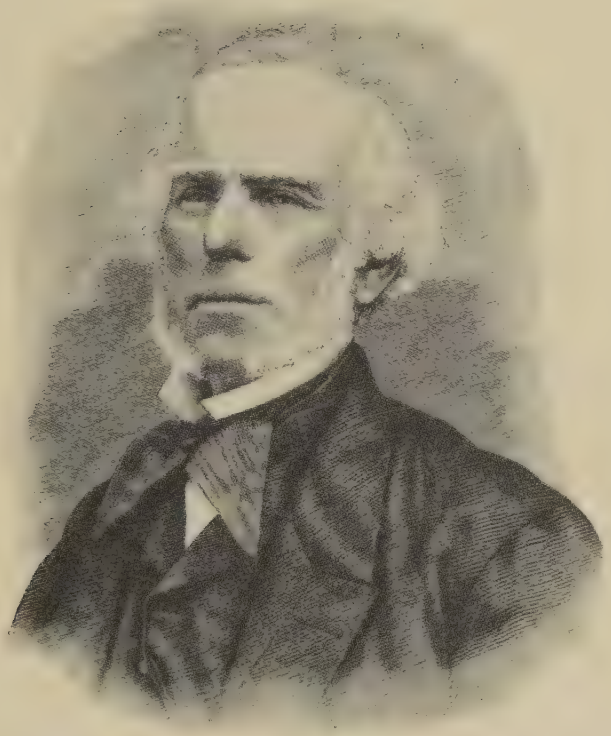
JOSIAH HARRISON, a son of Capt. Jotham Harrison, was born in Essex County, N. J., in the year 1776. He was graduated at Princeton College, in the class of 1795, and in 1797 commenced his professional studies, in the office of Alexander C. McWhorter, in Newark, N. J. Upon the completion of his term, in 1800, he received his license as an attorney, and as a counselor in 1803. In 1801, a good opening for a young lawyer presenting itself in Salem, occasioned by the death of Abijah Whiting, he settled in that county, and began his professional career. He resided there but a short time when he married Isabella Dick, a daughter of Dr. Samuel Dick, a citizen of Salem, and a man very prominent in the affairs of New Jersey during the war of our independence. Mr. Harrison, during his residence in Salem, built up a large and successful practice. About the year 1816 he became engaged in a controversy concerning the validity of the will of his wife's uncle. The will was drawn up and witnessed by him, and an effort was made on the part of other relatives to break it. The contest was a long and bitter one, and after being carried through the courts of New Jersey was finally removed into the United States District Court, where a decree was made establishing the validity of the will. A new trial, however, having been granted, a compromise was afterwards effected between the contesting parties. The case is considered a leading one upon the matters in controversy, and is reported in 3 Wash. C. C. R., p. 580, Harrison *vs.* Rowan. In 1817, while the trial was going on, Mr. Harrison's wife died, and although he survived her many years he never married again. Shortly after his wife's death he removed to Camden, N. J., where, in addition to the practice of law, he edited a newspaper, and carried on a general publishing business. In 1837 he was appointed reporter of the Supreme Court of this State, which position he held until 1842, having published during that period four volumes of the State law reports. He afterward returned to Salem, and continued to reside there the remaining years of his life. He did not again engage in active practice, but spent his declining years in gathering together a large library of standard works, and in indulging his literary tastes. He was a man of strong religious convictions, and an active and consistent member of the Episcopal Church, the interests of which he was largely instrumental in furthering in the southern part of the State. He was for a long time senior warden of St. John's Episcopal Church, Salem. He

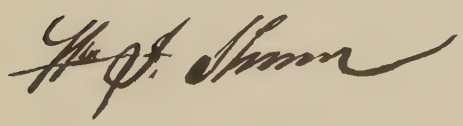
died Sept. 26, 1865, at the ripe old age of eighty-nine.

William N. Jeffers was a native of New York, and a member of the bar of that State. Early in life he removed to the West, intending to settle there. He finally selected Cincinnati, and, opening a law office, practiced in that city for a short time with marked success; after remaining in Cincinnati some time he concluded to discontinue practice here, and returning to New Jersey was admitted as an attorney in 1814, and received his license as a counselor in 1817. In 1834 he was called to the degree of sergeant. Immediately upon his admission to the bar of this State he came to Salem and commenced the practice of law there. He was very soon recognized as a lawyer of ability, and in a short time obtained a large and lucrative practice. By those who remember him when a resident of Salem he is said to have been a man of remarkably fine personal appearance, always well dressed, and possessing very winning and gentlemanly manners. He was a brilliant and eloquent speaker, exercising, in a marked degree, persuasive powers over both the court and jury. In professional intercourse with his clients he is said to have had the faculty (certainly for a lawyer a most fortunate one) of always inspiring them with the utmost confidence in his skill as an advocate, and ability as a lawyer. Indeed, so strong was this feeling, that when vanquished they never attributed their defeat either to his want of skill or careful attention. So powerful, indeed, was Mr. Jeffers' influence over one of the judges of the Supreme Court, that in 1820 the lawyers of Salem and Cumberland Counties procured a law to be passed compelling the judges to interchange their circuits, in order to avoid trying causes before the judge whom Mr. Jeffers controlled. Mr. Jeffers was also distinguished for his activity and zeal as a politician, and for several years he represented Salem County in the House of Assembly. In 1828 he was nominated by the Democratic party for Congress, but proved to be an unsuccessful candidate. Again, in 1830, he received the congressional nomination from his party, and for the second time met with defeat at the polls. In addition to the practice of law he was largely instrumental in the formation and incorporation of a company, chartered under the name of the Salem Steam-Mill and Banking Company. The concern did a general banking business, and at the same time carried on a cotton-mill. This enterprise, however, did not prove successful, and in a short time the company went to pieces under unfavorable circumstances. The mill was subsequently changed to a grist-mill. It is still in active operation, and is known as the old white stone mill. In the early part of President Jackson's administration Mr. Jeffers received an appointment as minister to one of the South American republics, and had started for his destination, when, for reasons considered of sufficient importance by the administration, he was recalled. Not long after this he removed to Camden, and practiced there, holding at one time the office of prosecutor of the pleas for that county. He died in 1853, in his sixty-fifth year.

Aaron Ogden Dayton is said to have been the most brilliant lawyer ever resident in Salem. He was a son of Elias B. Dayton, of Elizabethtown, N. J., and was born in the year 1796. Immediately upon his graduation from Princeton College, in the class of 1813, he entered the law office of Aaron Ogden, and after completing the usual course of study was admitted as an attorney in 1817, and was made a counselor in 1820. Not long after his admission to the bar of this State he went to Cincinnati, with the intention of permanently residing there. He, however, remained there but a short time, and upon returning to New Jersey selected Salem as his place of residence, and somewhere about the year 1822 began the practice of law there. Mr. Dayton was quite unprepossessing in his personal appearance, but of polished and cultivated manners, an able and eloquent speaker, a man well versed in polite literature and in the arts, being himself an amateur artist of quite a good deal of merit. One of his productions, a copy of a portrait of Oliver Cromwell, by Vandyke, is still preserved, and is at present in the possession of one of Salem's lawyers. Although Mr. Dayton was justly considered a brilliant lawyer, yet, owing to a natural distaste to the practice of law, he did not attain to as much eminence in his profession as he would undoubtedly have done had he devoted his entire time and attention to it. His natural inclinations led him to take an active interest in politics. In 1823 he represented Salem County in the House of Assembly. In 1825 he removed from Salem to Jersey City, and in the following year took up his residence in New York City. Not long after this he abandoned law, in a great measure, and devoted himself almost exclusively to political life. In 1828 he was elected by the Democratic party to the New York State Legislature; subsequently he held several other important public positions, till in 1838, he was appointed to the office of fourth auditor of the Treasury Department at Washington, which office he filled satisfactorily for the term of twenty years, notwithstanding the administration had during that time undergone various changes. While holding this office he married a Salem lady, Miss Mary Tuft, a daughter of John Tuft, Esq. Mr. Dayton died in Washington in 1858.

Hon. William J. Shinn.—Judge Shinn, whose antecedents were English, was the son of Gen. Isaiah and Elizabeth Jenks Shinn, and born at Woodstown in 1790. He was for a long period of years one of the most influential and useful men of his section, serving the public in various capacities, but more particularly as judge of the Court of Common Pleas, member of Assembly, and State Senator. He was elected to the last position in 1844, by an unprecedentedly large vote, and regarded by Governor Strat-





ton as one of his most trusted counselors. His name was also agitated for the gubernatorial chair, but never pressed by his friends, though admirably fitted by his abilities and address for the position. Judge Shinn wielded an extended influence in his portion of the State. His intimate knowledge of public business and high personal character caused his opinion frequently to be sought in the solution of difficult questions. His services were also invaluable in the settlement of estates and business of a similar nature. This was no less a tribute to his signal abilities than to his unquestioned integrity and kindly nature.

Judge Shinn was, on the 13th of February, 1817, married to Miss Margaret Carpenter Woodnut, daughter of James Mason and Margaret C. Woodnut, of Salem, N. J. Four children of this marriage lived to maturity,—Emmeline W., Samuel S., Mary W. (who married Dr. T. S. Reed, of Philadelphia, and was the mother of four children, of whom Dr. Charles H. Reed and Emmeline S. Bedell survive), and Martha W. (who married Dr. I. D. Clawson). The latter years of Judge Shinn's life were almost wholly engrossed by his duties as president of the Woodstown National Bank, which he faithfully performed until his death, on the 10th of February, 1868, at the age of seventy-eight years. He was father-in-law to the late Hon. I. D. Clawson, former member of Congress, and uncle to the late William S. Clawson, judge of the Supreme Court of the State.

Richard Stockton Field, a son of Robert C. Field, of White Hill, Burlington Co., N. J., received his education at Princeton College, and was graduated from that institution in the class of 1821. He read law with his uncle, Richard Stockton, the signer, and was admitted as an attorney in 1825, and as a counselor in 1828. In 1837 he was called to the degree of sergeant. Mr. Field commenced his professional life in Salem, which, about that time, seemed to be a place very attractive to young lawyers of promise and talent; the Salem courts being at that time considered superior to any in the circuit, in point of legal business, and in the number of important cases brought to trial. There certainly was more litigation, and the law business transacted was much greater then than it has been of late years. Mr. Field practiced law in Salem, very successfully, for about eight years, and married from that place Miss Mary Ritche, a young lady of cultivation and wealth. In 1832 he removed to Princeton, which became his place of permanent residence. Mr. Field probably attained as much distinction in his profession as any of the lawyers who have ever resided in Salem. In 1837 he was elected on the Whig ticket as member of Assembly from Middlesex County, and in 1838, while a member of the House, was made attorney-general of the State, which office he ably filled for three years. In 1862 he was appointed by Governor Olden to fill the seat in the United States Senate made vacant by the death of the Hon. John R. Thompson. Mr. Field identified himself with the Republican party, and during his term in the Senate was one of the warmest defenders of the course and policy of that party, and an ardent supporter and friend of President Lincoln, who, upon the expiration of his term (there being no hope of a re election to the Senate, as the Legislature was strongly Democratic), appointed him United States district judge for New Jersey. Mr. Field proved himself well fitted for this office, and ably fulfilled the duties devolved upon him until his death, in 1870. He was also the author of an interesting and exhaustive work on the Provincial courts of New Jersey. Mr. Field was a man of the highest cultivation, and of exquisite taste. His grounds at Princeton were beautified by the most perfect collection of trees and plants in the State, and it was one of the most attractive and beautiful spots in Princeton. His death, which was very sudden and attended with quite melancholy circumstances, happened while he was opening court, April 20, 1870.

Alphonso L. Eakin, a son of Samuel Eakin, of Mount Holly, was born in the province of Lorraine, France, the 27th day of June, 1799, where, at that time, his father held a position under the United States government.

When quite a young man he came to Salem and read law in the office of William N. Jeffers. Upon the completion of his studies he was licensed as an attorney, in 1822, and as a counselor in 1825. He continued to reside and practice law in Salem from the time of his admission until his death. Mr. Eakin was a very successful lawyer, and enjoyed the reputation of being one of the most careful and accurate attorneys in the State, always coming into court with his cases carefully prepared. He was especially well informed in all points pertaining to the practice of law. Actively engaged in his profession for almost forty-five years, he accumulated, through careful attention to business and prudent investments, a large fortune. He died on the 29th day of October, 1866, in his sixty-seventh year, and was buried in the Presbyterian graveyard, Salem, N. J.

Francis L. Macculloch practiced law in Salem for a long series of years, and has always been regarded as a lawyer of undoubted integrity, and as a counselor of sound and reliable judgment. He was by birth a native of Scotland, and was born in the year 1801, a short time before his father, George Macculoch, came to America. Upon their arrival in this country his family settled in Morristown, N. J.

Mr. Macculloch was licensed as an attorney in 1823, and as a counselor in 1826. Upon his admission to the bar he settled in Salem, and practiced there continuously till the time of his death. He built up a large and profitable law business, extending pretty extensively throughout the southern counties of the State. He took rank among the members of his profession as a lawyer of a good deal more than ordinary legal talents. For several terms he

held the office of prosecutor of the pleas, performing the duties connected with that office with his accustomed skill and ability. He died July 16, 1859, universally liked and lamented as a man, and regarded as an upright and conscientious lawyer.

Richard P. Thompson was born in Salem County, March 11, 1805. His family is one of the oldest in the county, tracing back its lineage in a direct line to John Fenwick (the founder of Salem) and Samuel Hedge, who came over in the same ship, and who married his daughter, Anne Fenwick. Mr. Thompson entered upon the study of law in the office of William N. Jeffers, was admitted as an attorney in 1825, and in 1828 received his license as counselor. Settling in his native place he very soon acquired a prominent position both as a politician and as a lawyer. He was a man of fine personal appearance, an able and eloquent speaker, and a lawyer of fair legal talents, especially eminent, however, as an advocate. Being endowed with a fine flow of language he was able to exercise a great deal of influence over a jury. He prosecuted the pleas of Salem County, for several terms, in a competent and efficient manner. In 1844, while holding the above office, he received at the hands of Governor Haines the appointment of attorney-general, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Attorney-General Molleson. Upon the expiration of his term as attorney-general, he attempted to resume his former office as prosecutor of the pleas, but was restrained from so doing by a writ of *quo warranto* issued by the Supreme Court at the instance of the late Judge Clawson, who, during the interim, had been acting as prosecutor. Upon the case being argued before the court it was decided that the two offices were incompatible, and could not both be held by one person at the same time, and thus by accepting the attorney-generalship he relinquished all right to the office of prosecutor. In 1852, Mr. Thompson was for the second time made attorney-general, receiving the appointment from Governor Fort. Upon his nomination being confirmed by the Senate he entered upon the duties of the office, and held it for the entire term. It was in 1852, while holding the office, that Mr. Thompson was called upon to prosecute one of the most celebrated criminal cases ever tried in the courts of Salem County. A man by the name of Samuel Treadway was indicted for the murder of his wife, and brought to trial. Mr. Thompson managed the case on behalf of the State, and Mr. Macculloch appeared for the prisoner. The case, which was warmly contested and ably argued on both sides, resulted in the conviction of Treadway, who, afterwards confessing his guilt, was executed. This was the second and last time capital punishment was inflicted in that county. The case was tried before the late Judge Elmer, who, in his "Reminiscences," in speaking of this trial, says, "No case ever tried before me, during an experience on the bench for more than fourteen years, was ever better conducted, or more satisfactory in its results." Mr. Thompson also took an active interest in politics, and in 1838 was nominated by the Democratic party as their candidate for Congress. He was defeated by the late Thomas Jones Yorke, the candidate of the Whig party. Mr. Thompson died in Salem, Nov. 8, 1859, in his fifty-fourth year.

Henry T. Ellett was born in Salem County, N. J., and is a direct descendant from Samuel Carpenter and Deputy Governor Thomas Lloyd, both of whom were intimately associated with William Penn in the formation of his colony. Although he never practiced law in Salem, still, it seems proper to mention him in this connection as a man who has attained a high position as a lawyer, and thereby reflected credit upon his native county. He began the study of law in the office of Richard T. Field, when in Salem, and upon the removal of the latter to Princeton went with him and finished his term of study there. He was licensed as an attorney in 1833, and as a counselor in 1836. Upon his admission to the bar he selected Bridgeton, Cumberland Co., as a place of residence, and practiced there till 1837, when he removed to Port Gibson, Claiborne Co., Miss. In 1838 he married his first wife, Rebecca C. Seeley, a daughter of ex-Governor Elias P. Seeley, of Bridgeton, N. J. During his residence at Port Gibson he filled a number of important public positions; among others he was for several years a member of the State Legislature. In 1846 he was nominated for Congress, and succeeded Jefferson Davis in the House of Representatives, but after serving one term declined a renomination, on account of private matters and a large legal business, which demanded his whole time and attention. In 1859 he was tendered by President Buchanan the mission to the Argentine Republic, but for the same reasons declined accepting it. About the commencement of our late civil war, at the time when Jefferson Davis was forming his cabinet, he telegraphed to Mr. Ellett to come to Montgomery, Ala., offering him the postmaster-generalship of the Confederacy. He replied, promptly declining. After the close of the war he was made a judge of the High Court of Errors and Appeals of the State of Mississippi. In 1868 he, together with Judge Harris, one of his associates on the bench, resigned his position, and, removing with him to Memphis, Tenn., entered into a law partnership which lasted until the death of Judge Harris. Mr. Ellett still resides in Memphis, and enjoys a large and lucrative practice, both in the State and United States Supreme Courts. For many years he has been considered one of the leading men of the Southwest, and has always held a high place in the estimation of the people of that section as a successful and eminent lawyer, and as a gentleman of undoubted integrity and honor.

William S. Clawson was born in Woodstown, Salem County, N. J., in the year 1812. He received his education at Princeton College, and, upon gradu-

ating from that institution, entered the office of Francis L. Macculloch as a student-at-law. He was admitted as an attorney in 1841, and as a counselor in 1844. Settling in Woodstown, his native place, he began the practice of law. He, however, during the early part of his professional career, devoted his time and attention in a great measure to agricultural pursuits, and it was not till in 1847, when he was appointed prosecutor of the pleas, to fill the vacancy caused by the appointment of Richard P. Thompson to the attorney-generalship of the State, that he became at all prominent as a lawyer. During his term of office he skillfully and ably conducted the criminal business of the county. In 1859 he was appointed by Governor Olden an associate justice of the Supreme Court of the State, and assigned to the First Judicial District. In the estimation of the lawyers of that day he was considered to have been an honest, well-meaning, upright judge, and a lawyer of fair legal attainments. To Mr. Clawson belongs the honor and distinction of having been the only representative Salem County has ever had upon the bench of the Supreme Court of this State. Mr. Clawson did not live to reap the full honors of his office, death overtaking him before the end of his second year on the bench. In 1857 he was present in Washington during the inauguration of President Buchanan, and was a guest at the National Hotel at the time when the well-remembered attempt was unsuccessfully made to poison the President and his cabinet. He, together with many others, was affected by the poison, which slowly undermined his constitution and ultimately caused his death. He died in Woodstown in June, 1861.

Anthony Q. Keasbey was born in Salem on March 1, 1824. His ancestors had lived in Salem since the settlement of the county by John Fenwick and his company in 1675. He was a son of Dr. Edward Q. Keasbey, who practiced medicine in Salem for a number of years. He was graduated at Yale College, in 1843, and soon afterwards began the study of the law with Francis L. Macculloch in Salem. He finished his studies with Cortlandt Parker in Newark, and was admitted to the bar in 1846. In 1849 he was licensed as counselor. He began the practice of law in Salem, and continued it there until 1852, attending the circuits also in Cape May and Cumberland. In 1852 he removed to Newark, and in 1855 entered into partnership with Cortlandt Parker. The firm of Parker & Keasbey was the first to be formed under the act of March 17, 1855, authorizing attorneys to use a partnership name, and it existed for more than twenty years. It was dissolved March 1, 1876, and was succeeded by the two firms of Cortlandt & R. Wayne Parker and A. Q. Keasbey & Sons. In this latter the two sons are Edward Q. Keasbey and George M. Keasbey, who were both born in Salem. In April, 1861, Mr. A. Q. Keasbey was appointed by President Lincoln United States district attorney for the District of New Jersey, and was reappointed by him in 1865, but Mr. Lincoln was assassinated before the second commission was signed, and after holding the office for a year under a provisional appointment, Mr. Keasbey was again appointed by Mr. Johnson for four years from April, 1866. He was reappointed by President Grant in 1870, and again in 1874. President Hayes appointed him in 1878. At the expiration of his term, April, 1882, he was appointed provisionally by Judge Bradley, and was then appointed by President Arthur for another term of four years. Although his duties as district attorney have occupied much of his time, he has had a large practice in the State courts. He has been a very successful advocate before juries, and especially prominent at the equity bar, and he is retained in many of the important civil cases in the United States Circuit Court.

Thomas S. Smith, a son of John Smith, of Salem County, N. J., was born June 29, 1812. He entered the office of Richard P. Thompson as a student at law, and upon completing the usual term of study was admitted to the bar, in 1833. Mr. Smith during his professional career tried very few cases, and, indeed, never actively engaged in that branch of the profession which necessitated his presence in court. He, however, did quite a good office practice, and was a man of remarkable shrewdness and good business talents. He dealt largely in the buying and selling of land, and, possessing excellent judgment and a thorough knowledge of the values of real estate, made by his transactions quite a large amount of money. He was also very active and zealous in political affairs, and during the time he was actively engaged in such matters is said to have been one of the most sagacious and far-sighted political managers in West Jersey. He died in Salem, Oct. 26, 1874, in his sixty-eighth year, having been for a long time before his death a confirmed invalid, and in a great degree prevented from leading an active business life.

James M. Hannah was born in Salem County, Sept. 14, 1807. He was educated for the bar, reading law in the office of William N. Jeffers, and was admitted as an attorney in 1828, and as a counselor in 1831. He opened an office in Salem, but never practiced before the courts to any great extent, his natural tastes and inclinations leading him to take an active interest in other pursuits, especially in agriculture; he finally abandoned the practice of law altogether. He afterwards became actively engaged in several business enterprises and ventures. Among others he, in 1833, bought out the offices of the *Salem Messenger* and the *American Statesman*, and merging them both in one, edited a newspaper called the *Union*. He sold out his interest in this paper to Samuel Prior, in 1836. He was also at one time engaged in the milling business. At the time of his death he was a member of the city Board of Education, and a vestryman of the Episcopal Church of Salem. He died March 5, 1873.

Samuel A. Allen, a native of Salem County, was born in 1813. He was prepared for the bar in the

office of Richard P. Thompson, and was licensed as an attorney in 1841, and as a counselor in 1844. He settled in his native town, and, although never regarded as a well-read lawyer, he managed, through well-directed energy and a knack for obtaining business, to secure a comparatively large and profitable practice. Perhaps one of the most noted circumstances of his life in Salem, and one by which he is best remembered, is the fact of his having written a book, entitled "My Own Home and Fireside," in which a number of the leading society people living in Salem at that time were held up to ridicule. The book, which came out anonymously, created quite a stir in the social circles of the town. The demand for it was so great that the first edition was soon exhausted, and it was necessary to publish a second. Subsequently, Mr. Allen removed from Salem to Trenton, N. J. While there, however, he did not engage actively in practice. From Trenton he went to Burlington for a short time, and finally settled near Germantown, Pa. He married, late in life, Miss Mary, a daughter of Charles Hornblower and a granddaughter of Chief Justice Hornblower. He died in Germantown, Dec. 8, 1879, in his sixty-sixth year.

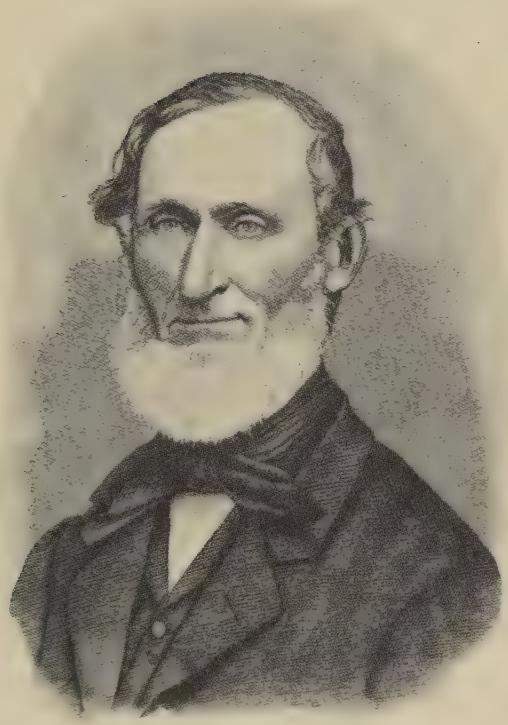
EDWARD VAN METER, son of Dr. Robert Hunter and Sarah Leake (Whitaker) Van Meter, was born in Salem, N. J., Nov. 26, 1811. The Van Meters, in company with several other families, emigrated from Holland to the State of New York between the years 1650 and 1660. Between the years 1712 and 1714 a number of citizens of the Dutch Reformed or Presbyterian faith removed from the neighborhood of Esopus, N. Y., to what is now known as Upper Pittsgrove, Salem Co., N. J. Their minister, Rev. David Evans, went with them, a man of learning and piety. Among the company who left New York were three brothers and their families by the name of Van Meter. One of the brothers branched off and settled in Monmouth County. The other two, John and Isaac, came, with the rest, to Salem County. In East Jersey the name has been changed in spelling to Van Mater and Van Martin, but in West Jersey it is uniformly spelled Van Meter.

John and Isaac Van Meter seem to have been men of means. They owned a very large tract of land near Daretown, about six thousand acres in all, and most of the titles to the lands held by the present occupants go back to the Van Meter titles. The early Van Meters were noted for their desire to reach out and obtain broad acres of land, and for their love of good horses. John Van Meter left a son, Henry. He and his wife, Mary Fetters, were the ancestors of the subject of our sketch, Edward Van Meter being fourth in descent. Mary Fetters was a daughter of Erasmus Fetters, who, with his wife, emigrated from England to West Jersey about the year 1685, and settled in Salem. Erasmus Fetters was a French Huguenot. He left his native country, together with thousands of others, soon after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and fled to England. The name was originally Le Fevre. We shall not trace the ancestry further in the generations following, though, in the amalgamation produced by the marriages in subsequent years, he is also descended from other well-known and ancient families.

Edward Van Meter received his education in the excellent private schools of his native town. He was a bright and promising boy, noted for his quick, retentive memory. From his earliest years he exhibited those traits of unceasing activity and energy which remained until he was disabled by disease. In early life he began the study of law, in the office of Francis L. Macculloch, but before his studies were completed he abandoned them for mercantile pursuits. In 1848 he was unanimously elected justice of the peace, and continued to be re-elected until he declined to serve. He finally returned to his first choice, renewed the study of law under Alphonzo L. Eakin, and was admitted to the bar in 1864. He married Caroline Whitaker, of Deerfield, Cumberland Co., N. J., and had three daughters, who, with his wife, survived him. She was a daughter of Isaac Whitaker, and a descendant of Richard Whitacar (as the name was formerly spelled), one of Fenwick's Council of Proprietors to govern West New Jersey. In person he was a slender man, above the common size, measuring six feet four inches.

He was a baptized member of the Presbyterian Church, and came from a long line of Presbyterian ancestors, his father and grandfather having been ruling elders. The former was one of the founders of the Presbyterian Church in Salem, and remarkably devoted to its interests, and he had the honor of being the first resident Presbyterian in the town.

Perhaps no man was better known in Salem County than Edward Van Meter; for during an unusually busy life as student, merchant, magistrate, and lawyer, most of which was passed in his native place, the public eye was constantly upon him. His intercourse with all classes of people was such that he may be said to have been an encyclopedia of the public affairs of Salem County, and he was thoroughly posted on the status of every business man. As a lawyer his practice was large; not as an advocate in the courts, for deafness, with which he had been afflicted for many years, precluded such public efforts, but in his office, where clients constantly solicited his advice and counsel. In real estate and agricultural matters his judgment was always sought, and few men in the county knew as well as he the values of the various plantations for production or investment. He was prompt and correct in business, keen in judgment, quick in action, energetic in his every movement, self-assured in his ventures, and thus a type of the rare class of men who depend upon themselves. A love of good horses, a family trait, was one of his prominent characteristics, and his name is well known to the horsemen of the country through his



Edward Van Meter

correspondence with Mr. J. H. Wallace. His knowledge of the local horse-history of West and South Jersey was wonderfully extensive and accurate.

On October 4, 1874, in the full maturity of his powers, and absorbed by the engrossing cares of active business, he was suddenly stricken with paralysis, and from that day to his death, Jan. 4, 1875, lay prostrate, with no hope of recovery, though his mind continued clear and vigorous as when in bodily health, and he was enabled to converse and advise with all who sought his bedside. A fever set in a few days before his decease, under which he gradually weakened, when death had an easy and peaceful victory over the once indomitable spirit, and closed a life of much activity and marked ability.

Isaac V. Dickinson was born in Woodstown, Salem Co., N. J. He prepared for the bar in the office of the late Judge William S. Clawson, and was licensed as an attorney at the June term of the Supreme Court, 1852. He opened a law-office in his native town, which continued to be his place of residence until his death. Mr. Dickinson never ranked as a lawyer of very much ability, but in course of time, by close application to business and persistent industry, succeeded in obtaining a practice quite large and remunerative for that place. He was an ardent Democrat, and took an active interest in politics. In 1864, during the Lincoln and McClellan Presidential campaign, he was brought into prominence before the voters of the First District by receiving the Democratic nomination for Congress. As the district was at that time so strongly Republican that a nomination by that party was almost equivalent to an election, he was defeated by the Hon. John F. Starr, the nominee of that party. After this he resumed the practice of law. He died Sept. 28, 1872.

A. M. P. V. H. Dickeson, a son of Dr. Dickeson, was born at Hancock's Bridge, Salem Co., in the year 1843. He was prepared for college at the Salem Academy, and was graduated from Princeton among the first in his class. He was also a graduate of the Albany Law School. He entered actively into politics early in life, and in 1865 was nominated by the Republican party for the Assembly, and in that year and the year following represented Salem County in the State Legislature. Mr. Dickeson, for a number of years, owing to ill health, engaged in farming, and it was not until 1877 that he became a member of the bar of this State. He opened an office in Woodstown, Salem Co., but by reason of a continued state of ill health was not able to engage actively in the practice of his profession. He died June 15, 1879.

Thomas S. Smith was born in Salem City in the year 1850. He was the son of Thomas S. Smith, attorney-at-law. He read law in the office of the Hon. Clement H. Sinnickson, and was admitted to the bar of this State in 1872. He was a man of very energetic and enthusiastic nature, and the confinement of an office proving very irksome to him, he took a far greater interest in active business than in the practice of his profession. Upon the death of his father he came into possession of a large tract of undeveloped city lots, which he immediately began to improve and build up. He was very successful in this undertaking, and it is principally due to his energy that what was formerly known as the "Prairies" have been almost entirely built up. He died suddenly, Dec. 9, 1881, and at the time of his death held the office of clerk of the Board of Freeholders of Salem County, and was also treasurer of the surplus revenue fund.

This completes the list of lawyers who have resided and practiced law in Salem, except the living members of the bar, of whom it is deemed best to make no comments either as to their legal attainments or professional career. Their names will be found in the list given below.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS IN SALEM PRIOR TO 1776, WITH DATES OF ADMISSION.[1]

1707. Samuel Alexander.
1708. David Stranghn.
William Britton, attorney-general.
Alexander Griffiths.
1709. Thomas Clark.
Thomas Macknamara.
1710. Gregory Empson.
1711. William Griffith.
William Empson.
1712. Jeremiah Basse.
1715. Thomas Gordan, attorney-general.
Henry Vernon.
—— Maw.
1718. John Kinsey.
1720. Peter Evans.
1723. Edward K. Price.
David Mackbride.
James Gould.
1727. William Dare.
1728. Edward Pearce.
Francis Gaudovett.
1731. John Jones.
1735. Joseph Worrell, attorney-general.
Daniel Mestayer.
1736. John Cox.
1740. Robert Hartshorn.
1745. Joseph Ross.
1747. Lewis Ashfield.
Francis Bowes.
1750. John Lawrence.
1752. Joseph Scattergood.
Robert (?) Morris.
—— Pidgeon.
1753. James Kinsey.
George Trenchard.
1758. Joseph Read.
1759. Augustine Moore.
1762. Samuel Allinson.
1763. —— Bard.
1769. —— Worth.
1772. James Bowman.
John Carey.
1773. —— Shaw.

LIST OF THE LAWYERS RESIDING AND PRACTICING IN SALEM AFTER YEAR 1776, WITH DATES OF ADMISSION AS ATTORNEYS.

1776. Samuel Leake.
1785. Richard Burchan.
1790. James Kinsey.
1796. Abijah Whiting.
1800. Josiah Harrison.
1814. William N. Jeffers.
1817. Aaron Ogden Dayton.
1822. Alphonso L. Eakin.
1823. Francis L. Macculloch.
1825. Richard S. Field.
1825. Richard P. Thompson.
1828. James M. Hannah.
1833. Henry T. Ellett.
1833. Thomas S. Smith.
1841. Samuel A. Allen.
1841. William S. Clawson.
1842. Andrew Sinnickson.
1846. Anthony Q. Keasbey.
1852. Isaac V. Dickinson.
1858. Clement H. Sinnickson.
1861. Albert H. Slape.
1863. M. P. Grey.
1864. Edward Vanmeter.
1870. Harry L. Slape.
1871. Enoch S. Fogg.
1872. Thomas S. Smith.
1873. William T. Hilliard.
1877. Morris H. Stratton.
1877. A. M. P. V. H. Dickeson.
1880. George T. Ingham.
1881. Charles Mecum.
1882. I. Oakford Acton.
1882. Abram Cochran.

Judges and Justices in Salem County prior to 1776, as appears from the incomplete court minutes in the office of the county clerk at Salem, and the

[1] All names are spelled as in original records.

records of commissions in the office of the Secretary of State at Trenton:

1673. Fopp Johnson.
William Penton.
Ed. Bradway.
Edward Wade.
James Nevill.

1679. James Nevill.
William Penton.
Richard Guy.
Edward Broadway.

1679. Edward Dade.
Richard Hancock.

1678. William Penton.
Richard Guy.
James Nevill.
Edward Broady.
William Malster.
Edward Wade.

JUSTICES APPOINTED IN SALEM COUNTY,—WEST NEW JERSEY.

1682.—James Nevill, George Deacon, Richard Hancock, Edward Wade.
1683.—Richard Guy, Edward Wade, Andrew Thompson.
1684.—James Nevill, George Deacon, Andrew Thompson, Edward Bradway.
1685.—Andrew Thompson, George Deacon, Edward Bradway, Christopher White, Samuel Carpenter, Samuel Bacon.
1695.—Jonathan Beere, Richard Darkin, Obadiah Holmes, Dennis Fisher, Richard Tindall, Remiere Vanhoist.
1696.—Jonathan Beer, Richard Darkin, Obadiah Holmes, the quorum; Renier Vanhoist, John Bacon, Thomas Woodroofe, John Holme, William Ramsey.
1697.—Jonathan Beere, Thomas Woodrofe, Richard Darkin, Richard Tindall, William Slooby, John Holme, John Bacon, William Butten.
1699.—Thomas Woodrofe, Jonathan Beer, William Hall (of Salem), John Bacon, John Thomson, Denis Fisher, Walter Hughstis, William Slooby, Joseph Sears.
1700.—Jonathan Beer, Richard Darkin, William Hall, William Slooby, John Bacon, Joseph Brown, Edward Godwin, Thomas Woodrofe, Benjamin Acton, Dennis Fisher.
1701.—Jonathan Beer, William Hall, John Bacon, Joseph Woodrofe, Joseph Sears, Hugh Middleton, Walter Hustis, Benjamin Bacon.
1703.—John Holmes, Thomas Killingsworth, John Jeffrey, Obadiah Holmes, Joseph Seeley.
1705.—Thomas Killingsworth, Obadiah Holmes, Joseph Seeley, Samuel Hedge, James Alexander, Joseph Sears, Samuel Hoagland, Samuel Alexander, Samuel Howland, Walter Hustis.
1707.—Hugh Middleton, Lewis Holme, John Servis, Isaac Sharp.
1709.—John Lewis, William Hall, John Bacon, Isaac Sharp, Alexander Grant, W. Dare, Joseph Peers, Hugh Middleton, Richard Robins, John Ogden, Joseph Eastland.
1710.—William Sheppard, Alexander Griffith, Samuel Lewis, William Griffin, Alexander Grant, John Rolph.
1711.—John Hughes, Richard Johnson, Abraham Tuloes.
1714.—Richard Johnson, John Mason, John Bacon, William Willis, Alexander Grant, Richard Butcher, Richard Woodnut.
1715.—Hugh Middleton, David Rumsey.
1716.—Isaac Sharp, David Hasey, Samuel Smith, Thomas Mason, William Hughe, Jonathan Walling.
1719.—Jonathan Watson, Thomas Maskell.
1720.—Jonathan Arthur, Joseph Gregory, John Mason, John Hugg, William Hews, Charles Hopkins, John Rolph.
1723.—John White, Japhet Leeds, Abraham Leidon, Henry Buck, Alexander Randall.
1724.—Jonathan Ffithian, Josiah Fithian, Dickinson Sheppard, John Hart, Francis Gandenet, Charles Crossthwaite, Job Sheppherd, John Brick, Samuel Dark.
1727.—William Hancock, John Pledger, Joseph Gregory, John Rolph, Edward Burroughs, Jonathan Fithian, Samuel Smith, Joseph Lord, William Hancock.
1730.—John Rolph, Samuel Smith, John Pledger.
1731.—Jonathan Fithian, —— Gillman.
1733.—Josiah Fithian, Benjamin Acton, Nicholas Gibbon, John Pledger, David Davis, Richard Smith, Thomas Miles, Richard Wood, Moses Shepperd.
1737.—Benjamin Acton, John Pledger, Josiah Fithian, Richard Smith.
1740.—Josiah Fithian, John Pledger, Clement Hall.
1741.—Clement Hall, John Pledger, William Hancock, Philip Chetwood, Leonard Gibbon.
1742.—John Pledger, Isaac Sharp, Philip Chetwood.
1743.—William Hancock, John Pledger, Moses Shepherd, Philip Chetwood.
1744.—William Hancock, Isaac Sharp, David Davis, Philip Chetwood.
1745.—Isaac Sharp, Moses Shepherd, Ranier Vanhist, Philip Chetwood.
1746.—William Hancock, Isaac Sharp, Ranier Vanhist.
1747.—William Hancock, Isaac Sharp, Moses Shepherd.
1748.—Isaac Sharp, William Hancock, Ranier Vanhist, William Frazer.
1749.—William Hancock, William Frazer, Ranier Vanhist.
1750.—Isaac Sharp, William Hancock, Edmund Wetherby.
1751.—Isaac Sharp, Ranier Vanhist.
1752.—Isaac Sharp, William Hancock.
1753.—William Hancock, Isaac Sharp, Edmund Wetherby.
1754.—Isaac Sharp, Ranier Vanhist, William Hancock.
1755.—Isaac Sharp, Ranier Vanhist, William Frazer, William Hall.
1756.—William Hancock, Isaac Sharp, Ranier Vanhist.
1757.—William Hancock, Isaac Sharp, William Frazer, Edmund Wetherby.
1758.—Isaac Sharp, Ranier Vanhist.
1759.—William Hancock, Nathan Chambless, Isaac Sharp, Samuel Linch.
1761.—John Richman.
1762.—William Hancock, Edmund Wetherby.
1763.—Edmund Wetherby, Robert Johnson, John Mayhew, John Holme, William Hancock, Preston Carpenter, Grant Gibbon.
1764.—Edmund Wetherby, Robert Johnson, A. Sinnickson, John Holme, Grant Gibbon, Elisha Basset.
1767.—John Jarman.
1768.—Robert Howard.
1769.—John Nicholson, Elisha Basset, A. Sinnickson, John Holme, Robert Johnson, Robert Howard, Samuel Linch.
1770.—Preston Carpenter, A. Sinnickson, John Holme.
1771.—A. Sinnickson, Preston Carpenter, Grant Gibbon.
1772.—Elisha Bassett, A. Sinnickson.
1773.—Elisha Bassett, John Holme, A. Sinnickson, Grant Gibbon.
1774.—Elisha Bassett, A. Sinnickson, Robert Johnson, Eleazer Mayhew, John Holme, George Trenchard, Isaac Harris, William Hancock, John Mayhew, Jr., Benjamin Holme, Robert Howard, Samuel Linch, John Carey, John Scoggin, Bateman Lloyd, William Mecum, Robert Clark, Matthew Newkirk.
1775.—Elisha Basset, Andrew Sinnickson, Eleazer Mayhew, Herbert Johnson.

JUDGES IN SALEM COUNTY FROM 1775 TO THE PRESENT TIME.

1776.—John Holme, Andrew Sinnickson, William Hancock, Robert Johnson, John Mayhew, Elisha Basset, Sr.
1777.—Benjamin Holme, William Mecum, Edward Keasby.
1781.—John Holme, Andrew Sinnickson, Robert Johnson, John Mayhew.
1782.—William Mecum.
1786.—John Holmes, John Mayhew, Thomas Norris.
1787.—Robert Johnson, William Mecum, Andrew Sinnickson, Isaac Harris.
1790.—Thomas Sinnickson, Benjamin Holme, Edmund Weatherby.
1791.—John Holme, John Mayhew.
1792.—Robert Johnson, Isaac Harris.
1794.—Bateman Lloyd.
1795.—Thomas Sinnickson, John Smith, Edmund Wetherby.
1796.—John Holmes, Benjamin Smith, Eleazer Mayhew, James Wright.
1797.—Isaac Harris.
1798.—Andrew Sinnickson, Jacob Hufty.
1799.—Jonathan Waddington, Bateman Lloyd, Thomas Sinnickson.
1800.—John Smith.
1801.—Samuel Thompson, James James.
1803.—Lewis Yorke, Jedediah Dubois, Joseph Burden, Thomas Bradway.
1804.—Jacob Hufty, Samuel Ray.
1806.—John Smith, John Nichols.
1808.—Jedediah Dubois, Lewis Yorke, Joseph Borden, Henry Ffrith.
1809.—Samuel Ray.
1811.—Richard Craven, John Nichols.
1812.—Eleazer Mayhew, Samuel Borden, Robert G. Johnson, Jarvis Hall, Thomas Murphy, Joseph Davis, Morris Hull, Vining Hill.
1813.—Anthony Nelson, Zaccheus Ray, Philip Freas, James Risley, Jedediah Dubois, Joseph Burden, Morris Hancock, Ephraim Shepard.
1814.—Andrew Alston, Samuel Findley, John Mason, Merriman Smith, Samuel Ray.
1815.—Hedge Thompson.
1816.—John Nichols.
1818.—Jedediah Dubois.
1819.—Samuel Finley, John Mason, Philip Freas, Andrew Alston.

1820.—Merriman Smith, Hedge Thompson.
1821.—John Nichols, Zaccheus Ray, Anthony Nelson, Morris Hancock.
1822.—Thomas Sinnickson.
1823.—Jedediah Dubois, Samuel L. James.
1824.—Philip Freas, Hedge Thompson, Merriman Smith.
1825.—Israel R. Clawson.
1826.—Zaccheus Ray, Anthony Nelson, Robert G. Johnson.
1828.—Thomas Sinnickson, Samuel Finley, Henry Freas, Samuel Lynch, Jedediah Dubois, James Butcher, Samuel L. James.
1829.—James Wainwright, Joseph L. Risley, John Dickinson, Philip Fries, Josiah Shull, Merriman Smith.
1830.—Israel R. Clawson.
1831.—Daniel Richman, Zaccheus Ray, Stacy Lloyd.
1832.—Daniel Garrison, Charles Swing, Peter Bilderback, David Bowen, Matthias Richman, Charles Elwell, James Butcher, David B. Smith, William Mulford, William J. Shinn.
1833.—Robert G. Johnson, Thomas Sinnickson, David S. English, Thomas Yarrow, Sr., William F. Hunt, John S. Wood, Joseph Hancock, Jeremiah Foster, Thomas J. Yorke, Joseph Lippincott, William W. Wood, Jedediah Dubois, William Hall, Samuel Finley, Samuel L. James, Henry Freas.
1834.—Joseph S. Risley, Jacob W. Mulford, Job Ridgway, William Loper, Henry Guest, Peter Jaquette, William H. Nelson, John H. Lambert, John Armstrong, Thomas B. Wood, Josiah Shull, George Bush, Samuel Lynch, John Dickinson.
1835.—Thomas Whitecar, Daniel Richman, Joseph Lippincott.
1836.—Stacy Lloyd.
1837.—Israel R Clawson, John M. Brown, William Morris, David S. English, Israel S. Reed.
1838.—Thomas Sinnickson, Thomas Yarrow, Jeremiah Dubois, William F. Hunt, Robert G. Johnson, William Hall, Jeremiah Foster, Meriman Smith, Samuel L. James, Israel R. Clawson, Henry Freas, Joseph L. Risley, James Butcher.
1839.—George W. Carpenter, Isaac Johnson (2d), Isaac English, John Sinnickson, Hudson A. Springer, Thomas J. Yarrow, Ellis Ayres, Henry Freas, John W. Maskell, John Hull, John Burroughs, Jonathan Cawley, John H. Lambert, Samuel Lynch, John Dickinson.
1840.—William J. Shinn, Joseph Lippincott, David Wiley, Edward Q. Keasby, Samuel Humphreys (3d).
1841.—John Dickinson, William J. Beasley, John Armstrong.
1842.—Israel R. Clawson, John M. Brown, William Morris, David S. English, Thomas W. Cattell, Israel S. Reed, Judah Foster.
1843.—Cornelius M. Newkirk, Jedediah Dubois, Robert G. Johnson, Thomas Sinnickson, William F. Hunt, Jeremiah Foster, Benjamin I. Demond, John W. Markell, Stacy Lloyd, Thomas Whitaker, James Butcher, Peter Jaquett, Joseph L. Risley, Joseph Kille, Edward Waddington, James Newell, Charles Elwell, Moses Richman, Jr., William Morrison, William Loper, Jacob A. Mulford, Job Ridgway, Thomas J. Casper.
1844.—Abbott Atkinson, John H. Lambert, George Remster, Isaac Z. Peterson, William C. Mulford, James Risley, Jonathan House, Adam H. Sickler, William Hancock, William H. Nelson, John Summerill, Smith Dorman, James Paterson, Isaac English, Charles Swing, Jacob Hitchner, William Mulford, Josiah Shull.
1845.—Thomas Jones Yorke.
1846.—Hudson A. Springer.
1847.—Isaac Johnson (2d).
1848.—Israel R. Clawson.
1849.—Ephraim Carl.
1850.—Thomas Jones Yorke, James Lawrie.
1851.—Joseph Kille.
1852.—James Newell.
1853.—William Loper.
1854.—George Remster.
1857.—James Newell.
1858.—William Loper.
1859.—Alpheus Bilderback.
1862.—John H. Lambert.
1864.—Alpheus Bilderback, Jonathan S. Whittaker, James W. Mecum.
1865.—Menskell Ware.
1867.—Isaac Scull.
1868.—William Summerill.
1869.—Alpheus Bilderback.
1872.—Isaac Scull.
1873.—Maskel Ware.
1874.—Joseph Cook.
1876.—William Summerill.
1877.—Robert Newell.
1878.—William Plummer, Allen Wallace.
1879.—Joseph Cook.
1882.—William A. Wood.
1883.—William Plummer.

JUSTICES IN SALEM COUNTY FROM 1775 TO THE PRESENT TIME.

1776.—John Holme, Andrew Sinnickson, William Hancock, Robert Johnson, John Mayhew, Benjamin Holme, William Mecum, Bateman Lloyd, Isaac Harris, Robert Clark, Edward Keasby, Thomas Norris, Thomas Sayre, William Smith, John Summerill, George Summerville, Elisha Basset, Sr.
1777.—Benjamin Holme, Edmund Weatherby, William Miller, Jacob Taggart, William Dickinson, John Dickinson, Sr.
1779.—Joseph Shinn..
1780.—John Mayhew, Thomas Carney, Thomas Sinnickson, Wm. Shute.
1781.—John Holme, Andrew Sinnickson, Robert Johnson, William Mecum, Isaac Harris, Thomas Norris, Thomas Sayre, William Smith, John Sumerlin, Edward Hancock.
1782.—William Dickenson.
1784.—Benjamin Holme.
1785.—John Mayhew, Thomas Sinnickson, Thomas Carney, James James, Bateman Lloyd.
1786.—Andrew Yorke, John Holmes, Thomas Norris, William Smith, William Mecum, Thomas Sayre ,Isaac Harris, Jacob Wright.
1787.—Robert Johnson, Andrew Sinnickson, William Dickinson.
1789.—Edmond Wetherby, Baitman Lloyd, Jr.
1790.—Thomas Sinnickson, Benjamin Holme, Charles Holton, John Smith, James Wright, Samuel Thompson, Andrew York, James James, John Mayhew.
1791.—John Holme, Thomas Sayre, Isaac Harris.
1792.—Jacob Wright, Andrew Sinnickson, Jonathan Waddington, Revel Sayre, Robert Johnson, William Dickinson.
1793.—Benjamin Smith.
1794.—Bateman Lloyd, Edmond Wetherby, Clement Acton.
1795.—Lewis Owen, Thomas Sinnickson, John Smith, John Mayhew, Charles Holton, James Wright, Samuel Thompson, James James.
1796.—Eleazer Mayhew, Jonathan Hildreth, John Holmes, William Hall, Allen Congleton, Ebenezer Dunn, Isaac Harris, Benjamin Thompson.
1797.—Jonathan Waddington, Andrew Sinnickson, Jacob Hufty.
1798.—John Congleton, William Biddle, Lewis Yorke, John Stratton.
1799.—Benjamin Smith, Bateman Lloyd, Thomas Sinnickson, Gervas Hall.
1800.—John Smith, Eleazar Mayhew, James Wright, Samuel Thompson, James James, Morris Hall, John Denn, James Springer.
1801.—Jonathan Hildreth, Samuel Burden, Samuel Ray, Lewis Yorke, Henry Ffrith, James McCallister, Jedediah Dubois, John Mayhew, Jacob Johnson, Joseph Burden, Thomas Bradway.
1803.—Samuel Bilderback, Daniel Garrison, Samuel L. James, Isaac Fogg, Daniel Tracey, John Nichols.
1804.—Jacob Hufty, William Hall, Hosea Snethan.
1805.—James James, John Pimm, Morris Hall.
1806.—John Smith, Samuel Seagrave, Lewis orke, Samuel Ray, Henry Ffrith, Jedediah Dubois, Joseph Borden, Benjamin Tindall, Zaccheus Ray, David Dubois, John Ffrith, Andrew Alston.
1807.—Richard Craven.
1808.—John Nichols, Isaac Fogg, Ephraim Sheppard, Samuel Bilderback, Daniel Garrison.
1809.—Anthony Nelson, Samuel Findley.
1811.—Joseph Morris, William Walmsley, Anthony Nelson, Samuel Seagrave, Jedediah Dubois, Samuel Ray, Joseph Burden, Zaccheus Ray, David Dubois, John Firth, Andrew Alston, Joshua Smith.
1812.—Morris Hancock, Matthias Richman, Eleazer Mayhew, Samuel Borden, Robert G. Johnson, Jarvis Hall, Thomas Murphy, Joseph Davis, Morris Hall, Vining Hill, Richard Craven, Jr.
1813.—Philip Freas, James Risley, Joseph Cook, Ephraim Shepard, John Nichols, Isaac Fogg, Daniel Garrison.
1814.—John Mason, Merriman Smith, David Bowen, Henry Sparks, Jacob Mick, Henry Freas, Samuel Gilmore, Samuel Findley.
1815.—Hedge Thompson, Stacy Lloyd, William Walker.
1816.—Samuel Seagrave, Zacheus Brown, John Hacket, Henry Guest, Jedediah Dubois, Zacheus Ray, David Dubois, Andrew Alston, Joshua Smith.
1817.—Matthias Richman, Morris Hancock, Walker Beasly, John Hall, Josiah Shull, Michael Walker.

1818.—Zaccheus Ray, Joseph Cook, Philip Freas, Daniel Vanneman, William F. Hunt, William J. Shinn.

1819.—John Mason, John Nichols, David Bowen, Jacob Wick, Henry Freas, Samuel Gilmore, Peter Bilderback, James Butcher, Benjamin Tindall, Samuel Findley, Israel P. Clawson.

1820.—Merriman Smith, Hedge Thompson, Stacy Lloyd, Morris Hall, Vining Hill, Henry Guest.

1821.—Jerediah Dubois, Joshua Smith, Morris Hall, Zaccheus Ray, David Dubois, Anthony Nelson, Morris Hancock, Matthias Richman.

1822.—Daniel Richman, Thomas Bines, Thomas Sinnickson, Parvin Paulin.

1823.—Daniel Vaneman, Philip Fries, David Bowen, Jacob Wick, Peter Bilderback, Joseph L. Risley, Jonathan Richman, Samuel Gilmore, Joseph Nichols, William J. Shinn, Dalymore Harris, Henry Freas, James Butcher, Josiah Shule, Samuel Lynch, William F. Hunt.

1824.—Israel B. Clawson, Samuel Finley, Hedge Thompson, Merriman Smith, Stacy Lloyd, Edward Wadington, Jeremiah Stull, Jeremiah Dubois, Jeremiah Foster.

1825.—Henry Guest, Joseph Hancock, Charles Elwell.

1826.—Joshua Smith, Zaccheus Ray, Anthony Nelson, Matthias Richmond, David Dubois, Peter Jaquett, James Wainwright, Robert G. Johnson.

1827.—John Dickinson, Ephraim Barnes, Daniel Richman, Thomas Sinnickson.

1828.—Joseph Kille, Lewis Greene, William Patterson, Ellis Ayers, Burroughs Vanmeter, James W. Mulford, John H. Lambert, Daniel Vanneman, Philip Freas, Jacob Wick, Peter Bilderback, Joseph L. Risley, John Nixon, Samuel Gilmore, Dalymore Harris, Henry Freas, Samuel Lynch, William F. Hunt, Jacob W. Mulford, David S. English, David Jayne, John W. Maskell, William J. Shinn, Jonathan Richmond, James Butcher, Abraham Altioner.

1829.—William W. Wood, Israel S. Reed, John Burroughs, William Hall, David Bowen, Joseph Lippincott, George Hancock, Edward Smith, Josiah Shull, Israel R. Clawson, Samuel Finley, Stacy Lloyd, Edward Waddington, Merriman Smith, John Armstrong, Balsear Smith.

1830.—Daniel R. Ackley, William Loper, Joseph Jacquett, John Summeritt, Jr., Henry Guest, Charles Elwell, Joseph Hancock, Jeremiah Foster.

1831.—Bacon Ware, David Hurley, Joshua Smith, Matthias Richman, Anthony Nelson.

1832.—George Bush, Renear W. Latchem, Micajah Reeves, Henry H. Elwell, Peter Jacquett, Charles Swing, Adam H. Sickler, Isaiah Wood. Isaac Snitcher, David Whiley, Jacob Hitchner, Thomas Whiteker, John Gosling, George Jarman, William H. Nelson, Samuel Dickinson, James English, John Dickerson, Ephraim Barnes.

1833.—Henry J. Freas, George W. Carpenter, Thomas Yarrow, Sr., John S. Wood, Robert G. Johnson, Thomas Sinnickson, David Dubois, John M. Brown, Thomas J. Yorke, Samuel Mulford, Samuel Hall, William A. Baker, Hudson A. Springer, Maskell Mulford, Ellis Ayres, Lewis Green, William Peterson, Robert P. Robertson, Henry Gardner, Edward Haynes, James W. Mulford, Arthur H. Green, Joseph Heritage, William A. Dick, Jeremiah Dubois, Henry W. C. Snitcher, Daniel Rickman, Daniel Vanneman, Joseph L. Risley, Henry Freas, David Jayne, James Butcher, Peter Bilderback, Samuel Gilmore, Jacob W. Mulford, William J. Shinn, John Lambert.

1834.—William Seagreave, Jr., Job Ridgway, William Morrison, William Phemmer, Harris Flanagan, James Patterson, Moses Richman, Jr., Samuel Langley, William F. Smith, Philip Remster, William Swing, Daniel Lamplugh, John Lawson, Thomas B. Wood, David Bowen, Robert H. Van Meter, Samuel Lynch, Merriman Smith, Robert Guestner, Anthony Finley, Stacy Lloyd, John Armstrong, Palsea Smith, Josiah Shull.

1835.—William Mulford, William Cunider, John T Fithian, Joseph Lippincott, William W. Wood, Joseph Jaquette, John Summerill, Jr., William Loper, William C. Mulford, Henry Guest, Job Simkins, Jr.

1836.—Charles Elwell, John Shimp, William Morris, Joshua Smith, Matthias Richman.

1837.—Jeremiah Foster, George Hancock, John Burroughs, Israel S. Reed, Daniel Vaneman, Daniel Tracy, Benjamin S. Holme, Oliver Smith, Samuel Holton, David Wiley.

1838.—David Lynch, John M. Brown, David T. English, Muskell Mulford, William S. Hunt, William Hall, Hudson Springer, Samuel Hall, Joshua Madara, Ellis Ayres, Robert P. Robinson, John Nixon, Jesse Carll, Joseph E. Brown, Israel Clawson, William A. Baker, Edward Haynes, Lewis Green, Henry W. C. Snitcher, Dalymore Harris, Joseph Foster, Charles W. Roberts, John Dickerson, William Abbott, Elisha Bassett, Chalkley Haynes, David Vanneman, Samuel Gilmore, Samuel Humphreys (3d), Alpheus Bilderback, William J. Shinn, Israel R. Clawson, John Nelson, Joseph L. Risley, Peter Jaquett, Rynear W. Latchand, Junius Butcher, Jacob W. Mulford.

1839.—Thomas Yarrow, William G. Beasley, Ambrose Whitaker, David McPherson, Thomas Harding, Jr., Isaac Johnson (2d), Isaac English, George Githen, Thomas C. Holton, Jr., William G. Beasley, Henry Freas, Thomas J. Yarrow, John W. Markell, Moses Richman, Jr., John Hall, Samuel Hall, John Sinnickson, Jonathan Cawley, Merriam Smith.

1840.—Joseph Lippincott, Samuel Ware, William Darmon, William Peterson, Benjamin J. Diament, George Bush, Robert Guestner, Thomas Whitecar, Robert G. Johnson, Thomas Sinnickson, Samuel L. James, Joseph Harker.

1841.—Peter Dubois, William A. Dick, Job Simpkins, Samuel Lippincott, Thomas F. Lambson, John R. Chew, Charles Elwell, William Sumerill.

1842.—Jeremiah Foster, John Burroughs, George Hancock, Israel S. Reed, Daniel Vaneman, Daniel Tracy, Thomas W. Cattell, Oliver Smith, William Morris, Judah Foster.

1843.—David Lynch, David S. English, William Hall, Samuel Hall, Henry Miller, John M. Brown, William F. Hunt, Hudson A. Springer, Joshua Madara, Benjamin Lloyd, Ellis Ayares, John Nixon, William A. Baker, Henry W. C. Switcher, Joseph Foster, John Dickinson, Benjamin S. Deament, Robert P. Robinson, Jesse Carll, Edward Haynes, Dalymore Harris, Charles W. Roberts, William Abbott, William Loper, Stacy Lloyd, Philip Souder, Joseph Kille, Peter Jaquette, William K. Seagrave, James E. Dunham, Thomas Whitacer, Joseph L. Risley, James Butcher, John Casperson, James Newell, Henry Guest, William J. Diamond, Jacob W. Mulford, Job Ridgeway, William Morrison, David M. Bowen, Thomas J. Casper.

1844.—Abbott Atkinson, David N. Austin, William Sickler, Jonathan House, Adam H. Sickler, Johnson Hitchner, Isaac Z. Peterson, Ephraim E. Turner, John Summerill, Jr., Thomas Founsberry, James Risley, William L. Hampton, John H. Lambert, George Remster, Charles H. Gray, David Garton, William Plummer, William C. Mulford, William H. Nelson, Smith Dorman, James Patterson, Isaac English, Charles Swing, Jacob Hitchner, William Mulford, Josiah Skull, Ephraim Turner, Aulay B. Wood, John K. Louderback, John Gamble, Isaac W. Vanmeter, Jonathan Scattergood, Charles Cailhopper.

1847.—John M. Brown, Salem; Judah Foster, Upper Pittsgrove.

1848.—Edward Vanmeter, Salem; Dalymore Harris, John Mills, Lower Alloways Creek.

1849.—John Armstrong, Maurice Welsh, Jr., Mannington; Jesse Carle, Lower Alloways Creek; John Casperson, James C. Dunham, Lower Penn's Neek; Thomas Halton, Upper Penn's Neck; John Gamble, Pittsgrove.

1850.—Robert Guestner, Salem; Richard Waddington, Charles B. Reeves, Elsinboro; Hudson A. Springer, Upper Penn's Neck; Daniel Vanneman, Stacy Lloyd, Philip Souder, David Shimp, Upper Alloways Creek; Robert C. Pedrick, David M. Baker, Joseph Harker, Isaac Shute, Pilesgrove; Charles F. H. Grey, Upper Pittsgrove.

1851.—Mark A. Mayhew, John P. Leap, Upper Penn's Neck; William B. Rogers, Pittsgrove.

1852.—John M. Brown, John Thompson, Salem; Oliver Smith, Upper Alloways Creek; Judah Foster, Upper Pittsgrove.

1853.—Edward Vanmeter, Salem; Joseph Pancoast, Lower Alloways Creek.

1854.—William S. Boltenhouse, John Noble, Clement A. Ware, Noah Robinson, Mannington; Ephraim Turner, Lower Alloways Creek; William A. Dick, Jonathan E. Moore, Lower Penn's Neck; Thomas C. Holton, Upper Penn's Neck; Abraham E. Richman, Pilesgrove; John Johnson, Pittsgrove.

1855.—Robert Guestner, Salem; Hudson A. Springer, Upper Penn's Neck; Daniel Vanneman, John H. Lambert, David Evans, William B. Willis, Upper Alloways Creek; Robert C. Pedrick, Robert Hewitt, Edward Haines, James Gardiner, Edward B. Humphreys, Pilesgrove; Thomas Harding, Upper Pittsgrove.

1856.—Richard Waddington, Ebenezer P. Wallen, Elsinboro; Alfred T. Gesture, John K. Louderback, Upper Penn's Neck; William B. Rogers, Pittsgrove.

1857.—John Thompson, Samuel Garrison, Salem; Charles Elwell, Upper Pittsgrove.

1858.—Edward Vanmeter, Salem; Joseph Pancoast, Lower Alloways Creek; William F. Hunt, Upper Penn's Neck.

1859.—Robert Gwynne, Salem; William C. Sheppard, John Noble, William Sommerill, Thomas H. Wright, Mannington; Ephraim Turner, Lower Alloways Creek; Reuben Hinchman, William A. Dick, Lower Penn's Neck; Thomas C. Holton, Upper Penn's Neck; John Johnson, Pittsgrove; William Richman, Upper Pittsgrove.

1860.—Robert Gwynne, Salem; David Shimp, David Evans, John H. Lambert, Joseph S. Jacobs, Upper Alloways Creek; Robert C. Pedrick, William S. Harker, Robert P. Robinson, Pilesgrove; William Richman, Upper Pittsgrove.

1861.—Isaac Ridgway, Pilesgrove; William B. Rogers, Pittsgrove.

1862.—Samuel Garrison, Charles C. Clark, Salem; Ebenezer P. Wallen, Elsinboro; Thomas J. Batten, Lower Penn's Neck; Alfred T. Jester, John K. Louderback, Jonathan H. Bradbury, Upper Penn's Neck; Charles Elwell, Upper Pittsgrove.

1863.—Edward Vanmeter, Salem; William Carll, Lower Alloways Creek; William Sickler, William Shimp, Upper Alloways Creek.

1864.—Ephraim Turner, Luke F. Fogg, Lower Alloways Creek; Jonathan E. Moore, Reuben Hinchman, Lower Penn's Neck; Mahlon D. Dickinson, Richard F. Turner, Pilesgrove; Jesse F. Humphreys, Pittsgrove; Jonathan E. Moore, Upper Penn's Neck.

1865.—Robert Gwynne, Thomas V. F. Rusling, Salem; William Summerill, Benjamin Bowen, John Noble, Thomas H. Wright, Edward Hall, Mannington; Hiram H. Degoft, Samuel M. Hunt, Upper Penn's Neck; Benjamin M. Ferguson, William Shimp, Hiram Sweatman, David Shimp, Upper Alloways Creek; Mahlon D. Dickinson, Samuel Humphrey, William S. Boultitgham, Pilesgrove; Robert M. Hitchener, Pittsgrove; William Richman, Upper Pittsgrove.

1866.—Samuel Lebreoy, Lower Penn's Neck; William B. Rogers, Pittsgrove.

1867.—Charles C. Clark, Salem, East Ward; Samuel Garrison, Salem, Middle Ward; John B. Dunham, Upper Alloways Creek; John R. Louderback, Upper Penn's Neck; Francis A. Campbell, Jonathan Burroughs, Upper Pittsgrove.

1868.—Benjamin F. Wood, Salem, West Ward.

1869.—Samuel C. Pancoast, Lower Alloways Creek; Samuel Lecroy, Samuel Uxion, Lower Penn's Neck; Richard F. Turner, Pilesgrove; Ambrose Whiteacre, Upper Pittsgrove.

1870.—Hance Jaquett, Lower Penn's Neck; John Holme, Samuel Humphreys, Pilesgrove; Thomas V. F. Rusling, Robert Gwynne, Salem; Hiram Sweetmore, Benjamin M. Ferguson, Samuel Hackett, Upper Alloways Creek; Hiram C. De Grofft, William H. Pedrick, Upper Penn's Neck; James McFarland, Upper Pittsgrove; Robert M. Hitchner, Pittsgrove.

1871.—Auxenciso M. P. V. H. Dickeson, Mannington; Albert M. Strawbridge, Upper Penn's Neck; Jacob R. Schimp, Pittsgrove.

1872.—Thomas A. Maskell, Lower Alloways Creek; Charles C. Clark, Salem, East Ward; John P. Louderback, Upper Penn's Neck; Francis A. Campbell, William Richman, Upper Pittsgrove.

1873.—Benjamin F. Wood, Salem, East Ward; Samuel Garrison, Salem, West Ward; Richard Langley, Pittsgrove.

1874.—Samuel C. Pancoast, Lower Alloways Creek; Samuel Urions, Jonathan T. Turner, Lower Penn's Neck; Richard F. Turner, Pilesgrove; William Avis, Ambrose Whittaker, Upper Pittsgrove.

1875.—John Holmes, Pilesgrove; Richard B. Seeds, Quinton; Robert Gwynne, Samuel Garrison, Salem, West Ward; John B. Dunham, Hiram Sweatman, Joseph S. Jacobs, Benjamin M. Ferguson, Upper Alloways Creek; William H. Pedrick, James S. Hannah, Upper Penn's Neck; Robert M. Hitchner, William W. Golden, Pittsgrove.

1876.—John W. Goforth, Edwin Royal, Mahlon D. Dickinson, Pilesgrove; William Pancoast, Upper Penn's Neck; William W. Golden, Upper Pittsgrove.

1877.—George R. Morrison, Salem, East Ward; William R. Casperson, Salem, West Ward; John K. Louderback, Upper Penn's Neck; William Richman, James McFarland, Upper Pittsgrove.

1878.—Thomas A. Maskell, Lower Alloways Creek; Benjamin F. Wood, Smith Bilderback, Salem, East Ward.

1879.—Job S. Dixon, Lower Alloways Creek; Samuel Urion, Daniel J. Garrison, Lower Penn's Neck; John P. Cawley, Pilesgrove; William Avis, Upper Pittsgrove.

1880.—John Holmes, Pilesgrove; William Shimp, Quinton; William R. Casperson, Vining H. Tuft, Salem, West Ward; Benjamin M. Ferguson, Hiram Sweatman, Joseph S. Jacobs, Daniel P. Dowell, Upper Alloways Creek; Hiram H. De Grofft, William H. Pedrick, Upper Penn's Neck; Robert M. Hitchner, Pittsgrove.

1881.—Homes Crispin, John W. Goforth, Pilesgrove; William W. Golder, Pittsgrove.

1882.—Lewis Schaible, Quinton; Smith Bilderback, Salem, East Ward; John K. Louderback, Upper Penn's Neck; William Richman, Upper Pittsgrove.

CHAPTER LX.

MEDICAL PROFESSION OF SALEM COUNTY.[1]

SAMUEL DICK was born Nov. 14, 1740, at Nottingham, Prince George Co., Md. Under the instruction of Samuel Finley, afterwards president of Princeton College, and the Rev. Dr. McWhorter, of Newark, N. J., he became an accomplished classical scholar. His medical education is supposed to have been obtained in Scotland.

He served as surgeon in the colonial army in the French war, and was present at the surrender of Quebec.

In 1770 he settled in Salem, N. J., where he pursued his profession until his death.

In 1773 he married the daughter of Andrew Sinnickson, a prominent citizen of Salem County.

In 1776 he served in the Provincial Congress of New Jersey, by which he was commissioned colonel of the State troops of Salem County.

In 1780 he was appointed surrogate of Salem County by Governor Livingston, which office he held for twenty-two years.

In 1783 he was chosen a member of the National Congress, and was a member of that body when the treaty was ratified acknowledging the independence of the United States.

In private life Dr. Dick was highly respected, being possessed of fine talents and polished manners. He enjoyed an enviable reputation for skill in his profession, and was a successful and discerning politician. He died in Salem, Nov. 16, 1812.

EBENEZER HOWELL.—Of the early life and professional education of the subject of this sketch there seems to be no reliable record. He was most probably born at Southampton, L. I., about 1748.

He practiced his profession in Salem for several years, and had a good reputation for medical skill.

He was eminently genial in his disposition, of popular manners, and fond of active and field sports.

He took an active part in the war of independence, and was one of the seventeen prominent citizens marked out to be visited with special punishment by Col. Mawhood, when that officer occupied the town of Salem.

He was commissioned June 22, 1776, major in Col. Newcomb's battalion, State troops, which office he declined. He received a similar commission in the following November in the Continental army, which he held until February, 1777, when he resigned it.

[1] By Quinton Gibbon, M.D.

Upon the close of the war he returned to Salem, and resumed the practice of medicine. He died in 1791, aged forty-three years.

ISAAC HARRIS was born in 1741 in East Jersey. He settled in early life near Quibbletown, Piscataway township, Middlesex Co., N. J., where he practiced his profession for a time. He removed to Pittsgrove township, Salem Co., about 1771, where he practiced for many years with great success.

He possessed a good library, and his office was the resort of students from Somerset County and elsewhere. He was prominent in his profession, and one of the first to respond to the call for the formation of a State medical society. He was the sixth signer to the "Instruments of Association." He was elected president of the society in 1792.

In the war of 1776 he was commissioned surgeon in Gen. Newcomb's brigade, State troops.

Dr. Harris was for many years an elder in the Presbyterian Church, and an exemplary Christian. He died in 1808, in the sixty-eighth year of his age.

JAMES VANMETER was born May 13, 1767, in the township of Pittsgrove, Salem Co. His ancestors were Presbyterians, from Holland, and large landholders. Intelligent themselves, they could appreciate the importance of education, and were active in establishing superior schools for that day. The subject of this sketch enjoyed the best educational facilities of his neighborhood. He pursued his medical studies under Dr. Isaac Harris, of Pittsgrove, a physician of note in his locality. He attended a course of lectures in the University of Pennsylvania in the winter of 1789.

Being required by the laws of New Jersey to give evidence of his fitness to practice his profession, he was duly examined by Drs. Moses Scott and Frederic Bowers Sayre, of the city of Burlington, and having given "satisfactory evidence of his skill as a physician and surgeon," he was licensed by two justices of the Supreme Court, and admitted, May 5, 1790, to practice his profession "throughout the bounds" of his native State.

He soon after settled at Hancock's Bridge, Salem Co., where he remained one year, and then returned to Salem, where he continued the practice of his profession until his death, a period of more than fifty years.

Dr. Vanmeter was indefatigable in the pursuit of his profession. He was no respecter of persons or position in life. He considered the poor equally entitled with the rich to his best services. He was prompt to respond to the call of the sick, whether by night or day and in all weathers.

His practice, which was large and embracing a large circuit, was necessarily laborious, and especially so from the fact that much of it had to be performed on horseback and over unbroken roads. Of large frame, however, and blessed with vigorous health, he endured an amount of labor and exposure that would have broken down most men. He was a man of few words; calm and imperturbable, he passed apparently unmoved through the many distressing scenes he was called upon to witness during his long professional life. Yet he was not devoid of sympathy for suffering. Perhaps no physician of the county ever more thoroughly enlisted the love and esteem of his patients, a tribute richly merited by his unselfish efforts in their behalf.

For many years he was a consistent professor of the faith of his fathers. He joined the Presbyterian Church in 1824, and was chosen ruling elder in 1828. He died Jan. 26, 1847, at the ripe age of eighty years, in the triumph of a well-grounded faith.

BENJAMIN ARCHER was born on his father's farm, near Swedesboro, Gloucester Co., N. J., Sept. 25, 1775, and educated in the country schools near by.

He was descended from one of the Swedish families that settled on the eastern shore of the Delaware. In early life he served an apprenticeship to a shipcarpenter, but disliking it, he studied medicine with Dr. James Irwin, of Sharpstown, Salem Co. He was examined by Dr. Ebenezer Elmer, of Bridgeton, and licensed to practice medicine by the judges of the court in accordance with the laws of New Jersey.

In 1805 he made a voyage from Philadelphia to Batavia, as physician to a merchantman.

Upon his return he settled, May 25, 1806, at Thompson's Bridge (now Allowaystown), Salem Co.

He removed to Salem, Oct. 3, 1807, where he continued the practice of his professiou until his death, which took place Dec. 15, 1845. He had a large practice, and enjoyed in a large degree the confidence of his patients.

He was twice married, his first wife surviving her marriage but one year; his second wife survived him several years.

ROBERT HUNTER VANMETER.—The subject of this sketch was born on his father's farm in Pittsgrove, Salem Co., Nov. 29, 1778, and obtained his preparatory education at the excellent schools then in vogue kept by the clergy.

He studied medicine in the office of his brother, Dr. James Vanmeter, and spent his winters in attendance upon the lectures in Philadelphia. Certificates were given him by Drs. Rush and Woodhouse, of the University of Pennsylvania, and he received his diploma in March, 1800. He began to practice his profession at Pittsgrove. After a few years his brother and preceptor induced him to remove to Salem, which he did in March, 1810.

In the war of 1812 he was drafted and ordered to Canada; but by some influence he was transferred to the care of the sick of the regiment at Salem. The "old jail at the corner," an expression well known to a former generation, was used as a hospital, and he was indefatigable in his attention to those consigned to his charge.

As a physician he was untiring. He rode through

summer and winter, by night and day, often bearing food as well as medicine to the sick.

He held various civil offices, and represented his county in the State Legislature.

He was an earnest Christian and an elder in the Presbyterian Church. The interests of the church were ever dear to him, and there was no sacrifice he was not willing to make for her prosperity.

He died March 14, 1839, after a short but severe illness.

THOMAS YARROW, a well-known physician of Salem County, was born in Hexham, Northumberlandshire, England, in 1778. He was descended on the father's side from the Yarrows, baronets of the North of England. His mother was one of the Ridleys of Northumberland, tracing back to her ancestor of Tudor times, the martyred Bishop Ridley.

He was carefully educated. When a young man of twenty-one years he came to America for travel, but was so pleased with our people and institutions that he decided to remain and become an American citizen.

He graduated in the medical department of the University of Philadelphia, and commenced the practice of medicine at Sharpstown, Salem Co., in 1809, where he continued until his death.

He was elected to the State Legislature while a young man, and through life took a lively interest in the politics of the day. He was an associate judge of the county at the time of his death.

But he preferred his profession to politics, and pursued it with zeal and success. He was for many years a member of the board of censors for the western district of the State Medical Society, and president of that society during the year 1832.

Dr. Yarrow was a man of vigorous sense with great force of character. He was liberal in spirit, and free from professional jealousy.

He died in 1841, in the sixty-third year of his age, lamented by a large circle of friends. He left four daughters and one son, the late Dr. Thomas J. Yarrow, of Allowaystown.

HEDGE THOMPSON was born in Salem, N. J., Jan. 28, 1780. Having finished his academical education, he studied medicine under Dr. Caspar Wistar, of Philadelphia, and graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in the class of 1802.

He entered upon the practice of his profession in his native place, but was compelled to abandon it after a few years from feeble health.

He was a man of influence and ability, and popular, especially in the political arena. He was one of the associate judges of the county, and represented the First District of New Jersey in the Congress of the United States.

He died July 23, 1828, in the forty-eighth year of his age. He left two daughters and three sons. Of the latter were the late R. P. Thompson, a distinguished lawyer, and at one time attorney-general of New Jersey, and Dr. J. H. Thompson, a skillful and accomplished physician, still engaged in the practice of his profession in his native city.

CHARLES HANNAH was born Nov. 23, 1782, at Deerfield, Cumberland Co., N. J. He studied medicine with Dr. Brewster, of Bridgeton, and after attendance on the lectures of the University of Pennsylvania, commenced the practice of his profession at Hancock's Bridge, Salem Co., where he remained several years. He afterwards removed to Salem, where he continued to practice medicine until his death. He died at Salem, April 20, 1857, aged seventy-five years.

He was frequently a delegate to the State Medical Society, of which he was elected president in 1847.

CHARLES SWING was born March 4, 1790, at Fairton, Cumberland Co. He was the son of a Methodist clergyman, and received but a limited education at the village school. He began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Ewing, of Greenwich, Cumberland Co., in 1812. He was a diligent student, making amends for the deficiency of his early education by close application.

He graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1815, and practiced about one year with his preceptor, and then removed to Salem and associated himself with Dr. Benjamin Archer for some two years, at the expiration of which he settled in Lower Penn's Neck township, Salem Co.

Some time in 1824 he removed to Sharpstown, in the same county, where he continued to practice his profession until his death, which occurred in January, 1860.

Dr. Swing was exceedingly popular as a physician. He enjoyed a high reputation for professional skill, and was frequently called in consultation by his fellow-practitioners, with whom he was a favorite. He did a large practice and occupied a prominent position among the medical men of the county.

EDWARD Q. KEASBEY, the subject of this sketch, was born in 1793, at Salem, N. J. He commenced the study of medicine in 1812, at the age of nineteen, with Dr. James Vanmeter, of Salem, and in 1813 entered the office of Dr. Physick, of Philadelphia, and graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in the spring of 1816.

In 1817 and 1818 he made two voyages to the city of Canton, as surgeon to a merchantman.

In the following year he began the practice of his profession in his native town, where he remained during life.

Having enjoyed rare advantages under so distinguished a preceptor, he at once took a high rank among his professional brethren. He soon became the leading surgeon. He was consulted in critical cases, and frequently called upon to perform capital operations. He rapidly acquired a large and lucrative practice, which he retained until failing health compelled him gradually to relinquish, and finally to

abandon. He died in 1847, at the age of fifty-four, broken in health by the fatigue and exposure incidental to perhaps the largest practice ever done in the county.

He was married in 1818 to a lady of Philadelphia, who survived him several years. He left two daughters and two sons, the eldest of the latter, Anthony L. Keasbey, now a distinguished member of the Newark bar, and United States district attorney for the State of New Jersey.

Dr. Keasbey was an ardent politician, though not an office-seeker. He was appointed judge of the Court of Common Pleas in 1840, and chosen Presidential elector in 1844. But it was in the pursuit of his profession that he most delighted. To a fine personal appearance he united a pleasing address which endeared him to his patients. His manner in the sick-room was peculiarly genial. His presence cheered the despondent and inspired confidence and hope in the timid. "*Palmam qui meruit ferat.*"

THEOPHILUS ELMER BEESLEY was born Dec. 5, 1796, in the village of Port Elizabeth, Cumberland Co., N. J. He removed to Salem with his mother in his ninth year, where he completed his preparatory education.

He began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. James Vanmeter, of that place, in 1815, and completed it under Dr. James Rush, of Philadelphia. He graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in the class of 1819, after which he served one year as interné of the Philadelphia Almshouse, and then began the practice of his profession in Salem, where he soon acquired a large practice.

He married in 1820 a niece of Dr. Caspar Wistar, of Philadelphia, whom he survived some three years. His health becoming impaired by the labor and exposure of a large country practice, he removed in 1830 to the city of Philadelphia, where he gradually acquired an extensive and lucrative practice, in the active duties of which he continued until a short time previous to his death, which occurred Oct. 17, 1867, in the seventy-first year of his age.

Dr. Beesley was for many years an exemplary and prominent member of the Society of Friends. Profoundly impressed with a sense of his responsibility to God, he lived a blameless life. In imitation of his Great Master, he did many good works. Few men did as much by their lives to dispel the unfounded charge of infidelity so flippantly made against a noble profession.

JACOB STERNE THOMSON SHARP, a descendant of the Sharps of Sharptown, Salem Co., N. J., was born at Newton, Sussex Co., May 16, 1802; received a classical education at the University of Pennsylvania, and entering Princeton College, graduated in 1822.

He read medicine in the office of the late Dr. James, Professor of Obstetrics in the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, and graduated in the class of 1825. He commenced the practice of his profession in the village of Washington, Warren Co., N. J. After some years he removed to Philadelphia, and from thence to Salem, where he continued his professional labors until he retired from the profession, some thirty years previous to his death, which occurred at the latter place, Jan. 20, 1882, in the eightieth year of his age.

He was a man of large attainments and noble impulses, and one in whom the motto of his family, "*Vivet post funera Virtus,*" receives an apt and pointed illustration. He was the father of Dr. E. S. Sharp, a widely-known and popular physician of Salem.

JACOB HUNT was born at Pedricktown, Salem Co., in 1802. He studied medicine with his father, Dr. William F. Hunt, of that village, and graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1824. He settled in Woodstown, in his native county, where he continued the practice of his profession during the balance of his life, a period of forty years. He was popular as a physician, and enjoyed a good reputation in his neighborhood for skill in his profession. He died in 1863.

JOHN B. TUFT, the subject of this sketch, was born at Salem, N. J., in 1807. He received his preliminary education in the academy of his native place.

He pursued his medical studies with his brother doctor, Theophilus E. Beesley, and graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1828. He served two years as an interné in the Philadelphia Almshouse.

He commenced the practice of medicine at Woodbury, N. J., where he remained but a short time. He returned to Salem upon the removal of his preceptor to Philadelphia. After a few years he removed to Philadelphia, having previously visited Europe.

He soon returned to Salem, where he remained several years, at the end of which he returned to Philadelphia, where he married a lady from Richmond, Va., and relinquishing his profession, he retired to Burlington, N. J.

At the outbreak of the rebellion he removed with his family to Richmond, where he remained until his death. He was a man of literary tastes, and preferred the literature of his profession, in which he was well versed, to the drudgery of a country practice. He was genial in disposition, and keenly enjoyed the refinements of social life.

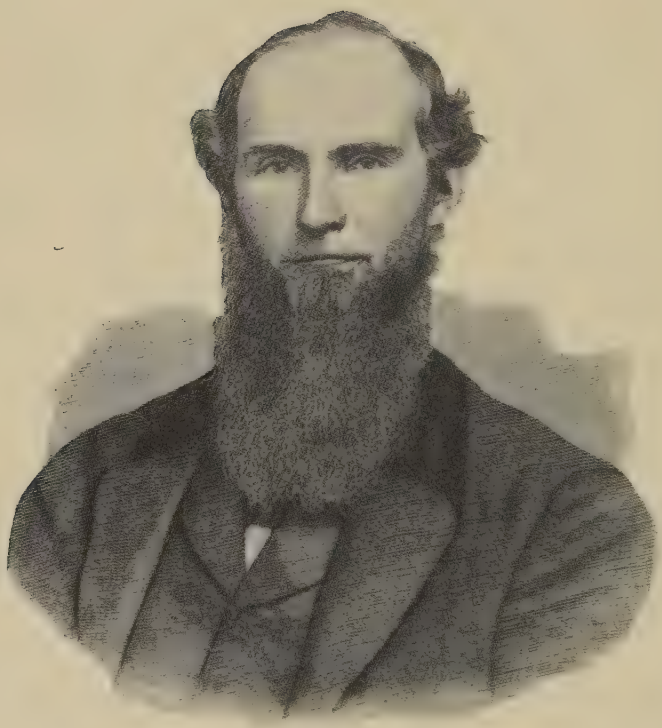
THOMAS JEFFERSON YARROW, the son of Dr. Thomas Yarrow, was born at Sharptown, Salem Co., Feb. 10, 1810.

He studied medicine with his father, and graduated in the University of Pennsylvania in the class of 1830. He settled the same year at Allowaystown, in his native county, where he remained during life.

He was married in 1833. He died July 17, 1882, aged seventy-two years, having practiced his profession for the period of fifty-two years.

He was a member of the Salem County Medical Society, and at one time its president. He was also an associate judge of the Court of Common Pleas.

I. D. Clawson



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In the discharge of his professional duties he was earnest and conscientious, and steadily pursued knowledge through the current journals of his day. While bold and self-reliant, he was careful and cautious.

Through storm and sunshine, by day and night, he continued his ministrations to the suffering, without distinction between the humblest and highest.

He was singularly indifferent to fame, while he cherished an exalted belief in the nobility of his profession. The offer of a professorship, it is said, failed to induce him to quit his beloved village and the even tenor of his life for a more ambitious career.

WILLIAM S. VANNEMAN was born in Upper Penn's Neck, Salem Co., June 1, 1811. He began the study of medicine under Dr. Charles Swing at the age of eighteen, in Sharptown, continued with him two years, and finished under Dr. Theodore Physic, of Maryland. He graduated at the Jefferson Medical College in the class of 1832.

He settled first at Penn's Grove, Salem Co. From thence he removed to Swedesboro in 1835. In 1837 he located in Sculltown, where he remained but nine months, when he relinquished the practice of medicine for a time, and settled in Philadelphia as a dry-goods merchant.

In 1847 he returned to Penn's Grove and resumed the practice of his profession, in which he continued until his death, which occurred Jan. 21, 1861.

He was a man of unblemished character, of exemplary piety, of large social and personal influence in the community, and deservedly esteemed for his skill and attainments in his profession.

THOMAS P. DICKESON was born Feb. 20, 1813, at Woodstown, Salem Co. He received his preparatory education at home and in Wilmington, Del.

He studied medicine with Dr. Thomas Yarrow, of Sharptown, Salem Co. Having completed the usual curriculum, he graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1836, and located the same year at Hancock's Bridge, in his native county, where he pursued his profession until his death, April 6, 1882, a period of forty-six years.

He was married Nov. 30, 1841, to a lady of fortune in the same village, who survives him.

Dr. Dickeson, though very lame from childhood, was a person of great energy and activity. He did a large practice, and largely enjoyed the confidence of his patients. He was also extensively engaged in general business pursuits, and left a handsome estate.

ISAIAH D. CLAWSON, M.D.—The father of Dr. Clawson, Dr. Israel Reed Clawson, was descended from Huguenot stock, while his mother was of English parentage. Their son, Isaiah D., was born March 30, 1822, at Woodstown, N. J., and in early youth became a pupil of Delaware College, at Newark, Del. In 1835 he entered the sophomore class of Princeton College, then under the presidency of Dr. Carnohan, where he was a fellow-student with Rev. Samuel D. Alexander, D.D., of New York, Professor Thomas Dodd, D.D., Dr. Thomas E. Schenck, corresponding secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Publication, and other distinguished men now holding civil or military positions of prominence. Having taken high rank in the various departments of study, he graduated with honor in 1838, and immediately entering the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, received his degree in 1843, on his twenty-first birthday. Dr. Clawson at once began the practice of his profession, which was followed uninterruptedly for ten years, when his abilities were diverted to the more exciting arena of political life. He was elected to the State Legislature in 1853, and later to a seat in the Congress of the United States, to which he was re-elected during the succeeding term, and served on the Committee on Revolutionary Claims. This period embraced the thirty-fourth and thirty-fifth sessions of that body, and the memorable agitation of the slavery question, when Charles Sumner was violently assaulted by a political antagonist. On the completion of his second term, Dr. Clawson resumed his professional career, and continued in active practice during the remainder of his lifetime. He was married on the 30th of December, 1850, to Miss Martha W., daughter of Judge William J. Shinn, of Woodstown, to whom was born one son, William S., named for his uncle, Judge Clawson. Dr. Clawson manifested a strong love for his profession, for which, by a thorough scholastic training, he had been perfectly equipped. He was regarded as a careful, judicious, and well-qualified physician, whose refined sympathy and gentleness made his presence no less welcome as a friend than as a counselor. In all the relations of life, both public and private, his many virtues won universal regard. His death occurred in October, 1879, in his fifty-eighth year. He was in his church relations a Presbyterian, and for many years a trustee of the church of that denomination in Woodstown.

HON. JOSEPH COOK, M.D.—The paternal grandfather of Dr. Cook was of English parentage, and was reared at Crosswicks, Burlington Co., N. J. He became a citizen of much influence, holding many positions of prominence during his life, which was violently ended by assassination at his own home in 1824. He was united in marriage to Miss Mary Reeves, who was of English descent. Their son, Marmaduke Cook, was a farmer and the father of Joseph, the subject of this biography, whose birth occurred in Harrison township, Gloucester Co., N. J., in 1825. The public school afforded him the basis of an education, after which he chose medicine as a profession, and graduating from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, at once began his active career as a practitioner. In 1839 he removed to Salem County, where he has since resided, and continued his professional career until his retirement, in the spring of 1866. He was in 1853 married to Miss

Sarah M., daughter of Harman and Susan Richman. Their children are William, married to Susan Suber, whose children are Joseph, Barris, and Susan; and Mary, married to Truman Clayton, who has one daughter, Sarah. During the winter of 1872–73, Dr. Cook was elected judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and is still presiding in that capacity. Though not actively participant in the late war, he, after the battle of Gettysburg, volunteered his services as surgeon, and for many weeks did much to alleviate the sufferings of the wounded. The doctor was successful in his profession, and during his period of practice enjoyed an extended field of labor.

THOMAS G. REED was a native of Woodstown, Salem Co., born in 1837. He obtained his medical education in the office of Dr. Jacob Hunt, of his native place, and graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in the class of 1858.

He commenced the practice of his profession in his native village, and remained there during the remainder of his life, a period of nine years.

Possessed of popular manners and prepossessing personal appearance, he soon acquired a large practice, and was rapidly rising in reputation when cut off by an untimely death in his twenty-ninth year.

The following is a list of the physicians now resident in Salem County:

Old School.

Allen, Lefferson, Woodstown.	McPherson, Andrew G., Quinton.
Bilderback, Frank, Salem.	Presson, John E., Salem.
Cook, Joseph, Pittsgrove.	Paulding, Moses I., Pittsgrove.
Ewing, Warren L., Alloway stown.	Patterson, James A., Salem.
Foster, Naomi B., Woodstown.	Reed, Lewis W., Woodstown.
Gibbon, Quinton, Salem.	Sharp, Edward S., Salem.
Gilman, Uriah, Woodstown.	Summerill, J. M., Penn's Grove.
Groff, John H., Penn's Grove.	Sherron, Clifford M., Salem.
Garrison, Daniel, Pennsville.	Thompson, Joseph H., Salem.
Glover, Lawrence L., Hancock.	Ware, James B., Pedricktown.
Hitchner, ——, Elmer.	Waddington, B. Archer, Salem.
Johnson, Mayhew, Penn's Grove.	Wiley, David, Salem.
Johnson, Henry F., Pedricktown.	Woodruff, Alpheus B., Elmer.

Homœopathic.

Beckett, Albert G., Salem.	Patterson, Theophilus, Salem.
Jackson, Henry, Salem.	Souders, Philip G., Woodstown.
Newton, Charles, Sharptown.	

Eclectic.

Cheeseman, John G., Elmer.	Stitts, William F., Salem.
Moore, David, Woodstown.	Wallace, L. B., Allowaystown.

Female Physician.

Mary Emma Robinson, Salem.

CHAPTER LXI.

SALEM COUNTY IN THE CIVIL WAR.

THE inauguration of the war of the great rebellion, by the bombardment of Fort Sumter, aroused in Salem County the same thrill of patriotism that it awakened in other portions of New Jersey. In their response to the call of the government for men, the people of this county manifested the same alacrity that was shown elsewhere; and here, as in other parts of the State, a larger number of volunteers offered their services than could be accepted.

On the 17th of April, 1861, after a few hours' notice, a large and enthusiastic meeting convened at the court-house; patriotic resolutions were adopted, and money to the amount of one thousand dollars was subscribed, Mr. Jonathan Ingham heading the subscription with two hundred and fifty dollars.

First Volunteers.—A military company—the Johnson Guards—was at once formed, with Robert C. Johnson, captain; Clement H. Sinnickson, first lieutenant, and George F. Ingham, second lieutenant. This company started for Trenton on the morning of April 25th. Soon after their arrival Capt. Johnson was promoted, and C. H. Sinnickson became captain, George F. Ingham first lieutenant, and Henry F. Chew second lieutenant.

COL. ROBERT CARNEY JOHNSON.—The common ancestor of the Johnson family in this county, to which the subject of this sketch belonged, was Richard Johnson (1649), who came from Guilford Parish, county of Surrey, England, arriving in the ship "Joseph and Benjamin," under the command of Capt. Matthew Payne, on March 13, 1674/5. Two persons of much note, character, property, and influence accompanied him, viz.: John Pledger and Hypolite Lefevre. Richard Johnson was a man of influence and position in the new settlement, served as one of the burgesses of the town of Salem after it was incorporated as a borough in 1693, was one of the judges of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and justices of the Quarter Sessions, and an influential member of the Salem Monthly Meeting of Friends. He took an active part in building the first brick meeting-house in the ancient graveyard of that society in 1699 and 1700. In 1707 he was chosen, with three others, to represent the Salem tenth in the State Legislature of New Jersey, which then held its sessions at South Amboy and Burlington alternately. He was a large land-owner in the county. On June 25, 1682, he married Mary Grover, by whom he had five children, viz.: Elizabeth (who married John Pierson), Ann (who became the wife of Alexander Grant), Mary, Richard, and Robert. He died Jan. 19, 1719, and his wife April 21, 1714.

Robert Johnson (1st) married Margaret, widow of Joseph Sayres, and had three children, viz., Mary, who became the wife of John Pledger, Jr.; Ann, whose three husbands were respectively named Hall, Scoggin, and Beesley; and Robert, grandfather of the subject of this sketch. The latter was born Jan. 26, 1727, and died Dec. 28, 1796. He married for his first wife Margaret Morgan, of Marcus Hook, Dec. 18, 1752. She died at an early age, leaving one daughter, Margaret, who became the wife of Andrew Sinnickson. His second wife was Jane, eldest daughter of Nicholas and Ann Gibbon, to whom he was

Robt. C. Winthrop

united Nov. 3, 1767. The sole issue of this marriage was Robert Gibbon Johnson, born July 23, 1771, died Oct. 2, 1850. He was a man of character and influence, and the father of our subject. He first married, June 19, 1798, Hannah, youngest daughter of Thomas and Mary Carney, of Penn's Neck. Their children were Jane Gibbon, Mary Jane, Anna Gibbon, and Robert Carney Johnson. His second wife was Juliana Elizabeth, daughter of Paul Zantzinger, of Lancaster, Pa. Of this union there was no issue.

Robert Carney Johnson was born in Salem on Sept. 29, 1811, and died at the same place March 25, 1881. During his lifetime he was one of the most prominent and useful citizens of Salem. For a few years in the earlier portion of his life he resided in California, then just passing from the condition of a Mexican to an American territory, and witnessed the rapid material change which at that period occurred. He returned to Salem shortly after the death of his father, in 1850, and passed the remainder of his days in his native place. Becoming possessed of a large estate, he engaged in no other business than attending to its management. He was greatly interested in the incorporation of the city of Salem, being elected the first mayor of the new municipality in 1860, and re-elected in 1863. His administratiom of the office was marked by dignity, independence, and impartiality, and proved popular and efficient. On the breaking out of the rebellion in 1861 he raised the first company of three months' volunteers to go to Washington. Afterwards he was elected colonel of the Twelfth New Jersey Volunteers, with which he remained in the field until incapacitated by sickness. Returning to his home, he remained in private life until his death, yet taking a deep interest in public affairs. He was no aspirant for public place, and declined all political preferment, yet was one of the most active in the organization of the Republican party in Salem County. He was distinctively a home man, closely identified with the material growth and development of his own locality, and an earnest supporter of all movements of an elevating and progressive character. Like his father, he was possessed of strong prejudices and positive opinions, yet tempered each with a proper measure of discrimination and judgment. He married, Sept. 2, 1841, Julia, daughter of Josiah Harrison, Esq., of Salem, who occupies the family homestead on Market Street with the only surviving son, Henry H. Johnson.

The following is the muster-roll of the JOHNSON GUARDS as it was constituted when it left Trenton:

Captain, Clement H. Sinnickson; First Lieutenant, George T. Ingham; Second Lieutenant, Henry F. Chew; Sergeants, Edward A. Acton, Samuel Canby, Jr., Nathaniel S. Stretch, William C. Harris; Corporals, Charles H. Miller, Henry Jones, Henry Frankenfield, Henry Rocap.

Privates.

Richard B. Fisher.
John H. Williams.
Charles M. Pinkard.
Joseph C. Bowker.
L. Henry Smith.
Charles S. Freese.
Elmer R. Woodruff.
George A. Cobb.
John L. King.
Nathan Birch.
Frank Woodrutt.
Samuel Williams.
George Drummonds.
John H. Collins.
John H. Groff.
James Stanton.
Thomas Conover.
William Frazer, Jr.
William H. Bollinghouse.
James Bassett.
James Riley.
William H. Pierce.
David M. Palmer.
Firman Lloyd, Jr.
John D. Somers.
Theodore F. Null.
Stewart Spears.
William W. Plummer.
Eli P. Bliss.
Samuel Cole.
Edward P. Thomas.
David D. Blizzard.
David Stoeckle.
Enoch F. Sheppard.
Charles D. Lampblack.
Benajah Helms.
Charles H. Wendell.
Joseph H. Sheppard.
Thomas H. Mills.
David S. Barr.
Maurice B. Elton.
Howard Bassett.
David Dickinson.
William H. Phillips.
Hugh Crispin.
Edward L. Williams.
John Banks.
John Foster.
George W. Williams.
Samuel R. Morton.
John Logan.
John Ennis.
William Frazer.
Anley B. Sheppard.
John Brady.
James V. Clark.
George Burroughs.
Samuel Hogate.
Charles M. Stanger.
Richard McPherson.
George Peachy.
David Mitchell.
James Stoeckle.
John N. Johnson, drummer.
Harrison Y. Higgins.

This became Company I, Fourth New Jersey Volunteers.

Home Guards.—A company of home guards was at once formed, with Dr. Joseph H. Thompson, captain; William B. Robertson, first lieutenant; and Owen L. Jones, second lieutenant.

An incident which occurred about that time served to illustrate the active vigilance of the people in this county as well as the apathy of those who should have been vigilant. Information was received that the garrison in Fort Delaware was insufficient, and a party of volunteers, with Dr. J. H. Thompson and ex-Mayor Johnson, proceeded thither for the purpose of offering assistance. On landing it was with much difficulty that the garrison could be aroused, and, when called from his bed, the commanding officer coolly informed the volunteers that when he desired their assistance he would ask for it. The garrison was soon afterwards strengthened by volunteers from Philadelphia, as a result of the representations made by a few citizens of Salem of the condition of things at the fort. In view of the exposed condition of this part of New Jersey several other military companies were afterwards organized in Salem County, for the purpose of meeting any emergency that might arise here.

The patriotic feeling which sprang up at the outbreak of the war did not subside, and, as call after call was made by the government for men, the same alacrity was manifested, and still greater efforts were put forth to fill the requisitions and provide for the welfare of those who went forth to defend the country in its hour of peril. Even among the Friends, who constitute a considerable portion of the population of the county, patriotism could not be held in abeyance by the restraints of their discipline, and

many of the younger members went forth to do battle in defense of the institutions under which their ancestors had enjoyed freedom of conscience; and many of the elder ones quietly gave, liberally and not grudgingly, of their wealth, simply saying, as they passed over their money, "Don't thee put my name down."

The loyal women, too, bore their full share of the burden of the hour. Not only did they repress their grief, and bid their sons, husbands, and brothers who went into the field, many of them never to return, a hearty God-speed; but they labored assiduously to provide them with those comforts which the government was unable to furnish. Ladies' Aid Societies sprang up in all parts of the county, and many a poor soldier, as he languished on his cot in some distant hospital, and in his feverish sleep dreamed of home, and of mother, wife, or sister, had occasion to bless his unknown benefactors in Salem County for comforts and luxuries that would not otherwise have come to him.

Of the patriotic women of Salem County, Miss Cornelia Hancock, sister of Capt. William N. Hancock, of Lower Alloways Creek, deserves especial mention. Early during the war she went into the field as a volunteer nurse, and she continued her mission of mercy till the close of the conflict. She has since been engaged in charitable works of various kinds, and she is now an efficient member of the Society for the Organization of Charities in the city of Philadelphia.

Action of the County Authorities.—The first recorded action of the board of freeholders of this county in support of the war was taken at the annual meeting in May, 1861, when two resolutions were adopted; the first indorsing the payment of one thousand and one dollars and sixty cents for the purchase of side arms for the Johnson Guards, and the second authorizing the loan committee to settle all bills presented by Samuel Plummer, Benjamin Acton, and Jonathan Ingham for expenses incurred in fitting out the same company; the whole amount not to exceed three thousand dollars.

At a special meeting, in September of the same year, the board ordered the payment of one hundred and thirty-eight dollars for the board of the volunteers in Capt. Reynolds' company while in Salem.

At a special meeting held in July, 1862, the sum of six thousand dollars was appropriated as a fund for the payment of bounties to volunteers in the Twelfth Regiment. The sum of thirty dollars was directed to be paid to each recruit not receiving other local bounty, and such bounty was made subject to the draft of the colonel of the Twelfth Regiment. To this appropriation the sum of eighteen hundred dollars was afterwards added.

In August of the same year a fund of twelve thousand five hundred dollars was appropriated for the payment of bounties to volunteers accredited to Salem County, at the rate of fifty dollars to each volunteer. This fund was made subject to the draft of Jonathan Ingham, the draft commissioner of the county. To it was added the sum of ten hundred and ninety dollars at a meeting in September of the same year.

In August, 1863, it was resolved that a bounty of three hundred dollars be paid to each volunteer from Salem County under the then present call, to the number of two hundred and fifty-eight. In December of the same year a bounty of three hundred dollars was ordered. At the annual meeting in May, 1864, a further appropriation of three hundred dollars per man was made for two hundred and two men to fill the quota of the county under the then pending draft. The expenditure of this appropriation was made under the direction of a committee consisting of the two chosen freeholders and three citizens from each township. The following were the citizens appointed:

Pilesgrove, John W. Dickinson, Samuel Barton, Smith Hewett.

Upper Pittsgrove, William A. Wood, Theophilus Paulding, James Coombs.

Mannington, Casper W. Acton, Richard Wistar, John T. Bassett.

Elsinboro, William B. Carpenter, Joseph Waddington, Joseph B. Thompson.

Upper Penn's Neck, William Summerill, Joseph W. Cooper, Isaac Wright.

Lower Penn's Neck, James S. Johnson, Martin Patterson, William Callahan.

Upper Alloways Creek, Emmor Reeves, Zaccheus Timmerman, Horatio J. Stow.

Lower Alloways Creek, Joseph H. Fogg, Robert Butcher, William N. Hancock.

Pittsgrove, J. S. Whitaker, William B. Rogers, Samuel Ackley.

Salem, Samuel Plummer, Benjamin Acton, Robert Gwinne.

It is proper here to say that all the quotas for Salem County were filled by voluntary enlistment; and at a special meeting of the board of freeholders, March 4, 1864, the following resolution was adopted:

"That Henry Sinnickson, William House, and Charles F. H. Gray be appointed a committee to visit the provost-marshal of this State, or of the United States, if necessary, and ascertain from him or them whether the county can now volunteer soldiers into the United States service, and receive credit for them in case a future draft should be ordered."

In June, 1864, a further appropriation was made for a bounty of three hundred dollars per man for those who should volunteer and be credited to the county under the next call by the government for troops.

At first money for the payment of bounties was raised in the usual way; then loans were effected to meet emergencies as they arose, and finally here, as in other parts of the country, county bonds were issued. The total expenditures for bounties and pay to the families of volunteers reached the round sum of half a million dollars. Added to this were the incidental expenses, which amounted to a large sum, making a grand total of probably not less than five hundred and fifty thousand dollars which the people of Salem County raised by taxation to support the war for the Union. All the indebtedness which was incurred for this purpose has been discharged.

CHAPTER LXII.

THE PRESS AND EDUCATION IN SALEM COUNTY.[1]

Salem Gazette.—The first newspaper in Salem County was issued in 1816 by Isaac A. Kollock, editor and proprietor, and bore the title of the *Salem Gazette.* The course which the editor of this paper pursued with reference to the removal of the county buildings from Salem, when an election was held to determine the question of removal in 1817, rendered the journal obnoxious to many who had given it their support, and, probably from that cause, its publication ceased early in 1819.

Salem Messenger.—September 19th, in the same year, the first number of this paper appeared. The publisher was Elijah Brooks, who continued the paper till 1833.

The American Statesman was started during the canvass in which Gen. Andrew Jackson was a Presidential candidate, and was continued about four years. Both these journals were purchased, in 1833, by James M. Hannah, who merged them in one paper called the *Union.*

The Anti-Masonic Courier.—At the time of the candidacy of William Wirt for the Presidency a paper with this title was published by Mr. Brooks at the office of the *Messenger,* and its publication was continued till the failure of the anti-Masonic party when it ceased. Two of its supporters and contributors were Dr. James Van Meter and A. L. Eakin.

Freeman's Banner.—On the 1st of April, 1834, the publication of this journal was commenced by Sisty & Prior. Mr. Sisty closed his connection with the paper in a few months, and in 1836 Mr. Prior purchased from Mr. Hannah his interest in the *Union.*

National Standard.—In 1840, Charles P. Smith purchased the *Banner* from Mr. Prior, and changed its name to the *National Standard,* by which title it has since been known. The paper has since been owned by Frank Patterson, William S. Sharp, and Sinnickson Chew, under the firm-name of Sharp & Chew, by Samuel W. Miller, Jr., and by S. Chew & Brother, who purchased it Aug. 3, 1878. Since the Messrs. Chew became proprietors the editors have been: A. M. Heston, till October, 1879; D. Harris Smith, till June, 1881; and since that date the present editor, Benjamin Patterson.

The Salem Sunbeam.—The first number of this paper appeared on the 27th of July, 1844, under the editorship of Israel Wells. Mr. Wells was not a practical printer, and had no capital. During the excitement of the political canvass which was then in progress he was aided by contributions of money; but when, after the close of the campaign, these contributions ceased, and patronage was less liberal, he found his position anything but a desirable one, and his experience was like that of many others who have undertaken to conduct journals without capital to sustain them in the early years of their ventures. He subsequently sought journalistic honors and emoluments elsewhere, but the wolf was a constant attendant at his door. He died of disease, in the army, during the war of 1861–65.

On the 26th day of March, 1849, the establishment became the property of Robert Gwynne and Nathan S. Hales, young men who had graduated from the office of the *Pennsylvanian* in Philadelphia. These men brought to the work a practical knowledge of their trade, and an enlarged view of journalism; and bent all their energies to the building up of the establishment and to keeping up with the spirit of the time in improvement. At the end of the year Mr. Hales retired, leaving the editorial honors, as well as the pecuniary responsibilities, to Mr. Gwynne. These responsibilities Mr. Gwynne succeeded, by the exercise of energy and economy, in discharging, and the experience and reputation which he thus acquired have been important factors in his subsequent success as a journalist. "From this time forward the *Sunbeam* continued to grow in public favor and popularity, until now it takes rank with the most influential weeklies in New Jersey, and its senior editor and proprietor is among the most honored in his profession. In all these years he has favored every enterprise for the advancement of the interests of his adopted home, and has filled several positions of honor and responsibility by the choice of his fellow-citizens. Educational progress, moral and religious matters, local business, and the State and national advancement, in all that tends to elevate a free people, have ever found in him a ready and steady advocate."

Mr. Gwynne still sits in the editorial chair, which he has so long and ably filled, esteemed by his friends for his many sterling qualities, and respected by his political foes for his candor, generosity, and honor. In 1880, Robert Gwynne, Jr., became the associate of his father in the editorial management of the *Sunbeam.*

The Woodstown Register.—It is learned from old residents of Woodstown that, as early as 1840, efforts were made to have a newspaper started there; but these efforts did not meet with success. In 1852, Robert Gwynne took from the office of the *Salem Sunbeam* sufficient materials for the printing of a small paper, and in April of that year commenced the publication in Woodstown of the *Franklin Herald.* Mr. Gwynne found that the profits of publishing a second newspaper were not commensurate with the additional labor which it involved, and in the following November it was suspended. The office was soon afterwards purchased by J. R. Schenck, and in May, 1853, the issue of the *Woodstown Register* was commenced, but it had only a short existence. The printing materials became the property of Radley & Willis, who issued the *American Eagle and Jersey Blue* till

[1] With acknowledgments to Samuel Prior.

October of the same year, when W. E. W. Radley became sole proprietor. It soon "went the way of all flesh," and during seventeen years no paper was published in Woodstown.

In September, 1870, William Taylor, who had been engaged in several journalistic enterprises in this vicinity, started the *Register* in Woodstown. In 1872 it was changed to an eight-page paper, and a year later, its prosperity having greatly increased, it was enlarged, a new heading and outfit were procured, the four-page form, with eight columns to the page, was readopted, and the new Bradford series of book type, called old style, was used to print it. The *Register* was the pioneer paper in New Jersey in the adoption of this improvement.

In 1873 the proprietor went on a tour to the World's Fair at Vienna, and through Europe; and on his return he adopted several reforms in country journalism. Prior says, "The *Register* has not followed the beaten track of country newspapers, nor has it been forced to eke out the scanty support given its predecessors in Woodstown. Besides using great care to exclude harrowing details of the effects of man's evil passions, that so tend to bring out the morbid evil nature so easily excited in youth, great care has been taken to give all the local and general news, to advocate temperance and progress, and from time to time to print classical selections from the greatest of ancient and modern writers, in prose and verse. This trust in broader culture of country readers has met with great encouragement in Woodstown, and the experiment might be of advantage in other localities, where the newspapers treat people of the 'rooral deestricts,' so called, as if they were boors that never could appreciate matter of a higher tone than descriptions of murders, fights, etc. The *Register* has printed the chief minor poems of Milton and other of our great poets; selections from Homer, Plato, Virgil, Cicero, and others of the world's great lights of antiquity, and occasionally presented specimens of pure Latin, French, Gaelic, and other languages, in the original." Another change was made in the dress of the paper in 1882, and an educational and literary department has been added. The paper has a large corps of home and foreign correspondents.

Penn's Grove Record.—The first number of this paper was issued in October, 1878, by J. D. Laughlin, editor and proprietor. It was a four-page six-column sheet, devoted to general intelligence and local news, and it was then, as it has since continued to be, independent in politics.

Mr. Laughlin continued the publication of this journal till February, 1883, when the office was purchased by Joseph D. Whitaker, the present editor and proprietor.

The *Record* is prosperous, having a good circulation and a liberally patronized job department.

The South Jerseyman.—On the 14th day of June, 1881, the first number of this paper was issued by D. Harris Smith and Charles N. Bell, proprietors. It was under the editorial management of the former, who had been during several years editor and manager of the *National Standard.* The *South Jerseyman* is still conducted by the same gentlemen, under the firm-name of Smith & Bell. In politics it is independent Republican, and in all respects it has been the aim of its conductors to incur no obligation which would place them in the slightest degree under the dictation of any faction, clique, or corporation. Although this journal has only been three years in existence its circulation is fully equal to that of any local paper in this region, and its future prosperity is considered certain.

Educational.[1]—The necessary data for the preparation of the early history of education in Salem County are now very difficult to procure. It appears that the Friends, after establishing their meetings, turned their attention to the education of the children of the early settlers. At first the system bore the unmistakable impress of sectarian exclusiveness; but after the lapse of a brief period the paramount importance of the general diffusion of knowledge became evident, and led to the admission, in the primitive schools, of children of all the religious creeds professed by the early settlers. There exists, in the mind of the student of history, no doubt that much credit is due to the exertion of the members of the Society of Friends for the early progress of education in Salem County. There was not, however, any settled plan till the present excellent public school system was adopted.

The first step toward the establishment of the general school fund of this State was the act of the 9th of February, 1816, which directed the treasurer to invest in the public six per cent. stocks of the United States the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, arising from the payment of the funded public debt, and from the dividends on the stock held by the State in the Trenton Bank; and at the end of every year to invest the interest on the capital in the same manner.

On the 12th of February, 1817, the "act to create a fund for free schools" was passed, setting apart the stock and its accumulations, vested under the act of 1816; the dividends on the stock held by the State in the Cumberland Bank, and in the Newark Turnpike Company, the proceeds of the sale of a house and lot in New Brunswick, the property of the State, and one-tenth of all moneys thereafter raised by tax for State purposes; and the treasurer was instructed to vest these, as they came into his hands, in the public stocks of the United States. By the act of Feb. 12, 1818, the Governor, vice-president of the Council, speaker of the Assembly, the attorney-general, and Secretary of State, for the time being, were appointed "trustees for the support of free schools;" and the treasurer was directed to transfer to them the school

[1] Abridged from a sketch by Samuel Prior.

fund, to be by them applied in the mode to be prescribed by the State; reserving to the Legislature the authority to change the existing fund, and to dissolve the trust at pleasure; and requiring an account of the fund to be annually laid before the Legislature. This act made the following additions to the fund: the balance of the old six per cent. stock, due Feb. 12, 1817, with the interest and reimbursement thereof since Feb. 9, 1816; the three per cent. stocks of the United States belonging to the State on the 12th of February, 1817; the shares of the State in the Trenton and Cumberland Banks, with the dividends since the 9th of February, 1816; all moneys receivable from the foregoing items, future appropriations, and such gifts, and grants, bequests, and devises as should be made for the purposes contemplated by the act, and one-tenth part of the State tax for the year 1817. Additions to this fund were made by subsequent acts, and by the act of March 27, 1874, it was provided that the public stocks and moneys previously appropriated by law should constitute the school fund, and that all moneys thereafter received from the sales and rentals of the land under water, belonging to the State, should be appropriated for the support of free public schools, and the treasurer was directed to invest them for that purpose.

The act of March 21, 1867, created the office of county superintendent of the public schools, and the office was, during several terms, held by W. H. Reed, of Woodstown. The present incumbent is R. Henry Holme, of Elsinboro.

According to the report of the State Board of Education for 1882 there were in the county seventy school districts, and the number of children of school age enrolled was 5608; average attendance, 2681. The number of children attending private schools was estimated at 331, and the number attending no school at all 866. There were 108 teachers employed, of whom 27 were male and 81 female; the average monthly salary of the former was $37.12; of the latter, $31.04. The total seating capacity of the school-houses was 5588. Schools were kept open during an average of 9.5 months, and the total amount received from all sources for public school purposes was $43,122.88.

CHAPTER LXIII.

TEMPERANCE IN SALEM COUNTY.[1]

AMONG the articles with which John Fenwick purchased from the Indians their right and title to all lands included within the bounds of Oldman's Creek and Morris River were ten and a half ankers of rum, —an anker being equal to about thirty-two gallons. Six years later, at an Assembly convened by authority of the Proprietors of West Jersey, it was ordered that any person selling strong liquors to the Indians should forfeit for every such offense the sum of three pounds, and the next year it was made five pounds in case of foreigners so offending. Thus early in the history of Salem County did the alcohol question enter into the financial and social affairs of the inhabitants.

The township of Salem was incorporated in 1693. One of the duties of the burgess was to grant tavern licenses, and he was empowered to revoke such licenses when he might see fit.

Fairs were established by law to be held in Salem for two days in May, and also two days in October, at which all persons were at liberty to buy and sell all lawful goods. In 1698, however, a town-meeting was held, and it was enacted that "foreigners" might not sell liquors at these fairs, under penalty of forfeiture of all liquors found in their custody.

A legislative enactment, about 1704, made the penalty of Sabbath-breaking and drunkenness a fine and commitment to the stocks for four hours.

The granting of tavern licenses, as has already been seen, had existed before, but in 1729 the court assumed to regulate the sale of intoxicating drinks by declaring, as follows, in what quantities and at what prices public-house keepers should deal them out: "For each nib of punch, made with double refined sugar and one gill and a half of rum, nine pence; for each nib, made with single refined sugar and one gill and a half of rum, eight pence; for each nib, made of Muscovado sugar and one gill and a half of rum, seven pence; for each quart of tiff, made with half a pint of rum in the same, nine pence; for each pint of wine, one shilling; for each gill of rum, three pence; for each quart of strong beer, four pence; for each gill of brandy or cordial, six pence; for each quart of metheglin, nine pence; each quart of cider royal, eight pence; each quart of cider, four pence."

From this order of the court rum seems to have been the most common intoxicant. The Swedes brought with them to this country the art of brewing, and families were accustomed to brew their own liquor. The English and German immigrants imitated them, and breweries were erected on many of the farms, not only for home consumption, but for exportation to such markets as Philadelphia and New York.

Until recently there were several substantial brick buildings, built previous to 1790, still remaining as monuments of the beer-brewing and beer-drinking customs of the early settlers. Later generations, however, planted apple orchards, and cider, apple brandy, and West India rum, which, from about 1700 to 1750, became every year more plentiful in all the colonies, gradually took the place of malt liquors, so that breweries seem not to have been used on any of the farms after about 1770. The last attempt at brewing is believed to have been made in Salem City, but was given up for lack of patronage.

[1] By H. P. Davidson.

Until the beginning of the present century the people seemed to regard the use of alcoholic liquors of some kind a necessity. They were upon every sideboard, and to set out the decanter was among the first hospitalities extended to the minister on his pastoral calls, while the friends who had met to pay their last sad respects to the memory of some departed neighbor were treated to the same potent drinks. No grocery or dry-goods store was considered complete without its stock of liquors, and every prominent cross-roads was an eligible situation for the licensed "inn or tavern." As late as 1833, fifty years ago, there were no less than twenty-five licensed inns in the county, although the population at that time was but little more than fourteen thousand. Previous to this time, however, there had been comparatively little agitation against the universal use of strong drink in moderation. In 1808 the first temperance society of this country was organized at the town of Moreau, in New York. Twenty-five years later and not only a temperance society regularly held its quarterly conventions in Salem County, but local societies existed in the various townships. At a temperance meeting held in Pittsgrove, Jan. 31, 1835, a resolution was adopted asking those engaged in the liquor business to relinquish it. At an adjourned meeting held in Friendship meeting-house one week later, Samuel Langley, Esq., and Judge Loper signified their willingness to comply with the request, and Jacob Hitchner was also represented as willing to relinquish the traffic.

May 31, 1836, less than two years after the first temperance society in this country on the principles of total abstinence had been organized, a temperance convention was held in Pittsgrove Church. The following is among the resolutions passed at that meeting:

"*Resolved*, That this Convention recommend to the several auxiliary societies of this county the adoption, as a principle of action, total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors as a common drink."

Society was beginning to be thoroughly shaken, and yet it was but the forewarning tremor of the temperance earthquake that was soon to follow. In 1840 the Washingtonian movement was originated at Chase's tavern, in Baltimore, by six men who had met there to indulge in their evening drinks. Inauspicious as was its beginning, it quickly became an irresistible tide, which rolled over the whole country. The next year a National Temperance Convention met in Saratoga, about five hundred and sixty members being present. This Washingtonian Convention sent out Messrs. Pollard and Wright, who traveled as missionaries through New York, New Jersey, and Delaware. In the fall of that year—Nov. 5, 1841—the Jeffersonian Temperance Society was instituted in Salem, with John Bailey president, and Dr. Thomas E. Ware secretary. It was a beneficiary society, and was founded upon the principles of total abstinence. Like all other outgrowths of the Washingtonian movement, its existence was limited to a few years. Men were everywhere beginning to feel that in order to secure the full benefit of this tidal wave of temperance some more thorough organization was needed. Accordingly, on the 29th of September, 1842, sixteen persons met in New York and organized the order of the Sons of Temperance. Three years later—Sept. 23, 1845—a subordinate division of the order was instituted in Salem. The following were initiated into the order as charter members of Salem Division, No. 17: Thomas Hurley, Alexander G. Cattell, Elijah G. Cattell, Joshua T. Nicholson, George M. Brown, Henry Colgan, Joshua J. Thompson, William Paulin, Christian Brown, Peter Barnart, Charles S. Scott, Nathan D. Pugh, Isaac Hackett, William Acton, Elijah Gilmore, John Bailey, Jacob Rienfried, Henry Slaugh, and John P. Bruna.

Other divisions soon followed in other parts of the county, so that by the close of 1849 there were no less than twelve divisions in working order. The Legislature in 1847 passed an act authorizing the people to vote, at an election held for that purpose, whether they would have inns or taverns licensed in their respective townships to retail intoxicating liquors or not. At the election held for that purpose in the following December, Lower Penn's Neck, Pilesgrove, and Pittsgrove voted against license; the other townships were in favor of it. The law was repealed the following year.

The basis of the present Maine law was enacted in 1851. The spirit of that law was adopted by the friends of temperance in nearly all the Northern States during the next four years. Salem County was not behind its neighbors in the cause, and a temperance convention was called, which met in Washington Hall, Salem, Oct. 15, 1853. A ticket was nominated, and about eight hundred votes were polled in the county for it.

Temperance tickets were supported at each election till slavery became the all-absorbing theme, and temperance ceased to be a prominent issue at elections or in Legislatures.

Salem having been incorporated as a city in 1858, the Council passed an ordinance prohibiting any one from selling without license in less quantities than one quart any brandy, wine, gin, or distilled or spirituous liquors, nor any porter, ale, beer, or cider, or any fermented liquor. It also prohibited any shopkeeper or store-keeper from giving them away or dispensing of them in any such way as to cause drunkenness.

Two years after the close of the Rebellion the Grand Lodge of Good Templars in New Jersey was instituted, and during the next six years no less than ten subordinate lodges were organized in Salem County. The church, the Sons of Temperance, the Good Templars, and other temperance societies had by this time greatly increased the number of total abstainers from the use of intoxicating drink, and to

a great extent had driven the traffic from rural districts into the more populous centres.

Temperance Alliance.—It was, however, evident to the friends of temperance that if the traffic was ever to be driven from its strongholds there must be more harmony of sentiment and unity of action. Accordingly, Sept. 4, 1872, in compliance with a call for a temperance convention, seventeen persons met at Sharpstown, and a permanent organization of the Salem County Temperance Alliance was effected. The design, as set forth in the second article of the constitution, was as follows:

"The object shall be to secure unity of action on the part of temperance men throughout the county, of whatever name or order, on any object calculated to advance the cause of temperance."

The Washingtonians, the Sons of Temperance, the Good Templars, and such juvenile and church organizations as had existed from time to time had been more strictly moral agencies, devoted to the work of reforming the drunkard or keeping others from becoming such, but this convention in its resolutions expressed an unqualified conviction that the "ultimate success of the cause of temperance depends upon the enactment and enforcement of just laws in its behalf," and pledged itself to local option by declaring it "the duty of temperance men to vote only for such legislative candidates as favor and will vote for its enactment."

The following have been officers of the Alliance:

	Presidents.	Secretaries.
1872	Enoch S. Fogg.	O. R. Alderman.
1873	Samuel Patrick.	" "
1874	Daniel P. Darrell, Sr.	" "
1875	Rev. O. B. McCurdy.	" "
1876	Joseph W. Cooper.	J. O. R. Corliss.
1877	Rev. William A. Ferguson.	" "
1878	" I. McKeever.	" "
1879	" J. R. Westwood.	" "
1880	Jesse F. Bodine.	Rev. C. Rollin Smith.
1881	Reuben Woolman.	" " "
1882	Rev. Julius Wilcox.	Jesse F. Bodine.

A special session of the Alliance was convened at Woodstown, Oct. 5, 1878, to consider the expediency of appealing to the ballot-box in behalf of temperance through a third party movement. At the previous November election forty-five votes had been cast in the county for the Hon. Rudolphus Bingham, of Camden, the Prohibition candidate for Governor. After a thorough discussion of the matter, it was decided to nominate a Prohibition ticket, independent of all other parties. Although the convention was in reality a session of the Salem County Temperance Alliance, there has been from that time a political organization distinct from all other temperance associations. The Temperance party, however, has not been accustomed to nominate a ticket at the municipal elections except in Salem City.

CHAPTER LXIV.

SOCIETIES AND CORPORATIONS.

Salem County Bible Society.—Pursuant to notice previously published, a meeting was held in the Presbyterian Church at Salem on the 22d of September, 1847, at which it was resolved to organize a County Bible Society, to supply those in the county who were destitute of Bibles.

A constitution was adopted, the second section of which stated, "The object of this society shall be to promote the circulation of the Holy Scriptures, without note or comment, and in English, the commonly received version." The society was made an auxiliary of the American Bible Society, and was recognized as such by the latter in October, 1847.

The first officers elected were: Rev. G. W. Janvier, president; Revs. James H. Dandy, J. W. McDougal, James Newell, and Mr. Moses Richman, Jr., vice-presidents; Rev. James P. Helm, secretary; Henry B. Ware, treasurer; Benjamin Griscom, W. R. Morton, T. V. F. Rusling, George C. Rumsey, John M. Brown, and Henry Freeman, executive committee.

In 1848 Mr. John P. Harker was employed as a colporteur, to explore the county, and his work was performed during the years 1848 and 1849. No report of the results of this exploration appear on the minutes of the society. Another exploration was made, in 1855, by Rev. J. Nelson; in which he distributed books to 591 families whom he found without Bibles, 1275 without Testaments, and 415 without either.

In addition to its work of supplying the destitute with the Scriptures through its local agents and colporteurs, the society has, from time to time, distributed Bibles to the almshouse, the prison, the sleeping-rooms of hotels, schools, steamboats, etc. In 1863 it assumed $82.50 as its share of the expense of supplying the New Jersey soldiers with Bibles.

In 1876 a sub-committee, consisting of Rev. Dr. W. Bannard, Rev. C. W. Heisley, Rev. W. Reeves, Rev. P. Cline, Rev. O. B. McCurdy, and Col. William B. Robertson was appointed to visit through the county, under the direction of the executive committee. In 1877 this committee reported that the total number of families that were visited was 4015; of books sold, 440; books donated, 736; books distributed, 1176; total value of books sold, $275.69. The work was done partly by voluntary labor and partly by paid agents. The committee reported that visits were everywhere kindly received, and that the Scriptures had been supplied in all places where destitution was found.

The presidents of the society have been:

Rev. G. W. Janvier.	Ebenezer Dunn.
James Newell.	John R. Murphy, D.D.
W. S. Vanneman, M.D.	J. D. Hogate.
Moses Richman.	W. H. Pearne, D.D.
Rev. L. Vansant.	Martin Patterson.

Dr. W. H. Izard.	W. Bannard, D.D.
Hon. R. M. Acton.	Rev. J. R. Westwood.
Rev. W. A. Ferguson.	Rev. H. P. Evans.
Rev. James B. Turpin.	Rev. O. B. McCurdy.

The present officers are: Rev. J. P. Conelly, president; one vice-president for each township; H. M. Rumsey, secretary; and Clinton Bowen, treasurer and depositary.

Salem County Sunday-School Association.[1]—Pursuant to a call of the county secretary of the New Jersey Sunday-School Association, a meeting was held in the Methodist Episcopal Church of Woodstown, Sept. 16, 1863, for the purpose of organizing the Salem County Sunday-School Association. After an interchange of views it was resolved that there be a permanent organization formed, and a committee, consisting of I. V. Dickinson, J. R. Alderman, and M. D. Dickinson, was appointed to draft a constitution. The following officers were chosen for the ensuing year: President, Rev. Daniel Stratton, Salem; Vice-Presidents, J. R. Hackett, Robert P. Robinson, William Sayre, Samuel S. Thompson, D. Garrison, Rev. J. Unrue, T. B. Stow, Jeremiah Anderson, E. Patrick, Rev. M. Johnson; secretary and treasurer, Rev. A. J. Hires, Woodstown; township secretaries, Salem, William H. Wood; Mannington, George Mulford; Elsinboro, E. P. Wallen; Pilesgrove, I. V. Dickinson; Upper Penn's Neck, J. K. Louderback; Lower Penn's Neck, J. H. Sinnickson; Upper Alloways Creek, James Freas; Lower Alloways Creek, Samuel Patrick; Upper Pittsgrove, B. F. Burt; Pittsgrove, M. Thomas.

There were but few in attendance at the organization, but sufficient to indicate who the Sunday-school workers throughout the county were, and in order that more might be enlisted there was one vice-president chosen in each township.

It is a custom to change the presidents every year, not only in person but also denominationally. Rev. A. J. Hires was continued county secretary and treasurer until 1868, when B. F. Burt was elected to the position, and continued until removed by death in 1871, after which Rev. J. R. Burt was elected, but only served one year, having moved from the bounds of the association, when J. R. Lippincott, of Salem, was elected, and still holds the position of corresponding secretary and treasurer.

At the annual meeting held Sept. 26, 1876, by the request of the county secretary, the office of recording secretary was created, and M. D. Dickinson was elected to the office, which position he still holds. The present president is Rev. A. W. Lentz, of Freasburg; corresponding secretary and treasurer, J. R. Lippincott, with a vice-president and township secretary from each township in the county.

Since the organization of this association the Sunday-school work in the county has greatly increased, and the attendance at the annual gatherings has doubled several times. At the children's meetings, usually held in the evening, some of our largest churches are usually filled to overflowing. The workings of the association have been harmonious, and a general good feeling has prevailed throughout the various denominations represented.

The Friends, as a denomination, are much interested in their First Day's school work, and hold their union meetings of several schools semi-annually, which services are very interesting and instructive.

[1] By M. D. Dickinson.

COUNTY MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Salem County Mutual Fire Insurance Company.—This company was incorporated by an act of the Legislature in February, 1849. The limit of its charter was thirty years, and on the expiration of that period, in 1879, it was, by another act, renewed for fifty years.

This company takes general risks, but insures for no longer term than one year. By careful and prudent management it has not only been able to meet its losses during many years without assessments, but it has accumulated a reserve fund of thirty-five thousand dollars.

The presidents of the company have been William J. Shinn, John Tyler, Richard M. Acton, D. W. C. Clement, and the present president, William Patterson. The names of the secretaries are Samuel C. Harbert, Joseph Petit, and, since 1866, Thomas T. Hilliard.

Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Salem County.—This company was incorporated by an act of the Legislature passed March 6, 1851. At first the business of the company was limited to the insurance of farm property, but afterward risks were taken on buildings in villages. During the thirty-two years of its existence this company has made but one assessment, and that of only four per cent. on its premium notes. It has conducted its business prudently, and has aimed at mutual protection, and not at the payment of salaries that enrich agents at the expense of patrons.

The presidents of this company have been, in succession, Jonathan Ingham, Thomas Sinnickson, David Petit, and the present incumbent of the position, Alfred Bilderback. The office of secretary and treasurer has been held by Samuel Prior, James W. Mecum, Clement H. Sinnickson, David Pettit, and J. B. Grier.

CHAPTER LXV.

CITY OF SALEM.[2]

Situation and Boundaries.—The city of Salem is situated on Salem Creek, three miles from its confluence with the Delaware River. It is bounded north

[2] By M. O. Rolfe.

by Lower Penn's Neck and Mannington, east by Mannington, south by Lower Alloways Creek and Elsinboro, and west by Lower Penn's Neck.

Descriptive.—Salem is an attractive and well-built city, the seat of justice of Salem County, and the centre of a large trade, extending for miles inland, and reaching out to Philadelphia and other important markets, and has equal claims upon the resident and the business man.

As a place of residence, Salem has many advantages. Being the county-seat, the court-house, county offices, and other public buildings are located here. They are at a central point, whence the principal streets radiate in different directions, lined with handsome stores and comfortable dwellings, approached by broad paved sidewalks, fringed with shade-trees. The streets are well graded, and in nearly all parts of the city wide and attractive. With a population of over five thousand, Salem is noted for its healthfulness and immunity from contagious and infectious diseases; the cost of living is fully one-third less than in larger cities not far distant, or in most New England towns; building lots are obtainable at low prices, enabling mechanics and others to secure comfortable homes at a small outlay; the markets are well supplied with all of the necessaries of life; the town has an extensive public library, numerous and efficient educational advantages, and several influential and well-sustained religious organizations.

As a place of business, Salem's location and surroundings are no less favorable. Its facilities for travel and transportation are excellent. The West Jersey Railroad, with which it is connected by the Salem Railroad, provides two trains each way at convenient hours between it and Philadelphia. The completion of the new railroad between the Salem Railroad and Swedesboro makes a direct route to Philadelphia, thus increasing the advantages of Salem. Salem Creek, a navigable branch of the Delaware River, laves the very border of the city, providing nearly two miles of water-front, considerable of which has been long occupied, levying no tribute upon the transportation of products and manufactures, as is the case with many less-favored localities depending on artificial outlets for their trade; and upon it, besides numerous sailing craft, are three steamboats, two for passengers and freight, running a great part of the year, one to and from Philadelphia and the different places on the river daily, the other running from Philadelphia and intervening places to Salem and returning, the third being employed almost entirely in the transportation of bulky freight. The city has the advantages of express and telegraphic lines; has three influential newspapers, and a banking company of sufficient capital to supply its present business needs; is provided with efficient water-works, recently introduced at an expense of seventy-five thousand dollars; its streets are well lighted; it contains numerous manufacturing enterprises, and is surrounded by a country unsurpassed in the fertility of its soil and the variety of its agricultural products, and fully capable of supporting ten times its present population.

Settlement.[1]—Many Quakers or Friends of wealth and influence in England early made great efforts to procure a home in the American colonies. In 1674, with an understanding with Edward Billinge, John Fenwick purchased all of West Jersey, of which Billinge was to have nine shares and Fenwick one, or the tenth. Soon after the purchase Fenwick made arrangements with a number of persons, members of his own religious society, naturally, at first, but also with Episcopalians, Baptists, and Presbyterians, to purchase lands of him while in England, so as to enable him to emigrate and take possession of his newly-acquired territory in the wilds of North America. These were the initial steps toward the establishment of the town of Salem, and the improvement, civilization, enlightenment of a wide stretch of territory, of which it soon became virtually, if not nominally, in a sense the capital, and of which it has to this day maintained its position as the chief town, through the changes of more than two centuries.

John Fenwick and his family are elsewhere spoken of.

Edward Wade emigrated from Monmouthshire, Wales, and came to Salem in company with John Fenwick. Having considerable means, he made large purchases of land in different parts of the county, and bought a sixteen-acre lot on Market Street, Salem, and built on it, near the present residence of Dr. Gibbon, a story and a half brick dwelling, where he and his wife, Prudence, ended their days. Edward Wade had been a cloth-maker in London, was a man of force of character, and proved to be one of the leading immigrants to Fenwick's colony, participating largely in its religious and civil organization. His residence, which was traditionally the first ever built on Market Street, was, after his death, occupied by Isaac Smart until the death of the latter, and was standing, in fair condition, as late as forty-five years ago.

Oct. 5, 1675, Fenwick had the nucleus of the present city of Salem laid out, a street being opened from the creek east so as to enable him to sell building lots to the emigrants. This street, from the fact that it ended at a wharf afterwards constructed, was long known as Wharf Street. Later it was called Bradway Street, in honor of Edward Bradway, and in time the latter name was corrupted into Broadway, the name of the street for many years past.

Edward Bradway purchased a lot of sixteen acres, extending from Wharf Street to Fenwick Creek. Bradway and his wife, Mary, and their three children, Mary, William, and Susannah, with their

[1] Largely from data furnished by Thomas Shourds.

three servants, William Groon, Thomas Buckel, and John Allen, embarked from London in March, 1677, in the ship "Kent." They landed at Salem in the August following. Bradway was a man of considerable means. When he came to this country he had purchased one town lot and one thousand acres of land of Fenwick, while the latter yet tarried in England. In 1691, Bradway built on his town lot a large brick house, which is still standing, and which, in size and appearance, far surpasses any other house built in Salem earlier or for many years afterwards, if not those of William Penn, in Letitia Court, and Samuel Carpenter, on Second Street, at the corner of Norris Alley, Philadelphia, built about the same time. For some time after the death of Bradway (supposed to have occurred in 1693) the Governor of New Jersey lived in the old Bradway house, which, in consequence, came to be known as "the Governor's house" for many years afterwards. Thomas Hill Bradway, who later inherited this property, repaired the old mansion. It had then been long neglected, and was without doors or windows. At the beginning of the present century it was again fitted up, and a piazza built in front of it, by John S. Wood, son-in-law of Thomas H. Bradway. This ancient dwelling is still owned by the lineal descendants of Edward Bradway, in the seventh generation. After his arrival Edward Bradway had two children born in Salem,—Sarah and Hannah. The Bradways and other descendants of Edward Bradway have intermarried with other of the pioneer families of Salem County, and have been well-known and prominent citizens.

Adjoining the Bradway lot William Hall purchased one of sixteen acres. In 1677, Hall emigrated to this country, in company with John and Andrew Thompson and their families, landing at Elsinboro, December 22d of that year. Before they sailed from Dublin he engaged in the service of John Thompson for a number of years, at the expiration of which he removed to Salem and kept a store. He was a man of great ability, and about 1709, upon the death of Judge Thomas Killingsworth, he was appointed by the West Jersey Legislature a judge of the court of Salem County. In 1688 he married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Pile, of Pilesgrove, and it is believed he came into the possession of much property, both real and personal, through his wife. His wife died about 1670, and he later married Sarah Clement, of Gloucester County. He is thought to have died in 1719. He held the office of judge up to the time of his death, and was then the greatest landholder in Salem County, owning a one hundredth part of Fenwick's tenth. The Hall property in Salem formerly extended to the town meadow. The Hall family has intermarried with branches of most of the other distinguished families of South Jersey. Judge Hall's widow, Sarah Clement Hall, built the large brick dwelling, now of Morris Hall, in which for many years she kept a store. It has been twice repaired.

East of Hall's lot Samuel Nicholson bought a sixteen-acre lot, on which he at once built a log dwelling, and which, in 1681, he deeded to Salem Monthly Meeting of Friends. Previous to sailing with Fenwick and his colony, Nicholson had purchased of the Proprietor two thousand acres of land, which, together with the town lot mentioned, was surveyed to him in 1676. The same year he was appointed the first justice of the peace in Fenwick's colony. He had been a farmer of Wiseton, Nottinghamshire, England. His wife was named Ann. Samuel Nicholson died, on his property in Elsinboro, about 1693. His descendants have been well-known citizens of Salem County and elsewhere.

John and Thomas Mason were natives of Gloucestershire, England, and before their removal to America resided in the parish of Winchcome. About 1690 they came to Salem from Virginia, and bought two sixteen-acre lots on Broadway, east of Oak Street, extending beyond the Nelson House and to the town meadow. The Mason residence was originally built in 1693. It was a one-story brick building. Later a frame building was attached, facing the street. The whole was removed some years ago by A. N. Bell, and stores have been erected on its site. In 1695, John Mason removed to Elsinboro, where he had bought property, and Thomas continued to live in Salem. Nearly opposite this old house stood William Cattell's two-story brick mansion, which was removed many years ago. Where it stood stores have been built, and at the present time there is more business done in the grocery line there than in any other part of the city. A short distance farther down the street, where the First Baptist Church is, stood the venerable mansion of Thomas Thompson, which was built by his father, Thomas Thompson, a native of Elsinboro. He learned the tailoring business, purchased and built himself a dwelling, and followed the trade the remainder of his life. His son Thomas was born in 1744. Subsequently he learned tailoring of his father. After the death of his father he inherited the property and married Rebecca Hedge, daughter of Samuel and Hannah Woodnutt Hedge. Thomas followed his trade for a number of years. He and his wife were noted for their kindness to both rich and poor, and their house was one of entertainment to their numerous relatives and friends. Neither of them was a member of the Society of Friends, but only attended Friends' Meeting occasionally. Thomas was born a member, but lost his right for the active part he took in the war of the Revolution. Rebecca's mother was a member, being the daughter of Joseph Woodnutt, of Mannington. There was a law in the State that persons could be imprisoned for debt, but there was no provision in the law for their maintenance while in jail. They were cared for by the benevolent. Thomas Thompson and wife sent provisions daily for many years to that class of prisoners. They lived to more than

fourscore years, and died much regretted by their numerous relatives and friends.

The next lot but one to the Mason lot contained twenty-four acres, and belonged to Bartholomew Wyatt. The name of the owner of the intervening lot is not known. Bartholomew Wyatt was a young man of culture and considerable means, who came to this country in the latter part of the seventeenth century. He purchased the lot referred to about 1695, and married Sarah, the daughter of Robert Ashton, of Delaware. He also purchased twelve hundred acres of land in Mannington. Soon after his marriage he went to live on his farm in said township, and at that place he and his wife ended their days. In 1734 his son, Bartholomew Wyatt, employed Thomas Miles (who at that time was the most prominent surveyor of the county) to resurvey the Wyatt lot in the town of Salem. The following are the boundaries of said lot: "Beginning at a post standing on Salem Street, at the corner of Margaret's Lane; thence southwest 28 degs. down the same 132 perches to a stake set in the marsh, by the side of a ditch; thence southeast 48 degs. along said ditch 24 perches to another corner; thence northeast by north, joining on the lot now in possession of Hugh Clifton, 119 perches to a post set by Salem Street aforesaid; thence joining on the said street northwest 35 degs. 18 perches; thence northwest 37 degs. 22 minutes to the place of beginning. Containing within these bounds 24 acres of land, swamp and marsh. Resurveyed on the second day of April, 1734."

There is no record showing that any of the Wyatt family ever occupied this lot, and to whom it was sold by the Wyatts is unknown, but William Parrott was the owner of the larger portion of it in the latter part of the last century. When William Parrott died the greater part of his real estate was left to his widow, Clarissa Howell Parrott. She died at the age of ninety. At her death the Parrott property (formerly the Wyatt's and the Richard Johnson lot) was divided among Parrott's distant relatives. Streets were opened (Seventh Street on the Johnson lot, and several streets on the Wyatt tract, on Margaret's Lane, now Walnut Street), and the greater part of ground is now built upon, which a few years ago was used for farming.

Joseph Smith, of the fourth generation from John Smith, of Amblebury, became the possessor of the lot that joined the Wyatt lot. It contained ten acres, running to the town meadow. Joseph was a cabinet-maker, following his trade in the town of Salem until his death, which took place about 1809.

Adjoining the lot last mentioned, Benjamin Acton purchased ten acres lying on East Broadway. It appears that Benjamin Acton was one of the prominent young men in the settlement of Fenwick's colony. There is no record showing the date of his arrival in Salem. About 1678 he is first mentioned in records of the colonial affairs. He is thought to have been well educated. He was a land surveyor by profession, and by trade a tanner and currier. He built a house and established a tan-yard on the lot mentioned, and carried on the tanning business until the close of his life. His worth and ability were early appreciated by the Society of Friends, of which he was a consistent member. As early as 1682 he and another Friend were appointed to repair and build an addition to the meeting-house, so that it should be large enough to accommodate a Yearly Meeting. When Salem was incorporated, in 1695, he was chosen recorder. In laying out a public highway, in 1705, from Salem to Maurice River, he was one of the commissioners and surveyors, and he was likewise appointed, in 1709, to lay out a public highway from Salem to Greenwich, by way of Hancock's Bridge. In 1706 he had been a commissioner to lay out a road, beginning at what is now known as Yorke Street, and passing on into Elsinboro. He was also largely employed by private landholders in doing their surveying. After the death of Nevill and Tindall, James Logan, the principal agent of Penn's heirs, appointed Benjamin Acton to resurvey a tract of one thousand acres south of Gravelly Run, including the present site of Jericho. The order was given by the urgent request of Samuel Deeming, of Maryland, who had previously sold the tract to John Brick. In his report, rendered Sept. 13, 1729, Benjamin Acton stated, "The land is now resurveyed with the assistance of John Brick and his two sons," and that the work "proved more chargeable" than he expected. "Signed by me, Benjamin Acton, surveyor of Fenwick Colony and Salem Tenth." In his old age he built a residence on Fenwick Street, a brick structure with a "hip"-roof, still standing, owned by Joseph Test.

In 1724, Benjamin Acton, Jr., built a house, much larger than his father's, on the same lot, which in the last generation was owned by the Gibbs family. It was remodeled by the late George Rumsey, but the old walls remain. In this house lived Benjamin Acton, Jr., who was a tanner by trade, occupying the yard devised to him by his father, and was succeeded in time by his son John. Samuel, a son of John, learned the tanner's trade with his father. For a time, in partnership with his brother Clement, he was a merchant in Salem, occupying the George W. Garrison store. After they decided to abandon trade, Samuel purchased the old Haddonfield tan-yards and removed thither, but he did not long survive. Richard M. Acton, now living, was another descendant of Benjamin Acton, who was a tanner in Salem. Clement, eldest son of Samuel Acton, born in 1796, learned the hatter's trade of Caleb Wood, of Salem, and followed the business for some time after he attained his majority at the old David Smith shop on Market Street. He soon abandoned his trade and became a dealer in fur, and later had a lumber-yard and a steam saw-mill on Penn Street, near Fenwick Creek, which was burned. During this period he built a large brick

store and dwelling on Market Street, on the site of the old John Denn mansion, which he removed, and, in company with Thomas Cattell, kept a hardware-store some years. Isaac Oakford Acton, second son of Samuel Acton, learned blacksmithing in Pennsylvania, and after he became of age established himself as a blacksmith on Griffith Street, prospered, and later engaged in business as an iron merchant and founder. The names only of some descendants of Benjamin Acton who have been prominent in local history have been mentioned. Others have been scarcely less well known, and numerous others have been and are among the most respected citizens of the county.

Robert Zane purchased of John Fenwick, in 1676, the twenty-acre lot adjoining the Acton lot. Robert Zane left Salem the following year and purchased a large tract of land in Newtown township, Gloucester Co. He married, in 1678, at Burlington, the daughter of an Indian chief. Tradition says they lived very happily together and had several children. His son Robert became the owner of his father's lot in Salem. The old mansion still exists as a monument of ancient times. It was built of logs, with a Mansard roof, and stands near the corner of Yorke and Keasbey Streets. Lewis Goodwin married Rebecca, the granddaughter of Robert Zane, Jr. She inherited the lot in Salem. Lewis and his wife had two children, John and Susan Goodwin. John Goodwin became the owner of the Zane lot. He sold it about 1804. A representative of this family removed to Ohio and became the founder of the flourishing city of Zanesville, in that State.

On the King's Highway, leading from Salem to Cohansey, the celebrated Thomas Killingsworth owned about fifty acres, cornering on East Broadway and Yorke Street. This man was in some senses so remarkable as to require more than a passing mention. According to such meagre accounts of him as have been handed down to the present generation, he appears to have been a scholar of more than ordinary attainments for that time, and a man in whose good judgment and integrity the first immigrants to this section had the most implicit confidence. He appears to have been well versed alike in theology and English law. A Baptist preacher of much power and influence, he was instrumental in organizing the first Baptist Society in Salem, in which he was aided by Obadiah Holmes, and it is a remarkable fact that these two were also the judges of the first courts organized at Salem, in 1703, soon after East and West Jersey were united under one government. Mr. Killingsworth held this conspicuous position until 1706, when declining health led to his resignation, and he was succeeded by William Hall. He died in 1709, leaving no children.

Adjoining Judge Killingsworth's land on the west was the purchase of Edward Keasbey, on which, in 1725, he erected a brick dwelling which is still standing. Edward was the first of the Keasbey family in this country. He was a young man when he came from England, about 1694. This family intermarried with others in the vicinity, notably the Quintons, Holmses, Bradways, and Gibbons, and subsequent representatives were widely known and highly esteemed. About seventy years ago Delzin Keasbey was living in the old Keasbey mansion, and had a hatter's shop on Market Street.

William Hancock, of Elsinboro, son of William Hancock, the emigrant, purchased a lot adjoining the Richard Johnson property, which he left to his son, Thomas Hancock. In 1770 the members of the Salem Monthly Meeting of Friends thought their house of worship in the graveyard too small, and purchased the property of Thomas Hancock, two years later building their present meeting-house thereon. Across East Broadway, at the corner of Walnut Street, stands an ancient brick house, in good condition, which was purchased by Dr. Samuel Dick considerably more than a hundred years ago.

With several others, Richard Johnson came in the ship "Mary" from his native land, anchoring at Elsinboro, March 13, 1675. He was a native of Surrey, England, and a young man of marked ability, who later rendered great assistance to the Proprietor. After the incorporation of Salem he was one of the burgesses of that town, and he was also one of the judges of the Salem County courts, a justice of the Court of Quarter Sessions, and a member of the State Legislature of New Jersey. His place of residence was on East Broadway, on the site of the Rumsey block. His house was a brick one, with a "hip"-roof. William Parrott bought this property about 1790, and soon afterward removed the ancient dwelling and erected in its stead a large two-story brick house. Richard Johnson was a large landholder in Salem and other portions of the county, owning five hundred acres south of Alloways Creek. His death occurred in January, 1719, when he was in his seventy-first year.

A well-known descendant of Richard Johnson was Robert G. Johnson, who, in his old age, wrote a brief but valuable "Historical Account of the First Settlement of Salem, in West Jersey," which was published in 1839. He was a man of pleasing address, was one of the judges of the Salem courts for many years, a member of the State Legislature two or three times, and held other important offices. He died Oct. 3, 1850, aged seventy-nine. His son, Robert Carney Johnson, was the first mayor of Salem. Thomas Johnson, who is thought to have been a cousin of Richard Johnson's, bought ten acres of land in Salem in 1686, and lived in the town.

James Nevill came to this country as early as 1676 from England, and became a leading man in the colony. He had been a weaver of Stepney, England. He was a married man when he arrived, but there remains no evidence that he had any children. He was

a man of much talent and some legal acquirements and abilities, was clerk of the Salem courts, and held other positions of trust, and had the entire confidence of William Penn. He purchased twenty-nine acres of land of the Proprietor, on a street that led from the King's Highway to the town wharf. On account of his business qualifications and unquestioned integrity Nevill was chosen by Penn as the latter's agent after he had purchased John Fenwick's right to the unsold land in the Fenwick tenth in 1682.

Thomas Kent was quite a distinguished man in his time. He purchased ten acres of land at the corner of Kent and Nevill Streets in 1685, and by subsequent purchases became a somewhat extensive land-owner in the county.

William Wilkinson was an early comer. In 1685 he purchased ten acres of land in Salem, and built a house thereon, subsequently becoming a large land-owner in the county. Richard Penn sold one hundred and twenty acres of land within the precincts of Salem to one of Wilkinson's sons. The family of Wilkinson was well known in Salem for two or three generations, though there are few, if any, in the county bearing the name at this time who are descendants of William Wilkinson.

Nicholas Gibbon, son of Arthur Gibbon, was born in England, and came early to Cumberland County. Thence he removed to Salem, having married the widow of Samuel F. Hedge, and daughter of Alexander Grant. They lived in the old Grant house on Market Street, and he became a merchant, and was collector of the port, surrogate of Salem County, and a colonel of militia, in command of the militia of the lower counties. He died in 1758, his wife in 1760. Grant Gibbon, their second son, was born Nov. 28, 1734, and was collector of the port after his father's death, and held the offices of surrogate, judge, and justice of the peace. He was also a merchant, and a man of culture and prepossessing manners. He was a warm patriot. Oct. 13, 1774, while the Bostonians were suffering from the oppression of Gen. Gage, at a "meeting of the inhabitants of Salem town and county," it was "*Resolved*, That Grant Gibbon, Esq., who is known to be one of the most popular and efficient men in the county, and a patriot in whom the public have unbounded confidence, be the man who shall take the burthen and trouble in soliciting from our people." He succeeded in collecting about seven hundred dollars, a large sum at that time, which was sent for the relief of the distressed of that city. He died in June, 1776, about one week before the Declaration of Independence was signed in Philadelphia.

Among the patriotic men of the last century who took an active part in the troublous scenes of the Revolution was Dr. Samuel Dick, of Salem. He was of Scotch-Irish descent, and was born in Maryland in 1740. He was highly educated, being especially proficient in languages, and was graduated from one of the medical institutions of Scotland. He served in Canada as assistant surgeon in the colonial army in the French war, and was present at the surrender of Quebec in 1760. In 1770, with his mother, he came to Salem, and purchased property at the corner of East Broadway and Walnut Streets, where he died, and some of his descendants are living. In 1773 he married Sarah, daughter of Judge Andrew Sinnickson, of Penn's Neck. In 1776 he was a member of the Provincial Congress of New Jersey, and one of the committee of five appointed to draw up a Constitution of that State, and by that Congress he was given a commission as colonel of militia, and as such he served zealously during the long struggle which followed. He was surrogate of Salem County, 1780–1801. He was elected to Congress in 1783, and served through 1785, having been a member of the Congress of 1784, by which the treaty was ratified by which Great Britain acknowledged American independence, and was on a committee, with Jefferson, Blanchard, Gerry, Sherman, De Witt, Hand, Stone, Williamson, and Read, appointed to examine into the workings of the Treasury Department, and report such changes in its organization as they might deem advisable. He has been described as "a man of brilliant talents and great acquirements, refined taste and polished manners, a skillful surveyor and physician, a profound scholar, a discerning politician and zealous patriot." He died in 1812.

Thomas, the oldest son of Andrew Sinnickson (3d), was a merchant during the earlier years of his manhood, on the site of the drug-store of Eakin & Ballinger, on Broadway, at the head of Market Street, and resided in Salem the greater part of his life. He took an active part in the Revolutionary war, and commanded a company in the Continental army. On account of his writings and his bitter opposition to British tyranny he was outlawed by Lord Howe, and a heavy reward was offered for him, dead or alive. At the organization of the government he warmly espoused the views of the ill-fated Hamilton, and became the recognized leader of the Federal party in this section during the administrations of Washington and the elder Adams. He frequently represented the county in the State Legislature, and was a member of the first United States Congress, which met in New York, and later a member of Congress (1796–98). He also served as judge, justice of the peace, and county treasurer.

William, youngest son of William Tyler (2d), was born in 1723. When between seventeen and eighteen years of age he apprenticed himself for four years to Benjamin Acton, of Salem, to learn the tanner and currier's trade. Soon after the expiration of his apprenticeship he sold property he had inherited from his father in Lower Alloways Creek, and bought of Rebecca Edgil, of Philadelphia, property in Salem with a house thereon, which in the deed, dated 1746, is designated as "a new brick house," rendering it at least one hundred and thirty-six years old at this

time, which is now the property of William Davidson. Here he carried on the tanning business. His descendants have been well known in Salem to the present day, and some of them have been identified almost constantly with the tanning and leather interests there and elsewhere.

Richard Whitacar was one of Fenwick's Council of Proprietors to govern West Jersey, 1676–1702, and resided in Salem most of the time until 1690, when he removed to what is now Cumberland County.

Richard Woodnutt came from England about 1690, and located in Philadelphia. In 1695 he came to Salem. He was a bricklayer, and a member of the Society of Friends. About 1696 he came into possession of a portion of John Pledger's allotment in Mannington, by marriage or purchase, and removed thither. His descendants have for successive generations been well known in Salem County.

The Yorkes of Salem are descended from an ancient and important English family. Andrew, the second son of Thomas and Margaret Robeson Yorke, was born in Philadelphia in 1742, and came to Salem in 1773, and lived and kept store in the old building yet standing at the corner of York and Magnolia Streets. He was an ardent patriot, and served during the Revolution as aid to Gen. Newcomb.

Thomas Woodruff bought ten acres in Salem in 1684, and is supposed to have built a house upon his lot and lived in the town during the remainder of his days. Joseph Woodruff, brother of Thomas, bought another ten-acre lot in Salem, and lived thereon for some years.

June 13, 1685, Roger Smith bought of the executors of John Fenwick a building lot of ten acres in Salem, and soon became the owner of considerable land south of Alloways Creek, in what is now Quinton township. His great-grandson, Capt. William Smith, quite distinguished himself in the engagement at Quinton's Bridge in 1778. His descendants are quite numerous at this time in the lower part of Salem County.

Tobias Quinton purchased a building lot in Salem, but, like other early comers, did not long remain in the town.

James Rolfe, it is generally thought, first settled in East Jersey. He came to Salem about 1700, and was a man of considerable means. He purchased a lot on the west side of Market Street, and built thereon a two-story brick house with a Mansard roof, which was standing in 1820, and was used as a pottery after it ceased to do service as a dwelling. He died in Salem in 1732. Thomas Clement, his grandson, was for a time a merchant on Market Street, Salem, in a building afterwards occupied by his youngest son, Samuel, who was for many years in partnership with Gideon Scull, Jr., and who was known extensively as "Honest Samuel Clement." Thomas Clement lived to an advanced age. He has well-known descendants living in Salem and elsewhere in the county, members of his family having intermarried with other reputable families of Salem and vicinity.

William Griffith purchased a ten-acre lot on Market Street, on which he built a house, residing there, it is thought, until the close of his life. During his time a street was opened from Market Street to Salem Creek, running parallel with Broadway, which was named in his honor. He is thought to have been the son of the captain of the "Griffith," and was a man of ability and discretion, and was intrusted with important public concerns, becoming the first sheriff of Salem County after East and West Jersey were united.

Alexander Grant arrived in Salem about 1700, purchased a lot adjoining the Edward Wade lot, on Market Street, and erected a brick dwelling, which is still in a state of good preservation. With John, Ralph, and Nathaniel Bradin, of Salem, and John Vining, of Mannington, Alexander Grant was instrumental in organizing the Episcopal Church in Salem.

Near the foot of Broadway a street was laid out and opened by the Proprietors' direction, ninety feet wide. John Worledge, the eminent deputy surveyor, purchased, on the southwest side of this street, a lot in 1691, on which, the next year, he built a plain brick dwelling, which stood until a little more than two years ago.

John Lawson, the ancestor of Mayor Charles S. Lawson and others of the name in Salem, was born in Liverpool, England, of Quaker parentage, in 1756, became a cooper, came to America and located in Salem, and, with William Perry, was engaged in the prosecution of his trade until the outbreak of the Revolutionary war, when, casting aside the prejudices of his sect, he entered Capt. Helm's company of the First New Jersey Battalion. The present mayor of Salem is his descendant.

There was a large ancient brick building standing on Yorke Street, near the line of Salem and Elsinboro. It is not known when it was erected. The owner was Erasmus Fetters, a tanner, and a member of the Society of Friends.

The following are the names of families and individuals prominent in Salem from 1800 to 1830. Many of them are the names of well-known citizens at this time:

Acton, Allen, Austin, Archer, Ayres, Aertsen, Andrews, Bradway, Bailey, Burroughs, Bavis, Bartram, Baker, Bond, Bright, Busley, Cattell, Clement, Coron, Collins, Coffee, Cooper, Craven, Cloud, Challis, Camp, Counsellor, Dick, Dare, Dunn, Dayton, Dennis, Durling, Daniels, Durell, Dickey, Ellett, Elwell, Firth, Fowler, Fleming, Fithian, Freas, Fox, Garrison, Griscom, Groff, Gilmore, Gibbon, Guestner, Githens, Glanding, Hufty, Harrison, Hill, Hutchinson, Hall, Holmes, Harvey, Hackett, Hazlehurst, Jones, Jacobs, James, Jeffries, Ivins, Keasbey, Kean, Kiger, Kirby, Kitts, Kinsey, Kelly, Kirk, Loomis, Lawrence, Logue, Lawson, Lippincott, Mulford, Mason, McDonnel,

Mairs, Mankins, Madara, Newell, Norton, Nicholson, Nichols, Orton, Overman, Parrott, Peterson, Patterson, Ploughman, Prior, Pyle, Robinson, Rednold, Riley, Rumsey, Rowan, Reynolds, Ridgway, Smith, Shourds, Sinnickson, Scull, Sherron, Simpson, Smart, Sheppard, Sheldon, Sutton, Scott, Sharp, Swing, Sickler, Shinn, Sterret, Tyler, Teel, Truss, Thompson, Tuft, Trask, Tindall, Van Meter, Vanhorn, Walton, Wood, Wright, Williams, Yorke, and Young.

A grant was made by the executors of John Fenwick, William Penn, Samuel Hedge, and Richard Tindall to George Hazelwood, Thomas Woodruff, and Richard Johnson, three freeholders of the town of Salem, in trust, upon the conditions that such freeholders as purchased property in "the town mark" should bind themselves to make an embankment, beginning at the town landing, afterwards called the old wharf, and running to "fast land" on the Windham or Holmes Dallas farm, and erect two wharves,—one at the foot of Broadway, called "the town landing," to be made so complete that boats could come to and load at low-water mark; the other on the Penn's Neck side of the creek, opposite the foot of Broadway, for the accommodation of the inhabitants of Penn's Neck in their business intercourse with Salem. These conditions were accepted by twenty-three freeholders, owners of the marsh, who entered upon the work, and by assessment levied upon marsh-land owners erected a "tide-bank," and shut off the water from the low ground, and built the two wharves as required. This charter was made in perpetuity to the three freeholders named as trustees and their successors, and was dated Dec. 24, 1688. The wharf at the foot of Broadway was of great benefit to the commercial ancestors of some of the present residents of Salem, who exported the productions of the county to the island of Barbadoes, to New York, and to Boston for some years, until Philadelphia became the rival of Salem, when the foreign trade of the latter place began gradually to diminish. On the decline of the export trade, that part of the landing at the foot of Broadway not occupied as the wharf of the present day was appropriated as a market ground, and during one period fairs were held on it twice a year. It was also used in storing materials for vessels, which for many years after settlement begun were constructed there. Later some of this property passed into individual possession, and became the *locale* of enterprises known in the history of modern Salem.

Organization and Incorporation.—The town of Salem was incorporated in 1695. The act under which it was organized created the office of burgess. The burgess was invested with authority to hear and determine all civil cases where the sum claimed was under forty shillings, to grant and revoke tavern licenses at his pleasure, and to punish all persons who might be convicted before him of rudeness, profanity, and vicious practices.

Early Officers.—The first officers chosen under the act creating the town of Salem were the following, elected in March, 1695: John Worledge, burgess; Benjamin Acton, recorder; John Jeffry, bailiff; Richard Johnson, surveyor of streets, bridges, and banks.

The office of burgess was perpetuated until 1703. The successive incumbents were John Worledge, Jonathan Bure, William Hall, Richard Johnson, and Thomas Killingsworth. Justices of the peace during this period were Jonathan Bure, Richard Darking, Obadiah Holmes, Ryneer Van Hyst, John Holmes, William Rumsey, John Bacon, and Thomas Woodruff.

All freeholders were required to be punctual in attendance at all meetings of the town officers, and absentees were fined from ten pence to five shillings each, according to the frequency of their non-attendance and the urgency of their cause for the same.

The large proportion of Quaker inhabitants and office-holders rendered it necessary that some of the latter should have a substitute for the ordinary oath of office administered to such officers elect as were not troubled with conscientious scruples against being sworn, and the class availed themselves of the "act to qualify officers who are not free to take an oath" by signing the following declaration of fidelity and faith:

"By virtue and in obedience to the said act of Assembly, we, whose names are subscribed, do sincerely promise and solemnly declare that we will be true and faithful to William, King of England, and the government of this province of West Jersey. And we do solemnly profess and declare that we do from our hearts abhor, detest, and renounce as impious and heretical that damnable doctrine that princes excommunicated or deprived by the Pope or any authority of the See of Rome may be deposed or murthered by their subjects, or any other whatsoever; and we do declare that no foreign prince, prelate, state, or potentate hath or ought to have any power, jurisdiction, superiority, pre-eminence, or authority, ecclesiastical or spiritual, within this realm.

"We profess faith in God, the Father, and in Jesus Christ, his eternal Son, the true God, and in the Holy Spirit, one God blessed forevermore. And we do acknowledge the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments to be given by divine inspiration."

This act was passed May 12, 1696. The following officers of the town of Salem subscribed to the faith or creed contained therein between 1697 and 1706: Jonathan Bure, Richard Darking, Obadiah Holmes, Ryneer Van Hyst, John Holmes, William Rumsey, John Bacon, and Thomas Woodruff, justices; William Hall, Jonathan Bure, Richard Johnson, Jept. Woodruff, Samuel Hedge, Jr., and Thomas Killingsworth, burgesses; William Hall and Samuel Hedge, recorders; Hugh Middleton, sheriff; and Samuel Hedge, clerk and coroner.

After a period of organization somewhat similar to the borough organization of a later day, Salem became a township, bounded by the limits of the present city. It was organized as a township, and until 1858 its affairs were conducted precisely as those of the other townships of the county were conducted. Diligent search among the archives stored in the office of the city recorder and elsewhere has failed to reveal any traces of Salem's records during this long and

interesting period of its history, though the discovery of some accounts of the results of some of the later annual township elections in some old newspaper files in the county clerk's office enables the writer to present the following fragment of a civil list:

Chosen Freeholders.—Joshua J. Thompson, 1848, 1852; Charles P. Smith, 1848; Samuel Garrison, 1849–51; Joseph Kille, 1849–51; Thomas B. Stow, 1852–53; R. C. Ballinger, 1853–55; William Bassett, 1854; Francis Hand, 1855–56; Samuel Habermeyer, 1856–57; Morris H. Bassett, 1857.

Clerk.—Jacob P. Nicholson, 1850–57.

Commissioners of Appeal.—Thomas Woodforth, 1850–51; Christian F. Brown, 1850–51; William B. Stretch, 1850; Jacob W. Mulford, 1851–52; Henry Freas, 1852–56; George M. Ward, 1852–54; T. W. Cattell, 1853–56; Thomas Sinnickson, 1855–56; John W. Maskell, 1857; Moses Richman, 1857; Quinton Keasbey, 1857.

Assessors.—Charles Bilderback, 1850; T. V. F. Rusling, 1851–52; John N. Cooper, 1853; A. J. Fegenbush, 1854–57.

Collectors.—John D. Willis, 1850; John T. Hampton, 1851–52; David Sparks, 1853–54; Jacob M. Lippincott, 1855–56; William Morrison, 1857.

Township Committeemen.—Franklin Hand, 1850; James W. Mecum, 1850; Isaac Z. Peterson, 1850; John Williams, Sr., 1850; Joshua W. Thompson, 1850; William L. Cleaver, 1851–52; W. C. Cooper, 1851; Samuel Prior, 1851–52; D. W. C. Clement, 1851–52, 1855; John Lawson, 1851–52; J. C. Ballinger, 1852; Benjamin Lippincott, 1853–57; John W. Challis, 1853–54; Samuel Ward, 1853–54; Edward P. Cooper, 1853; S. H. Clement, 1853–54; Joseph Pettit, 1854, 1856–57; Samuel Dilmore, 1855; Thomas B. Stow, 1855; John W. Maskell, 1856–57; Samuel Garrison, 1856; Christian Brown, 1856; Francis Hand, 1857; John B. Heishon, 1857.

Overseers of the Poor.—George Bowen, 1850–51; John McDonnol, 1850–57; Morris Hall, 1852–53; Thomas Dunn, 1854–57.

Surveyors of Highways.—Joshua J. Thompson, 1850; Edward A. Van Meter, 1850–51; Adam Sickler, 1851–57; H. Smith Bright, 1852–53; John H. Cogill, 1854–56; John Lawson, Sr., 1857; Enoch C. Mulford, 1857.

Overseers of the Highways.—Edward Orr, 1850, 1852–55; William McConner, 1850; Adam H. Sickler, 1852; H. Smith Bright, 1852; William H. Vining, 1852; Gabriel P. Kirk, 1853–54; Samuel Benner, 1855–57; Jacob Keen, 1856; Elijah Simpkins, 1856–57.

Pound-Keepers.—John Harvey, 1850; John Carpenter, 1852; William H. Nelson, 1853; Jonathan Butcher, 1854–56; Daniel Brown, 1856; Elijah Simpkins, 1857; Henry Friant, 1857.

School Trustees.—Richard C. Ballinger, 1850–52; Samuel Copner, 1850–52; Richard M. Acton, 1850, 1853, 1855; J. T. Sharp, 1850–51; Thomas Woodsworth, 1850, 1853; Isaac Z. Peterson, 1850–53, 1856; James M. Hannah, 1851–52, 1854–55; Charles W. Roberts, 1852; Elijah W. Dunn, 1854; John G. Thackray, 1854; Samuel Habermeyer, 1855, 1857; William B. Robertson, 1856; Moses Richman, 1857.

School Superintendents.—Thomas Maylin, 1850; William B. Otis, 1852–55; Rev. A. B. Patterson, 1856; Daniel Stratton, 1857.

Judges of Election.—Adam H. Sickler, 1850; Jacob W. Mulford, 1851; Joshua Jeffries, 1852; John P. McCune, 1853–56; Thomas E. Mulford, 1857.

Constables.—Job S. Dixon, 1850; Peter Barnard, 1851; Francis Sickler, 1851–55; Samuel Ware, 1852–54, 1856–57; William T. Smart, 1855; Samuel Dilmore, 1856–57.

Incorporation of Salem City.—As early as 1851 the advisability of securing the incorporation of Salem was conceded, and in November that year the following notice appeared in the town papers:

"Notice is hereby given to the Legislature of New Jersey that application will be made at its next session for the passage of an act to incorporate the town of Salem into a city or borough.

W. C. Walraven.
R. M. Sailer.
Franklin Lore.
Thomas Harley.
C. H. Plummer.
J. M. Rumsey.
Charles Rumsey.
Jno. Bailey, Jr.
B. Stackhouse.
William M. Roberts.
H. Sinnickson.
J. S. Blackwood.
Jonathan P. Wilson.
William Acton.
J. Hackett, Jr.
John C. Belden.
Joshua Jefferis.
I. G. Vinal.
W. B. Robertson.
J. R. Lippincott.
B. F. Parsons.
John C. Smith.
S. M. Stewart.
Nathan D. Pew.
R. Gwynne.
D. McDaniel.
John Lawson.
David B. Reed.
E. S. Scudder.
C. H. Nicholson.
Charles C. Clark.
W. Thompson, Jr.
Thomas Bates.
J. M. Carpenter.
S. H. Flanegan.
Isaac Hackett.
R. C. Ballinger.
N. Humphreys.
E. F. Bennett.
James G. King.
Robert Guestner.
S. H. Sherron.
William L. Cleaver.
S. Habermeyer.
J. D. Willis.
J. T. Hampton.
John P. Bruna.
J. M. Hannah.
R. P. Thompson.
A. Sinnickson.
M. Van Meter.
J. M. Mulford.
J. H. Thompson.
Samuel Copner.
Delany Pew.
A. J. Fegenbush.
William H. Vining.
J. D. Robinson.
William B. Miller.
J. M. Lippincott.
J. S. Hackett.
Edward A. Acton.
E. H. Robbins.
James Leonard.
Edward Reynolds.
William S. Sharp.
R. B. Ware.
T. Evans.
John A. Weiler.
John Walker.
Samuel Dilmore.
John Bailey.
N. B. McKenzie.
O. L. Jones.
Josiah Thompson.
John M. Brown.
Jeremiah Tracy.
Jacob Paulin.
John C. Cann.
Edward Van Meter.
J. P. Nicholson.
Amariah Foster.
John L. Butler.
James Wilson.
S. H. Merritt.
Thomas Lazilere.
Isaac Acton.
William Mankins.
Adam Storms.
Allen W. Hawn.
J. T. Waddington.
Benjamin Acton, Jr.
Charles W. Roberts.
John Cumminskey.
Joseph Miller."

No decisive action seems to have been taken for some years thereafter, but the question was agitated from time to time, until, in response to the expressed desire of many citizens, the township committee called a meeting to be held on Tuesday, Jan. 26, 1858, for allowing the citizens a direct vote on the question of having the town of Salem incorporated, said vote to be by ballot "for charter" or "no charter." The result of the balloting was a majority of eighty-eight votes "for charter," the whole number of votes cast having been four hundred and twenty-six. The "act to incorporate the city of Salem, N. J.," was approved Feb. 25, 1858.

It provided "that all that part of the county of Salem known as the township of Salem shall be, and is hereby, incorporated into a city, to be called the city of Salem."

It also provided for the election of "one mayor, six councilmen, one recorder or clerk, one marshal, one or more assessors, one collector, who shall be *ex officio* city treasurer, two chosen freeholders, one school superintendent, two trustees of public schools, two overseers of the poor, two surveyors of the highways, three commissioners of appeal, one judge of election, and one or more pound-keepers.

Amendments to this act were passed and approved March 18, 1859, March 22, 1860, March 28, 1866, March 7, 1867, April 1, 1868, March 1, 1871, and in 1872.

The amendment of 1860 established the office of street commissioners. The amendment of 1867 authorized the division of the city into wards, as follows:

"That the city of Salem shall be divided into three wards, in the manner following, viz:—All that part of said city lying east of a line beginning at the city line in the middle of South Street, and following the middle of said street, by its various courses, to the middle of Fenwick Street; thence by the middle of Fenwick Street to the middle of Parrett Street, to its present terminus; and thence continuing the last course of said street to the creek, constituting the northern boundary of said city, shall be the East Ward of said city. All that part of said city lying west of a line beginning at the city line, in the middle of a road, being the continuation of Oak Street, and following the middle of said road to Oak Street; thence by the middle of Oak Street to its terminus on Broadway; and thence by the last course of said Oak Street to the creek aforesaid, shall be the West Ward of said city; and all that part of said city lying between the two above described lines shall be the Middle Ward of said city."

The amendment of 1868 divided the city into two election precincts, and designated such officers as should be thereafter elected. Following is the text of Sections 1 and 2:

"1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey*, That the city of Salem shall hereafter be divided into two precincts, in the manner following, that is to say: All that part of the city of Salem lying and being on the southeast side of a certain line beginning at the creek in the centre of Market Street, and running thence along the centre of said street in the course thereof; thence between Belden's store and the Nelson House, in the line of division thereof, continuing on in a straight line to the limits of the said city, shall compose one precinct, which shall be known as and called by the name of the East Precinct; and all that part of the city of Salem lying and being on the northwesterly side of the said certain line shall compose one precinct, which shall be known as and called by the name of the West Precinct; and the Common Council of said city shall have full power to fix and determine other precincts in said city, as the said Common Council may from time to time deem necessary.

"2. *And be it enacted*, That there shall hereafter be elected in the said city, by the legal voters thereof throughout the whole city, one mayor, who shall be keeper of the city seal, and hold his office for three years, after the expiration of the term of the present mayor; three Common Councilmen, annually, each of whom shall hold his office for three years; one recorder or clerk, annually, and whose compensation shall be fixed and determined by Common Council; one or more assessors, annually; . . . one collector, who shall be *ex officio* city treasurer; three chosen freeholders, in, for, and throughout the said city; one superintendent of public schools, annually, who shall hold their offices respectively for three years; two overseers of the poor, annually; two surveyors of the highways, annually; three commissioners of appeal, annually; two pound-keepers, annually; two constables, annually."

The amendment passed and approved March 1, 1871, divided the city into two wards, called the "East and West Wards," doing away with the third or "Middle Ward," and authorized the election of specified ward officers in each. Sections 1 and 2 read as follows:

"1. . . . All that part of said city lying east and southeast of a certain line beginning at the city line in the middle of Market Street, at the bridge at the foot of said street, and following the line of the middle of said street to the middle of Broadway, thence down the middle of Broadway to the middle of Oak Street, thence by the middle of Oak Street, by its various courses, to the city line, shall be the East Ward of said city; and all that part of said city lying northwest of the above-described lines shall be the West Ward of said city.

"2. *And be it enacted*, That the ward officers shall be for each ward: four common councilmen, one assessor, who shall be one of the judges of the election; one chosen freeholder, four trustees of public schools, one overseer of the poor, three commissioners of appeal in cases of taxation, two surveyors of the highways, one or more pound-keepers, one constable, one clerk, who shall be clerk of the election; two justices of the peace, and one judge of the election."

The amendments passed in 1859, 1860, 1866, and 1872 are not of a nature to render them interesting historically.

The first city election was held, pursuant to a provision of the act incorporating the city, on Tuesday, March 9, 1818. The names of the officers elected will be found in the following civil list, which embraces the names of most persons who have been honored with official preferment in Salem from 1858 to 1882, inclusive:

MAYORS.

1858–60, 1867–69. Robert C. Johnson.
1861–63. Henry Sinnickson.
1864–67. Ebenezer Dunn.
1870–72. Samuel D. Githen.
1873–78, 1882. Charles S. Lawson.
1879–81. Benjamin F. Wood.

CITY COUNCILMEN.

1858–59, 1862. James W. Mecum.
1858. Joseph H. Thompson.
1858, 1860, 1863, 1866, 1869. Samuel Habermeyer.
1858, 1860. William J. Diamond.
1858, 1873. Quinton Keasbey.
1858. John W. Maskell.
1859. Isaac Acton.
1861. Ebenezer Dunn.
1861. Moses Richman.
1862, 1869. Richard Grier.
1863, 1866, 1870. Francis Hand.
1863. George B. Robertson.
1864, 1867. William Patterson.
1864. John Ramsey.
1865. Thomas Sinnickson, Jr.
1865. De Witt C. Clement.
1867. William Nicholson.
1867, 1875. Charles H. Chew.
1867. Casper W. Thompson.
1867, 1872. Jacob M. Mitchell.
1868. Isaac Horner.
1868, 1870. Joseph B. Thompson.
1868. Charles C. Pierce.
1869, 1882. Benjamin F. Wood.
1870. Simon B. Smith.
1871, 1873, 1875, 1877, 1881. C. M. Eakin.
1871, 1872, 1874. Robert Stretch.
1872, 1874. Owen L. Jones.
1872. John C. Mulford.
1873. Richard Robinson.
1873. Joseph D. Farrell.
1874. George Diamond.

1874. Richard P. Hiles.
1875. William Plummer.
1875. Ebenezer Smith.
1876. R. T. Starr.
1876, 1878, 1880. Morris J. Robinson.
1876. Samuel Scott.
1876. C. F. Lippincott.
1877, 1881. William H. Lawson.
1877. Richard Wistar, Sr.
1877, 1879. Frank M. Acton.
1878. Samuel Ward.
1878, 1880. Samuel Garrison.
1878, 1880. Mason M. Bennett.
1879. E. V. Anderson.
1879. William H. Stow.
1879. W. Eldridge, Jr.
1880. John P. Flynn.
1881, 1882. Frederick W. Smith.
1881. J. C. Belden, Jr.
1882. John Perrine.
1882. Charles W. Casper.

CITY MARSHALS.

1858, 1859. Benjamin F. Haynes.
1860, 1861. William H. Wood.
1862. Peter Breece.
1863. Ephraim J. Lloyd.
1865, 1867. John S. McCune.
1866. Thomas Brown.
1868. Peter Barnart.

SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS.

1858–59. Rev. Daniel Stratton.
1860–62, 1865–66. Rev. Thomas F. Billopp.
1863–64, 1867–70. Rev. J. R. Murphy.
1871–75. Theoph. Patterson, M.D.
1876–82. George W. Timlow.
1882. Rev. H. A. Griesemer.

SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

1858, 1861, 1863, 1872. Richard M. Acton.
1858, 1861, 1863, 1867, 1869, 1872. James M. Hannah.
1859. William B. Robertson.
1859. Dr. Quinton Gibbon.
1862. Thomas V. F. Rusling.
1862. Joshua Jeffreys.
1863–64, 1867. Thomas Sinnickson, Jr.
1864, 1868, 1871. William L. Tyler.
1865, 1868, 1876. Thomas B. Stow.
1865. John G. Thackray.
1865–66. Elijah W. Dunn.
1867, 1870, 1873. William Plummer.
1867. Joseph H. Thompson.
1867, 1870. Charles C. Pierce.
1868. C. H. Sinnickson.
1869, 1872. Ephraim J. Lloyd.
1869, 1872. Samuel D. Githens.
1870. John Hill.
1871–72. Alpheus Bilderback.
1872, 1874. Robert Gwynne.
1873, 1875. Joseph B. Heishon.
1873, 1875, 1878. James D. Smith.
1873. Lott R. Powers.
1873, 1877–78, 1880, 1882. William G. Tyler.
1878. Richard P. Hiles.
1874. George A. Rumsey.
1874, 1877. George A. Githens.
1874, 1876. William Pierpont.
1875, 1877. Richard Grier.
1875. C. W. Casper.
1876, 1879. C. W. Thompson.
1877. Caleb Wheeler.
1876. J. M. Lippincott.
1878, 1880, 1882. Joseph R. Biddle.
1879, 1881. O. L. Jones.
1879, 1881. J. B. Grier.
1879 Sheppard Harris.
1879. J. A. Crist.
1879. G. M. Diamond.
1880, 1882. Henry J. Freas.
1880–81. Adam C. Knight.
1881. Charles Casperson.

COMMISSIONERS OF APPEAL.

1858. Henry D. Hall.
1858, 1861–62. Moses Richman.
1859, 1867. Joseph D. Test.
1859. Calvin Belden.
1859. Harrison Wright.
1861–62. John Lawson.
1861–62. Joseph D. Robinson.
1864–65. Joshua Thompson.
1864. William H. Nelson.
1864–68. Samuel D. Githens.
1865–72, 1875–76. Robert Grier.
1866, 1868, 1871. Charles C. Clark.
1867, 1879. Dr. Quinton Gibbon.
1867. Robert Gwynne.
1867. Joseph R. Lippincott.
1867. Morris Hall.
1867–68. Samuel Dilmore.
1866, 1877. John S. McCune.
1868–70. Constant M. Eakin.
1868. John G. Thackray.
1868. John Lawson.
1868. Nehemiah Dunn.
1868. Reuben Freas.
1869–72. Alpheus Bilderback.
1871. Jacob M. Lippincott.
1871–73. Jacob M. Mitchell.
1871–72. David Bassett.
1872. David Carll.
1872. William Plummer.
1873. Richard Wistar.
1873–74, 1876. John C. Dunn.
1873, 1877–82. Samuel Prior.
1873. Francis Hand.
1874. Smith Bilderback.
1874. George Dare.
1874. Walter W. Acton.
1874. William Lawrence.
1874. Isaac B. Lawrence.
1875. Joseph B. Thompson.
1875. John Lambert.
1875–76. David Bassett.
1875–76. John T. Hampton.
1875. Ellis R. Jordan.
1876–78, 1882. E. D. Redstrake.
1876. James H. Green.
1877–82. Jonathan B. Grier.
1877. John Wistar.
1877–78. Henry F. Sickler.
1878–82. Richard Robinson.
1878–80. John Perrine.
1879. S. P. Carpenter.
1879–81. John E. Thompson.
1880–81. Robert K. Jaquett.
1881. Dallas R. Sinnickson.
1882. Charles Sharp.
1882. M. K. McConner.

JUDGES OF ELECTION.

1858. Thomas E. Mulford.
1859. Thomas V. F. Rusling.
1861–66. John P. McCune.
1869–70. John Rumsey.
1869. Joseph B. Thompson.
1870–71. Thomas Brown.
1871. John Lambert.
1872–75. William R. Matlack.
1872. Samuel Garrison.
1873. Edward Calhoun.
1874. Francis Hand.
1875. Amnon Wright.
1876–78, 1882. Ellis R. Jordan.
1876. Simon B. Smith.
1877–82. John C. Coate.
1879–80. C. Hancock.
1880. Richard M. Davis.
1880. Alpheus Bilderback.
1881–82. Isaac Z. C. Gosling.
1881. David Carney.
1881. James H. Simpkins.
1882. Isaac Allen.

CHOSEN FREEHOLDERS.

1858. William H. Nelson.
1858–59, 1868. Richard M. Acton.
1859, 1864–67. Henry Sinnickson.
1862. Smith Sickler.
1862. Benjamin Lippincott.
1864–66. William A. Casper.
1867–70. Smith Bilderback.
1867. Samuel Prior.
1868. Charles S. Lawson.
1869. Charles W. Casper.
1869–70. Joseph B. Heishon.
1870–71. John T. Hampton.
1872–73. John Hires.
1874–75. John T. Garwood.
1876–77. Francis Hand.
1878–80. Richard T. Starr.
1879. Isaac B. Lawson.
1881–82. Benjamin B. Westcott.
1882. John P. Flynn.

CITY COLLECTORS AND TREASURERS.

1858. William Morrison.
1859–60. Charles S. Lawson.
1861–62. Francis Hand.
1863–64. John T. Hampton.
1865. Henry Young.
1866–67. Joseph B. Heishon.
1868–69. W. R. Casperson.
1870–71. Charles W. Casper.
1872–73. Charles F. Lippincott.
1874–75. William H. Lawson.
1876–77. Isaac B. Lawrence.
1878–79. John T. Garwood.
1880–81. Frank M. Acton.
1882. Robert Gwynne.

POUND-KEEPERS.

1858. Daniel Dixon.
1858–59. Thomas Gaskill.
1858–59. Elijah Simpkins.
1862–64, 1867–70. Charles Daniels.
1862–63. Isaac Walters.
1864–66, 1869–70. Peter Stepler.
1865–66. Henry Friant.
1867. John R. Stanger.
1867, 1871–72. Richard T. Barnart.
1868. Daniel Sullivan.
1868, 1872. William Barnart.
1871. Amnon Wright.
1873–74. Henry Heinson.
1873–74. William H. Lasher.
1875–78, 1880–81. Samuel S. Miller.
1875–77. David Stratton.
1878. James Riordan.
1879. William H. Sheppard.
1880. Joseph Wright.
1881. Andrew Hill.
1882. Charles Cato.
1882. Thomas Hamilton.

SURVEYORS OF HIGHWAYS.

1858, 1861–63, 1871–73, 1875. Adam H. Sickler.
1858–59. Thomas T. Hilliard.
1859. Joshua Reeves, Sr.
1861–63, 1868. John Ramsey.
1864. Henry Young.
1864. Charles W. Hall.
1865–66. Samuel L. Bell.
1865–66. Smith Bilderback.
1867. Hiram Harris.
1867–68. Thomas Glynn.
1867. W. H. Lawson.
1867, 1873–74. John Perrine.
1867, 1872. John E. Thompson.
1867, 1869–70. M. K. McConner.
1868. Jonah Smith.
1868. Samuel Garrison.
1868–70, 1878, 1882. John Hogan.
1868, 1871. William Straughn.
1871. George Kirk.
1871. John Paully.
1872. David R. Hires.
1872. Samuel P. Carpenter.
1873–74. Joseph D. Test.
1873. William Pierpont.
1874, 1876. Barclay Smith.
1874. Charles L. Pierpont.
1875–76. Thomas Yonker.
1875. C. W. Thompson.
1875. George Dare.
1876. Joseph Loveland.
1876, 1878–80. J. H. Simpkins.
1877–78. Benjamin H. Dilmore.
1876, 1878–82. Samuel S. Miller.
1876, 1881. Joseph Wright.
1879. Joseph Fox.
1881. Elwood Griscom.
1880, 1882. Richard Waddington.
1880. Joseph Fox.
1882. James Burgess.

CITY SOLICITORS.

1867. Daniel P. Stratton.
1868–69. Edward Van Meter.
1870. Harvey L. Slape.

ASSESSORS.

1858–69. Jacob M. Lippincott.
1870–71. William R. Casperson.
1871–72. Thomas V. F. Rusling.
372. W. H. Lawson.
'3–76. Ephraim J. Lloyd.
73. Henry Sinnickson.
1874–77. Jacob M. Mitchell.
1877. W. B. Robertson.
1878–79, 1882. D. B. Hancock.
1878–81. D. B. Stratton.
1880–81. George A. Gaither
1882. Daniel Whitney.

WARD CLERKS.

867. William P. Chattin.
'867. William H. Pierce.
867–68. Clinton Bowen.
1868, 1878. George W. Brown.
1868. Henry J. Freas.
1869–71. James Lindsey.
1869–71. John Hill.
1872. Charles Lambert.
1872–73. Henry J. Hall.
1873. John C. Mulford.
1874–75. John C. Coote.
1874. Charles R. Mitchell.
1875. William P. Robinson.
1875–76. Joseph M. Bacon.
1876–77. Biddle Hiles.
1877. Joshua H. Pierpont.
1878. D. Harris Smith.
1879. William Penton.
1879–81. Barclay Smith.
1880–82. Oliver P. Darlington.
1880–81. Albert Jamison.
1880. William Launer.
1881. Joseph Powers.
1882. John Counsellor.
1882. John W. Acton.
1882. Edward E. Smith.

CONSTABLES.

1861. Edward A. Acton.
1862–63. Smith B. Sickler.
1864–66. Johnson Freas.
1867. Elijah Simpkins.
1867–68. Diament Whitaker.
1867. Elnathan Vanneman.
1868. Josiah Hogbin.
1868. Richard H. Sparks.
1869. John Casperson.
1869–71. Samuel Dilmore.
1870, 1872–78. Saml. D. Armstrong.
1871–74. D. B. Hancock.
1875–76. William A. Smith.
1878–82. William A. Carney.
1879. Benjamin Tuft.
1881. Herbert Devinney.
1882. John M. Buckalew.

OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.

1858–59, 1861–65, 1867–68, 1871–72. John McDonnal, Sr.
1858–59, 1862–63, 1865–81. Thomas Dunn.
1864. Samuel Garrison.
1866. Ephraim J. Lloyd.
1867. Johnson Freas.
1868. Charles S. Lawson.
1869–70, 1873. Thomas Glynn.
1874–82. John McDonnal, Jr.
1881–82. John Lawson.

INSPECTORS OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

1871. Joseph B. Huston.
1873. John T. Garwood.
1874. N. R. Treen.
1875–78, 1882. John S. Kirby.
1879–80. Paul Earhardt.
1881. Henry Chavanne.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1858, 1863. Edward Van Meter.
1859, 1865, 1870, 1875. Robert Gwynne.
1862, 1867, 1872. Charles C. Clark.
1862, 1867, 1873, 1875. Samuel Garrison.
1865, 1870. Thomas V. F. Rusling.
1867. David B. Bullock.
1873, 1878. Benjamin F. Wood.
1877. George R. Morrison.
1877, 1880. William R. Casperson.
1880. Samuel P. Carpenter.
1878, 1882. Smith Bilderback.
1882. Vining H. Tuft.

CITY CLERKS AND RECORDERS.

1858–60. Jacob P. Nicholson.
1861–63. Charles S. Lawson.
1864–71. William A. Gwynne.
1872–75. John Lawson.
1876–78. Charles G. Bailey.
1879–80. Joseph D. Ferrell.
1881–82. Joseph M. Bacon.

Growth and Population.—After the settlement had assumed a permanent form, and immigrants in considerable number had arrived, and Fenwick had organized the colony and perfected plans for its future, sales were rapidly made of large as well as small tracts of land, continuing until his death, which is thought to have taken place in 1683. From the first "general order," as agreed upon by Fenwick and the purchasers, the following is extracted:

"And as for the settling of the town of New Salem, it is likewise ordered that the town be divided by a street; that the southeast side be for purchasers, who are to take their lots of sixteen acres as they come, to take them up and plant them as they happen to join to the lots of the purchasers resident, who are to hold their present plantations, and all of them to be accounted as part of their purchases; and the other part on the north, and by east and by south, is to be disposed of by the chief proprietor for the encouragement of trade, he also giving, for the good of the town in general, the field of marsh that lieth between the town and Goodchild's plantation; and

"Lastly, we do leave all other things concerning the setting forth and surveying the said purchases unto the chief proprietor, to order as he sees fit.

"Signed, accordingly, 25th of the 4th month, 1676.

"FENWICK.

"Edward Wade. Hypolite Lefevre.
"John Smith. Edward Champney.
"Richard Noble. Richard Whitecar.
"Samuel Nicholson. William Walster.
"John Adams. Robert Wade."

Richard Noble, one of the signers to the "general order," was the surveyor who laid out the town under the instructions of Fenwick.

The population of Salem gradually increased, until about 1682 it was a place of no little importance, with a growing foreign trade, and was a port of entry, and one shilling was charged for the entrance or clearance of all vessels under one hundred tons burden, and two shillings for the entrance or clearance of all vessels of larger tonnage.

Notwithstanding Salem is the oldest town on the eastern shore of the Delaware, for many years it made very slow progress in the increase of its population. Most probably the main cause for its slow advancement in the first two or three generations was that John Fenwick and his immediate successor, Samuel Hedge, sold their lands only on the principal streets, viz.: Wharf (now Broadway), Bridge (now Market Street), and Fenwick (at present East Broadway). The said lots contained ten to sixteen acres, and in time a monopoly in the land was produced.

Thomas Sharpe, who was sent to America by his uncle, Anthony Sharpe, to look after his large tracts of land that he had purchased of the Proprietors in East and West Jersey, stayed one winter (1680–81) at Salem. The vessel by which he came was detained with a load of emigrants at the mouth of Salem Creek. Thomas Sharpe left a record behind him stating the town of Salem improved very little within five years, because the principal owners of the town lots had purchased large quantities of land in the adjacent country, hence moved in the country for the purpose of bringing up their children to husbandry, doubtless thinking at some future time they themselves would return to Salem to end their days. But many of the large landholders remained in the country until they died, and their town lots fell to some of their heirs, or were sold out of their families.

But, despite numerous drawbacks and disadvantages, Salem grew surely, if slowly, and soon came to be known far and wide. Its local interests advanced, and its foreign trade flourished, and as a result settlement grew more and more rapid, and the class of comers was such that the town was peopled with citizens good in every sense of the word. Small manufacturing interests were established, and these had

their effect on the character and members of the population. Churches were organized, schools were established, the town had a wisely-administered local government, and it flourished. A description of the place at the beginning of the last century would be interesting could such a one be given. From 1700 Salem grew in wealth, population, and importance.

At the close of the Revolutionary war Salem County seems to have accepted the situation as a permanent settlement of all troubles, national, local, and personal. Improvements began in the town commensurate with the means of the citizens. Religious interest developed in the movement of those who believed it "was not all of life to live," and the Friends and Baptists soon had comfortable houses for worship and rude school-houses erected. Merchants made liberal provision for trade, mechanics entered with a will into their several callings, hotels were opened to accommodate strangers, and before the beginning of the present century Salem was advancing in material and permanent interest.

The year 1800, therefore, found the town with a good class of citizens, alive to the best local and general interest. Public buildings (the court-house, jail, clerk's offices, and market-house) were all erected and occupied. The growth of the town was more rapid from 1800 onward, and during the next third of a century people of nearly every profession, occupation, and trade located here. Gordon's *Gazetteer of New Jersey*, published in 1834, contains the following descriptive and statistical notice of Salem:

"Salem, t-ship and post town, and seat of justice of Salem County, situate 171 miles N. E. of W. C., 65 S. of Trenton, and 34 S. E. from Philadelphia; lat. 39° 32′; long. from W. C. 1° 35′. The t-ship is of circular form, and is nearly surrounded by water, having on the N. W. the Salem Creek, on the N. E. and E. Fenwicke Creek, a tributary of that stream, and on the W. another small tributary of the same stream. The town is distant from the Delaware, by the creek, 3½ miles. The t-ship is about 2 miles in diameter, and contains 1238 acres of well-improved land, of a rich sandy loam, divided into town lots and 12 farms. The town contains about 250 dwellings; a fine court-house, about 60 by 40 feet, of brick, with brick fire-proof offices adjacent; 1 Episcopalian, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Baptist, 1 African Methodist, and 2 Quaker (one being Orthodox and the other Hicksite) Churches; 1 building of brick, of Gothic architecture, designed for a Masonic Hall, but which is now appropriated to other purposes, the lodge being extinct; a bank with a capital paid in of $75,000; a stone jail with yard, surrounded by a high stone wall, both of small dimensions; 1 market-house, 2 fire-engines, 2 public libraries, 1 academy, and 5 daily schools for teaching the rudiments of an English education; 5 sunday-schools, 2 printing-offices, at each of which is printed a weekly newspaper, called, respectively, 'The Salem Messenger' and 'The American Statesman'; 21 stores, 2 hotels, 7 physicians, 5 lawyers, 3 lumber-yards, 1 steam-mill, which grinds much grain, 1 horse-mill, 5 apothecaries' stores, 1 livery-stable. A steamboat leaves the town daily for Delaware City and New Castle, to meet the morning steamboat from Philadelphia, another to Pennsgrove, on the Delaware, to meet the Wilmington steamboat for Philadelphia; a two-horse daily line to Bridgetown, and a two-horse line to Centreville, once a week. The creek at the town is 152 yards wide, over which is a wooden bridge, resting on wooden piers, with a draw for the passage of vessels. Over Fenwicke Creek, a short distance above its junction with Salem Creek, is another wooden bridge, a neat structure, roofed. Vessels of 50 tons may approach the town in safety, but the bar at the mouth of the creek prevents the entry of vessels drawing more than eight feet water. Large quantities of wheat, rye, oats, and corn are exported from this place to the Eastern States. The streets of the town are wide, footways paved and bordered with trees, the houses of frame and brick; the former, painted white, are surrounded with gardens and grass lots and adorned with flowers, giving to the place a cheerful and healthy appearance surpassed by few villages in the United States. The t-ship contained, in 1830, 1570 inhabitants; in 1832, 267 household whose ratables did not exceed $30 in value, and 397 taxables, 2 t yards, 1 distillery; and it paid taxes for t-ship purposes, $426; county use, $728.25; and State use, $233.35."

The following reference to Salem is extracted fro Barber & Howe's "Historical Collections," publishe in 1844. The first few lines refer to a small illustration printed in connection with it:

"On the right of the engraving is the jail, a plain stuccoed building. The brick edifice with the cupola is the court-house, and the small building partially seen in the distance is the clerk's office. There 8 houses for divine worship in the town, viz.: 2 Friends, 1 Episcopal, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, and 2 African Methodist. A large Gothic structure, formerly used as a Masonic Hall, stands in the central part of the village. There are also in the town the Salem Bank, a market, 2 fire-engines, 2 public libraries, a lyceum, an academy, a newspaper printing-office, 17 stores, 3 hotels, and about 250 dwellings. . . . Salem is well built, the houses neat, the streets beautified with trees, and its general appearance thriving and pleasant. Considerable business is done here, and a daily communication had by steamers and stages wit Philadelphia."

The following table shows the census and extent o Salem in 1850:

Population: White, males, 1297; females, 1549; total, 2846. Colored, males, 89; females, 117; total, 206. Total population, 3052.

Born in New Jersey	2428	Over eighty years of age	
" Pennsylvania	212	Ireland	
" Delaware	64	Germany	
" Maryland	27	England	
" New York	14	Scotland	
" Connecticut	8	France	
" Massachusetts	8	Portugal	
" Virginia	6	Unknown	
" Ohio	6	Of the population of the town there are:	
" Maine	4	Widowers	15
" Indiana	2	Widows	123
" Illinois	2	Married within the year	28
" Kentucky	1	Births the last year	83
" South Carolina	1		
Cannot read or write	48		

Employments.

House carpenters	68	Confectioners	4
Ship-carpenters	14	Allopathic physicians	6
Shoemakers	73	Dentists	2
Blacksmiths	32	Cashier, bank	1
Wheelwrights	27	Teller, bank	1
Machinists	9	Book stationers	2
Engineers	5	Livery-stable keepers	4
Watermen	29	Oyster-cellar keepers	4
Tanners and curriers	7	Barbers	4
Foundry, iron	4	Clergymen	
Marble-masons	3	Lawyers	
Tailors and clothiers	19	Tin-workers	
Tobacconists	8	Potters	
Printers	7	Brick-burners	
Stocking-weavers	6	Grain merchants	
Rope-makers	6	Lumber merchants	
Saddlers	8	Hardware merchant	
Coopers	4	Flour merchants	
Tallow chandlers	5	Shop- and store-keepers	5
Brick-masons	14	Lime merchant	1
Sawyers	5	School-teachers	4
Carriage-makers	12	Druggists	8
Millwright	1	Homœopathic physician	1
Cabinet-makers	11	President, bank	1
Broom-makers	4	Clerk, bank	1
Wharf-builder	1	Iron-store	
Plasterers	3	Butchers	
Pump-maker	1	Gardeners	
Weavers	4	News-carrier	
Carriage-trimmers	4	Millers	
Bakers	10	Editors	
Watch-makers	5	Teamsters	3
Brush-maker	1	Patent felloe makers	3
Hatters	2	Sash-makers	2
Carriage-painter	1	House-painters	6

Amount of capital invested in real estate by citizens of Salem (cas value) $2,133,411.

Occupied in the town on the 1st of June 592 houses, by 615 families

In 1860 the population was 3865; in 1870, 4572; and in 1880, 5059. The city is now growing rapidly, and will doubtless have a population of at least 6000 at the time of the next census enumeration. Much of that portion lying south of Broadway, and embracing Oak, Hedge, Carpenter, Thompson, Walnut, Church, Mechanic, Wesley, East Griffith, and other streets, has been built up during a comparatively recent period.

Educational History.—Education with the earlier citizens of the county of Salem was almost exclusively confined to Salem. Here the Friends had influence by numbers and pecuniary resources, and, as elsewhere where they were similarly situated, they introduced a system of education nearly allied to that later known as the common school system. The school-house at the corner of East Broadway and Walnut Street, now in use as such by the Hicksite Friends, was one of the earliest buildings erected in this section exclusively for school purposes. The principal teacher was a male, who in the primary department had female assistants. Sometimes the latter were paid, and sometimes they gave their services from a sheer desire to aid the cause of education among their sect.

Jacob Wood was an early teacher. Hetty Lewis, also, as early as 1817 instructed small scholars in the alphabet and reading, and on Fourth Days, at seven o'clock, marched her scholars to Fourth Day meeting. Rhoda Denn and daughters, Charlotte Wistar, and others were voluntary teachers. In the same building, following in later years, Thomas Lippincott, Jesse Bond, Thomas Thompson, Joseph Brown, Joshua Stretch, William Steel, Aaron Ivins, and others followed up to about 1838, teaching reading, writing, arithmetic, and grammar.

Isaac English had a private school in 1818 and 1819 in an old brick building which then stood on the premises now owned by A. H. Slape, at the corner of Market and Griffith Streets.

The Salem Academy was established about 1818 or 1819, and was under the control of a board of trustees, to whom the building occupied and the land on which it stood were given, with the understanding that "the building and premises should be kept in good repair, and used for educational purposes in the primary and higher branches." Rev. Joseph Sheppard, in 1819 and for several years later, taught the more advanced English branches, and also Latin and Greek. He was followed by Mr. Gegan and other teachers of the dead languages. John Tabor, William Shourds, I. Shute, John M. Sailer, and perhaps others taught the English branches. In 1827, by order of the trustees, Mr. Sailer introduced the Lancasterian system of education, which was continued until the organization of public schools under the laws of the State. A seminary was opened by Joseph Stretch about 1822, on West Broadway, opposite the site of the First Baptist Church. Mr. Stretch also advertised to keep a "night-school at $2 to $2.50 per quarter." He limited the number of his day-scholars to twenty-five. The school was in successful operation until Mr. Stretch's death, when he was succeeded by Mr. William Steel, of Philadelphia, who continued it for some time longer. The Baptist Society also opened a seminary about 1824 or 1825. Rev. James Challis was the first teacher. John N. Cooper and others followed.

After the days of the Salem Academy, Mrs. Sprogel, the Misses Bines, Miss Ann Maylin, and other ladies had select schools in the old building. There were several select schools in private houses, principally for young children.

Prior to the introduction of public schools throughout the county, district schools being scarce, scholars from the surrounding country, especially from Upper and Lower Alloways Creek, Elsinboro, Lower Penn's Neck, and Mannington townships, helped greatly to fill and support the Salem schools during the fall, winter, and spring.

These and similar schools afforded such educational advantages as Salem possessed prior to the organization of the public schools under the State law, Sept. 9, 1850. It was chiefly through the exertions of Samuel Copner, who had long persistently agitated the "common school question," that the idea became popular and was at that time adopted in Salem, and the public school became an established fact. It was at first very unpopular with the tax-payers, and upon the levying of an authorized tax of three thousand dollars for the purpose of building a school-house its collection was successfully resisted. These troubles gradually wore away, and in time the schools were well established and highly regarded, and Mr. Copner became so popular in consequence of his persistent advocacy of the system that he was successively elected county surrogate and assemblyman.

The first school-house in use for public school purposes was the brick structure on Walnut Street, then only a story and a half high. In that building the first grammar school was organized, with Joseph Lawrence as teacher. Miss Fanny L. Young was the first teacher of the primary school, which was opened in the basement of the Baptist Church. A school for colored children was established, and was placed in charge of Allen Bland. The secondary department was organized in 1851, with Miss S. Jones as teacher. During that year the walls of the old Walnut Street school-house were raised so as to render it a three-story building, and the rooms at the rear were added, when the schools were all established therein. The accommodations here proved insufficient in time, and in 1860 a primary school was opened in a building on Market Street belonging to T. T. Hilliard, and continued there until the erection of the Griffith Street school-house, which was first occupied in 1869. The rental of the premises on Walnut Street nearly opposite the brick school-house

was authorized in 1872, thus adding still more to the school accommodations of the city, and the academy building was leased in 1873. A school-house for colored children was built in 1879.

The number of teachers employed in 1882 is eighteen, named as follows: Pauline Waddington, principal of the high school; Amanda E. Eldridge, assistant; Sarah E. Hill, principal of the grammar school; Anna B. Armstrong, assistant; Susan L. Jones, Anna D. Kelly, Anna M. Moore, Mary E. Morrison, teachers in the intermediate department; Hannah Dilks, Anna F. Fogg, L. J. Sharp, Sarah P. Freas, Eliza E. Jaquett, teachers in the secondary school; Sallie A. Smith, Lizzie C. Snitcher, Mary J. Lawrence, Mary J. Hall, Ida Curby, and Angie Davis, teachers in the primary school.

The Salem Collegiate Institute was founded by Rev. George W. Smiley as an institute for young ladies. The first session was opened Sept. 9, 1867, in the large brick building on the corner of Broadway and Seventh Street, known as Rumsey's Building. Thirty-two pupils were registered the first day. Though founded as a young ladies' school, it was very soon afterwards changed, and both sexes were admitted. The public schools of Salem at that time were of a comparatively low grade. Mr. Smiley remained two years, and at the end of that time the institute numbered about ninety pupils. His assistants were Madame Blake, Mr. Flint, Miss Frances Dodge, and Miss Caroline Gibbon.

John H. Bechtel bought the institute of Mr. Smiley in the summer of 1869. Mr. Bechtel was educated at Millersville Normal School, Pennsylvania, and had taught in Smyrna, Del., previous to his taking charge of the institute. Though apparently a good teacher, and with many advantages in his favor, the school under his management was not financially a success, and at the end of three years he sold out to the present principal. During the three years Mr. Bechtel had the school there were one hundred and ninety pupils in attendance, one hundred and forty-six names being on the roll at one time. His assistants were Mrs. J. H. Bechtel, Morris H. Stratton, Caroline B. Rhinehart, Caroline Gibbon, Mary G. Gregory, Sallie Townsend, Mary E. Patterson, Ellen V. Pyle, John H. Moser, and Edward Van Laer.

The institute was purchased by Professor H. P. Davidson in the summer of 1872. It had just received a severe blow from the friends of free education, who, in their mistaken zeal to carry out their own pet schemes, had supposed it necessary to destroy, if possible, all private institutions. The next year it was destined to receive a still more fatal blow in the financial panic which swept over the country with such fury and long continuance. With a principal of less determination the institute would doubtless have come to an untimely end. Mr. Davidson was a native of New Hampshire. During his minority he received but the scant education of a backwoods district school. Having become physically injured soon after reaching his majority, he commenced fitting for college, without money and without friends able to assist. He entered Norwich University, Vermont, in 1863. While a sophomore his college course was unavoidably interrupted, but he continued to ply his studies, and in 1871 he received an honorary A. M. from Lafayette College. Through his untiring energy and the faithful support of his assistants the collegiate institute weathered the storm, and if it lost in numbers it made up in the increased standard of scholarship. Until it came into the hands of Professor Davidson there had been no graduation and no systematic curriculum of studies; these were adopted and prescribed.

Two years were required to bring the students into a classified condition preparatory to a graduation. Miss Kate G. Kirby, of Salem, was the first to complete the prescribed course of study, which she did in June, 1874. At the close of the next school year, 1875, the first commencement exercises were held, and the graduates were Annie E. Bradway, of Quinton, in the normal course; Carrie M. Thompson, of Somerville, in the academic; Clarence D. Warner, of Granby, Mass., in the classical. From this time the institute began to acquire some reputation abroad, and students came from other States. Accommodations for boarders, however, were limited, which operated against any large influx of students from without the county.

While the institute has been noted more for the practicality of its work in the development of character than for any intellectual cramming, the principal has long considered industrial education to some extent feasible, and so far highly desirable. In the spring of 1881 he purchased a printing outfit, consisting of a half-medium press, about six hundred pounds of type, and all the necessary implements of a job-office. Students were permitted to work in the office out of session hours, and were paid by the principal for the work done. With no instruction except what could be "picked" up or thought out, they commenced the issue of the *Alert*, a monthly paper, devoted to temperance and education. This paper has since been made a weekly, and has a fair patronage. Arrangements were also made to establish a bookbindery, but unavoidable obstacles have thus far delayed the execution of that part of the plan. A practical painter was also employed to give instruction in sign-painting. Nearly five hundred pupils have received instruction at the institute in the last eleven years.

Burial-Places.—Salem has no incorporated cemetery association, and no public burial-places in the common acceptation of the term. Early burials are said to have been made on the lands of families bereaved. A little later those of similar religious or sectarian belief buried their dead in one common ground, thus opening and establishing the several

churchyards in the city. Of these that of the Friends is the oldest. The Episcopal, Baptist, and Methodist burial-grounds were later opened in the order named. The Presbyterian and Roman Catholic churchyards are of later date. The colored people have long had their own burying-grounds in and near the city. In several of these burial-places are old monuments, the inscriptions on which, when decipherable, are of much interest to one who contemplates the early history of the locality. In the Friends' burying-ground stands a gigantic oak, which is the wonder and admiration of every stranger visiting Salem. It is conjectured to have stood there at least two hundred and fifty years, and by some its age is thought to be much greater.

The Salem Library.—It is possible that a movement looking to the establishment of a library in Salem may have taken definite form previous to 1804, but no record is left of such an event. In the year mentioned a constitution was prepared and adopted, of the preamble to which the following is a copy:

"WHEREAS, a number of Inhabitants of the County of Salem, being desirous of promoting useful knowledge, and believing it will contribute thereto, have agreed to establish a Library in the Town of Salem, and for the preservation of Order and Harmony amongst said company in the use, application, and management of the Money, Books, and effects of said company: The following agreement is entered into, at a general meeting of the members of said library company, this Twenty-fourth Day of March, One Thousand Eight Hundred and four."

In the minutes of the meeting of the company, following the constitution, is the following entry:

"The foregoing constitution being read and unanimously agreed to by the members met, they proceeded to the choice of Officers, when the following persons were chosen to serve until the first annual meeting June next: William Parret, president; Thomas Jones, Jr., secretary; Abner Beesly, treasurer; Directors, John Wistar, William Parret, Clement Hall, Dr. Hedge Thompson, Jacob Mulford, William F. Miller, David Smith."

At the first annual meeting of the subscribers to the Salem Library, June 14, 1804, the following persons were acknowledged as members, having paid their subscriptions in cash or in books:

John Smith.
Jonathan Woodnutt.
Benjamin Acton.
Samuel Clement.
Thomas Jones, Jr.
Samuel Allen.
Forman Mulford.
Daniel Garrison, Jr.
James Sherron.
Thomas Murphy.
John Knight.
David Smith, Jr.
John G. Holme.
Hezekiah Bates.
Hester Smith.
Jedediah Allen, Jr.
Isaac Townsend.
William F. Miller.
Samuel Denn.
Thomas Goodwin, Jr.
Ann Bacon.
John Firth.
William Smith, Jr.
Jacob Ware.
Stephen Hall.
Clement Hall.
John Wistar.
Morris Hall.
Thomas Mason.
William Perry.
Morris Hancock.
Isaac W. Crane.
Merriman Smith.
P. Samuel Alford.
Clarissa Parret.
Hedge Thompson.
Edgar Brown.
Abner Beesly.
Thomas Rowan.
William Griscom, Sr.
Joseph Thompson.
Hezekiah Hewes.
James Brooks.
Samuel Stuart.
Hannah Acton.
James Kinsey.
Lott Randolph.
Edward Burroughs.
Howell Hall.
Isaac Hall.
William Mairs.
Jacob Mulford.
Samuel Abbott.
David Smith, Sr.
John Smith (of Mannington).
Hill Smith.
Lucius Horatio Stockton.
Thomas Sinnickson, Jr.
John Tuft.
James M. Woodnutt.
Josiah Harrison.
William Shourds.
John Goodwin.
Samuel Reeve.
Joshua Bradway.
Thomas Thompson (of Salem).
John Walker.
William Griscom, Jr.
Thomas Bines.
Joseph Brown.
Isaac Moss.
Mary Howell.
Prudence Smith.
Eliza Brown.
Sarah Hufty.
Darkin Nicholson.
Anna Dick.
Abraham Boys.
Thomas Bradway.
John Hancock.
Morris Hall, Jr.
Gervas Hall.
Rachel Redman.
Robert G. Johnson.
Josiah Miller.
Henry Miller.
John Wood.

At this meeting the following persons were elected officers for the ensuing year: Clement Hall, president; Abner Beesly, treasurer; John Wistar, William F. Miller, Dr. Hedge Thompson, Clement Hall, David Smith, Jacob Mulford, and Edgar Brown, directors.

There was little change in the management of the library until 1809, when "The Library Company of Salem, in New Jersey," was incorporated under the act to incorporate societies for the promotion of learning, passed the 27th of November, 1794, and a supplementary act thereto, passed the 11th of November, 1799, extending the former to library companies.

The corporators were Hedge Thompson, Gervas Hall, John Wistar, William F. Miller, Josiah Harrison, James Kinsey, Clement Hall.

"At an adjourned meeting of the trustees of the Library Company of Salem, in New Jersey, held at the library room," July 15, 1809, the following officers were elected: Hedge Thompson, president; Josiah Harrison, secretary; Abraham Boys, treasurer; Isaac Moss, librarian.

The existence of the library company seems to have been uninterrupted from this time on until about 1843, as between 1842 and 1847 no officers were elected. Those chosen in 1842 were as follows: Thomas Sinnickson, president; Clement Acton, secretary; John Tyler, treasurer. The directors at that date were George M. Ward, John Elwell, A. G. Cattell, Clement Acton, and Richard M. Acton. The affairs of the library languished to such an extent during the three or four succeeding years that in 1846 the enterprise seems to have been practically defunct.

In 1846 it was revived, but in a few years it again languished, and finally ceased to have a practical existence. About 1863 public interest in the library was revived. John Tyler was made president, and W. Graham Tyler librarian. The books were arranged in a small back room on the second floor of Brown's (now Gorwood's) building. Several new directors were chosen, and under the new management the library entered on its most prosperous period.

It was opened regularly on Saturday afternoons, the directors taking charge by turns.

The new room soon proving too small, the library was moved into its present quarters, a large, well-lighted room in the centre of the city, belonging to Mr. Jonathan Ingham. The library was now opened on Wednesday mornings as well as Saturday afternoons, a committee of ladies taking turns in overseeing the issues.

This system of having the work done by the directors and the more zealous members of the library company has enabled the association to devote a large part of their income to the purchase of books.

The library now consists of nearly five thousand well-selected volumes, and is the best public library south of Newark.

FINANCIAL, COMMERCIAL, AND INDUSTRIAL INTERESTS.

The Salem National Banking Company.—In 1823 a corporation was established in Salem under the title of "The Salem Steam-Mill and Banking Company," of which William N. Jeffers was president, and William Mulford cashier.

Among the incorporators were Samuel Clement, Richard Craven, Daniel Garrison, Benjamin Griscom, Morris Hancock, William N. Jeffers, Joseph Kille, William Mulford, James Newell, Jonathan Richman, Jeremiah Stull, John Tuft, and Daniel Vanneman.

At a meeting of the board of directors of this corporation, held July 1, 1825, the steam-mill was ordered to be sold. It was consequently disposed of, and the banking institution continued business under successive presidents and cashiers as follows: Presidents, John G. Mason, Morris Hancock, Calvin Belden; cashiers, William Mulford, Louis P. Smith, John Elwell, George C. Rumsey.

The Salem National Banking Company was organized in July, 1865, under the provisions of the act of the Legislature governing such institutions, and it is the successor, and in some respects a continuation of the old bank, at the closing out of which a dividend was declared of one hundred per cent., payable in the stock of the present institution, making an increase of capital from seventy-five thousand to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. July 1, 1882, the Salem National Bank had a surplus of thirty-five thousand dollars, and undivided profits amounting to forty-nine thousand six hundred and ninety-three dollars and sixty-six cents.

Among the incorporators of the present bank were George W. Garrison, Henry B. Ware, Jonathan Woodnutt, Benjamin Acton, O. B. Stoughton, Joseph Bassett, Henry M. Rumsey, John C. Belden, Jonathan House, Isaac Johnson, Edwin A. Vanneman, James Woolman, Charles Wood.

George W. Garrison was elected president, and Henry B. Ware cashier. President Garrison died Nov. 26, 1875, and was succeeded by Charles Wood, who died in October, 1877, the vacancy thus caused being filled by the choice of C. M. Eakin to the presidency.

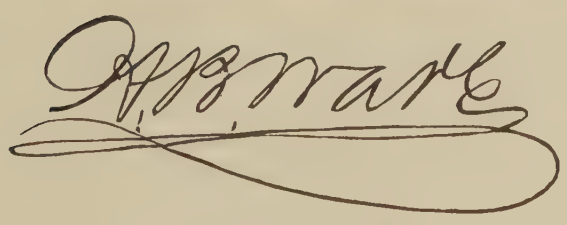
Jan. 3, 1871, Henry B. Ware resigned the cashiership on account of ill health, and was succeeded by Benjamin Acton, Henry M. Rumsey being elected assistant cashier. At the death of Mr. Acton, in September, 1881, Mr. Rumsey was elected cashier, and F. M. Acton was made assistant cashier.

The directors in the fall of 1882 were the following: C. M. Eakin, Henry M. Rumsey, F. M. Acton, E. H. Bassett, J. M. Carpenter, W. W. Miller, Joseph K. Riley, Richard Woodnutt, and William A. Wood.

HENRY BURT WARE, son of Bacon and Anna Jane (Rumsey) Ware, was born in Salem on Aug. 20, 1825. On the paternal side his ancestry is traceable back to as early a date as 1675, when Joseph Ware, the original ancestor of the family, emigrated to America. The maternal branch was represented in Cecil County, Md., as early as 1665.

Mr. Ware received the first rudiments of an education at the common schools of his native place, and at the age of sixteen was appointed to a cadetship in the Military Academy at West Point, where he had as classmates McClellan, Burnside, and others since distinguished in the military service on both sides during the late war. He remained at the academy for four years, making rapid progress and taking high rank as a student, until compelled to resign his position because of severe physical disability. Returning to his home in Salem, he soon after secured employment in the Salem Bank, serving as teller under his uncle, George C. Rumsey, and upon the death of the latter succeeding him as cashier, at the same time becoming a member of the board of directors. He continued to discharge the onerous and responsible duties of the position for more than a quarter of a century, with great acceptance to the public, and to the satisfaction of the officers and stockholders of the bank. He made a model officer, being prompt, obliging, faithful, and efficient, and held a place in the confidence and regard of the patrons of the bank as unusual as it was deserved. Finally, owing to failing health, he was compelled to relinquish his duties in part and seek recuperation in travel. He visited Europe, but gained no benefit from his sojourn there, and failed also to secure any permanent benefit from the medical springs of this country. Feeling no longer able to perform the duties of the cashiership, he resigned the position Dec. 27, 1870, and retired to private life. His resignation was accepted by the board of directors of the bank with great regret, and resolutions were passed testifying to "their full appreciation of the long and faithful services of the retiring cashier, the sterling integrity of his character, and the prudence and intelligence that ever guided his action."

After leaving the bank Mr. Ware filled no other public position, except in the church, until appointed postmaster of Salem by President Grant, in March,



1875. He held this position for a few months only, passing away from the scenes of life on July 23, 1875. He was never an aspirant for public place, though lending a cheerful support to all national, State, and local movements of importance. His chief labors, outside of his banking business, were performed within the church. He was elected an elder in the First Presbyterian Church of Salem early in life, and held that position until his death. He also took great interest in the evangelical agencies connected with church work, and in the missionary and Bible causes was especially active. At the time of his death he was treasurer of the Salem County Bible Society. For nearly twenty-five years he officiated as superintendent of the Sabbath-school connected with the First Presbyterian Church, and by his kindly and loving administration of its affairs endeared himself to teachers and pupils alike. An invalid during nearly his entire life, and suffering from a painful and exhausting disease, he ever manifested a courteous and affable disposition, and by his kindness of heart and open generosity merited the esteem and confidence of the community in which he lived. His early demise was greatly regretted by many friends, and the public prints of the period contained many flattering estimates of his character and deeds. Quoting from one of these published eulogiums, a true summary of his character may be given in these words: "As a citizen, he was intelligent and valuable; as a business man, honest, correct, prompt, and reliable; as a Christian, a shining example. His virtues are a rich legacy to his children; his correct life and happy death a consolation to his widow and relatives; and his example a lesson to us all,—a never-ending sermon, full of exhortation, sympathy, and love."

Mr. Ware married, on Sept. 5, 1855, Sarah Gilmore, daughter of Thomas W. and Kezia (Gilmore) Cattell, and had a family of four children, of whom three survive, viz.: Anna, wife of John V. Craven, of Salem; Thomas Bacon, and Alexander Cattell Ware.

The Salem Board of Trade.—The Board of Trade of the City of Salem was organized Dec. 4, 1871, to give tone and energy to the efforts of the citizens in securing the advantages which the position of the city offers to commerce, trade, and manufacture, as well as to promote unity of action, and to cultivate a more intimate and friendly acquaintance among the business men of the city. The following are the names of the original members:

R. M. Acton.
Thomas V. F. Rusling.
Henry D. Hall.
J. B. Heishon.
C. M. Eakin.
John C. Dunn.
Clement H. Sinnickson.
Morris Hall.
Henry Sinnickson.
W. Graham Tyler.
Richard Grier.
Charles W. Casper.
Theophilus Patterson.
Owen L. Jones.
William Patterson.
Jno. Lambert.
Robert Gwynne.
John C. Mulford.
J. V. Craven.
T. T. Hilliard.
Benjamin F. Wood.
Caleb Wheeler.
Joseph Bassett.
George M. Ward.
J. B. Hilliard.
Ebenezer Dunn.
Richard P. Hiles.
Wyatt W. Miller.
Samuel W. Miller, Jr.
Thomas S. Sinnickson.
James S. Johnson.
Benjamin Acton.
William Bassett.
Richard Hiles.
Clinton Bowen.
Richard Wistar, Jr.
Joseph R. Lippincott.
Joseph D. Pancoast.
Josiah Morris.
Clement Hall.
Jno. P. Moore.
D. W. C. Clement.
John S. Newell.
James Lindzey.
Jacob M. Mitchell.
John E. Thompson.
John T. Hampton.
John Hires.
B. A. Waddington.
David E. Davis.
Robert Newell.
Charles S. Lawson.
Joseph Miller.
George B. Robertson.
John M. Carpenter.
George A. Rumsey.
A. H. Slape.
Dallas Sinnickson.
Richard Wistar.
Richard Woodnutt.
Elijah W. Dunn.

The first officers were Richard M. Acton, president; William Patterson, Clement H. Sinnickson, and Morris Hall, vice-presidents; Thomas T. Hilliard, secretary; John C. Mulford, treasurer; W. Graham, tyler; John Lambert, Robert Gwynne, Benjamin Acton, Richard Grier, Henry Sinnickson, Henry D. Hall, John C. Dunn, Charles W. Casper, Charles S. Lawson, Owen L. Jones, Joseph B. Heishon, C. M. Eakin, J. V. Craven, and T. V. F. Rusling, directors. The following officers were elected in 1882: President, Owen L. Jones; Vice-Presidents, Henry D. Hall, B. F. Wood, J. B. Hilliard; Secretary, D. H. Smith; Treasurer, Joseph Bassett; Directors, Joseph R. Lippincott, W. G. Tyler, J. V. Craven, Thomas T. Hilliard, W. Patterson, C. M. Eakin, Charles W. Casper, Caleb Wheeler, Charles S. Lawson, A. W. Sherron, W. H. Thompson, W. Morris, Samuel Dunn, J. H. Kelty, John Lambert.

Merchants.—It is probable that the earliest merchant in Salem was Judge William Hall, who for many years was prominently identified with the leading interests of the town and county. The names of his contemporaries and other leading merchants of the pioneer period of the history of the town have not been handed down to the present generation. During the latter part of the eighteenth century such merchants as were then established in Salem kept stores of more than "general" assortments of goods, as the term is now applied, selling dry-goods, groceries, provisions, articles of household furniture and utility, as well as New England rum, apple-jack, sherry wine, and aniseed cordial, hogsheads of liquors being common freight by the Philadelphia packets. The following are the names of the more prominent of the merchants of Salem from 1800 to 1830:

Andrew Sinnickson (who began business prior to the first date mentioned), William Cattell, Thomas Jones, Thomas Bradway, Thomas Andrews, Samuel Clement, Joseph Clement, Thomas Sinnickson, William Mulford, Mulford & Cattell, John G. Mason, Jacob Mulford, Thomas W. Cattell, Cattell, Brown & Bassett, James Bartram, Bartram & Robinson, Gideon

Scull, Clement & Scull, Benjamin Acton, Patterson & Craven, Mulford & Son, Bacon & Wood, Samuel Denn, Sheppard & Wood, Henry Freas, David Bacon, Clement Hall, Smith, Fithian & Maskell, Jones & Yorke, Budd & Thackary, David B. Smith, Smith & Peterson, William J. Shinn, Shinn & Elwell, and John Elwell. Several of the above-mentioned merchants were buyers of pork, beef, grain, and general country produce. Samuel Clement and Clement & Scull were large operators in pork, buying, packing, and shipping more than one hundred thousand pounds of hams, pork, and lard annually for several years. From 1825 to 1860, Thomas W. Cattell was a very extensive dealer in lumber, making a specialty of white-pine, of which at times he handled from five hundred thousand to one million feet yearly.

The merchants who have traded in Salem since 1830 have been numerous, and as a class as enterprising as tradesmen in other sections of the country. The city now contains a goodly number of stores of all classes, many of which are extensively stocked and liberally patronized. Among the leading merchants at this time are William H. Thompson, Jonathan H. Kelty, Henry J. Freas, dry-goods dealers; A. W. Sherron, Andrew E. Taylor, Isaac B. Lawrence, Richard P. Hiles, Hiles & Son, William B. Hooven, grocers; Craven & Brother, dealers in general merchandise; Eakin & Ballinger, Joseph Bassett, Joseph R. Lippincott, druggists.

The Trades.—At the close of the Revolution good citizens generally were ready and anxious to settle down to the prosecution of their regular avocations, which had been interrupted during the trying period of the war. The blacksmith's, wheelwright's, tailor's, and joiner's crafts seem to have been well represented from 1790 to 1830. As early as 1678 a son of William Cooper, the emigrant, is said to have begun blacksmithing in Salem, but we have no data from which to give the names of other local workers in iron prior to 1812.

In somewhat irregular order follow the names of representatives of the various trades in Salem from that date up to 1830. Since the latter date merchants have been numerous and constantly changing: J. M. Bacon, Isaac Nicholson, Camp & Collins, James Camp, Edward Collins, John Lawson, Isaac Acton, James Bright, Elwood Kay, John Lawrence, blacksmiths; John Collins, William Groff, William Sherron, Peter Blackwood, Joseph Hall, J. K. Chew, wheelwrights; Aaron Bevis, Stretch & Mongar, John Bailey, William B. Stretch, Benjamin Riley, Ephraim Haines, Isaac Wilson, Solomon H. Merritt, E. Reed, J. Burnett, tailors; Stephen Mulford, Henry Ploughman, John H. Cann, John Williams, Charles Bailey, George Barr, James Logue, Samuel Mulford, William Acton, George Morrison, shoemakers; Ebenezer Smith, Thomas Sharp, Henry Dennis, Richard Jeffries, Howell Smith, Joel Emley, carpenters; James Dennis, John W. Challiss, masons and plasterers; Isaac T. Coffee, John and Charles Fithian, —— Dare, Thomas E. Mulford, Charles Clark, Boston Gosling, coopers; Joseph Dewell, Horatio Lawrence, Robert Guestner, house- and sign-painters.

Early in the present century Andrew Johnson and Maskell Mulford were cabinet-makers in Salem. The latter advertised to make "small and large spinning-wheels and bedstead-posts, etc." A little later were Isaac Fleming, Thomas McDonnel, James W. Mulford, Thomas Wainwright, Elijah Gilman, Hezekiah Hews, Japhet Somers, and George Bowen, cabinet-makers or coffin-makers, or both. Horatio Lawrence, William G. Beesley, and Robert Guestner were chair-makers. Stoughton & Belden were early tinsmiths, beginning business about 1821. Bacon Ware, watchmaker, had opened a shop in Salem in 1819. Subsequent watchmakers and jewelers have been Alburtis Somers, Jacob W. Mulford, Wheeler & Son, William Patterson, and others. Charles Rumsey was a silversmith and jeweler in Salem as early as 1820. J. Simpson was comparatively early, and for some years more or less extensively engaged in the manufacture of brushes. Samuel Johnson was a weaver in Salem in 1816, and Theophilus Holding in 1819. Isaac Moss and Samuel Loomis were saddlers in Salem in 1812 and 1822, respectively. Thomas Sinnickson, Jr., was one of the earlier of those engaged in the same industry of a somewhat later period.

Vessel-Building was begun in Salem as early as 1803, and from that time to 1840 was an important industry. Many sloops, several schooners, and other kinds of vessels were built and launched from time to time. The "Rebecca Lawrence" was built on Griffith Street, near the present terminus of Fifth Street, in 1823, and taken to the creek on large trucks drawn by thirty-six oxen.

Early Manufactures.—The fact that Salem, by virtue of its location and surroundings, possesses many advantages which, if properly utilized, will render it conspicuous as a manufacturing town, has for one hundred and fifty years or more been recognized by the enterprising and progressive of her citizens. Tanning was probably the earliest important manufacturing industry introduced in Salem. One of the earliest tanneries was established by a man named Ware. It was a small affair, which the proprietor afterwards sold to a man named Bevan, from whom it subsequently passed to John Tyler, and it has been owned by the Tyler family from about 1790 to the present time. At an early date William Tyler built on the William Davidson property a tannery, which was afterwards owned by some of his descendants. It is said there was an old tannery on this property when Tyler bought it. J. Keasbey was a tanner in Salem about the beginning of the present century. There was an early tan-yard in the rear of the large old brick house some time owned by Anne Curry, where the Thompsons and Actons formerly did business, and another also said to have belonged to the Actons,

back of the residence of Joseph Test. Richard and Benjamin Acton and Henry and Dallas Sinnickson were former tanners. This branch of industry is still carried on in Salem by W. Graham Tyler.

A cupola and furnace and a factory for the manufacture of earthenware were built as early as 1803. Asher Bailey was engaged in this industry for many years, and his goods supplied the larger part of South Jersey. Benjamin Acton, Sr., and, later, William S. Diamond continued the business, which is at present conducted by Thomas M. Diamond.

The first foundry in Salem was put in operation about 1825, and ten years later was an establishment of considerable note. The proprietor was Samuel Allen, who manufactured stoves and mowing-machine castings, and did a general foundry business.

Isaiah Wood, George M. Ward, Christian Book, Henry D. Hall, Thomas B. Stow, and others manufactured soap extensively between 1830 and 1850, and different persons at different periods since that date have been more or less extensively engaged in the same branch of manufacture, which is not represented in Salem at the present time. The sawing of lumber and the manufacture of felloes was carried on at the landing near the foot of Fifth Street, in a large stone building erected by Clement Acton, and which was subsequently occupied as a starch-factory. Josiah Paullin introduced the manufacture of sash, doors, and blinds, and was succeeded by Jeffries & Vernon and others. The business is now continued by Woodnutt & Bacon.

As early as 1820 the manufacture of cigars and smoking and chewing tobacco and snuff was begun in Salem by Joshua Kirk, who received the raw material (tobacco in the leaf) by vessels plying regularly between Salem and Norfolk, Va. Thomas Trask, Thomas Sterritt, E. Walton, Joseph Blackwood, A. Fegenbush, and others soon afterward engaged in the same business. As far back as 1824 one of these establishments regularly employed as many as fifteen hands. These enterprises subsequently ceased. At a comparatively recent date the manufacture of cigars has been introduced by Frazier & Ferrell, John W. Stanley, and Long & Westcott, who severally employ from three to fifteen hands in the supply of a constantly increasing trade.

An early, extensive, and important industry was the manufacture of hats from the native fur, the raw material consisting of otter, muskrat, coon, opossum, and rabbit fur. Delsic Keasbey, Caleb Wood, Enoch Reed, Clement Acton, Jervas Butcher, Joshua J. Thompson, and Thompson & Freas were successively or contemporaneously prominent in this industry from 1815 to 1835. High-crowned or broad-brimmed Quaker hats of domestic manufacture were formerly in great demand, and some of the persons mentioned had numerous assistants and apprentices.

Tyler's Tannery.—The tannery of W. Graham Tyler has been owned successively by different members of the Tyler family since about 1790, when John Tyler, the great-uncle of the present proprietor, purchased it of a man named Bevan, it having previously been owned by a member of the Ware family. This establishment has been several times remodeled and repaired, and considerable additions have been built thereto. Its products consist of belting and harness-leather, whole hides, rough-slaughter, and kip- and calf-skins. The raw material is drawn from Salem and the adjacent country. The tan-bark comes principally from the mountain districts of Pennsylvania. The capacity of this tan-yard is from two thousand to two thousand five hundred hides per year, but the local supply does not warrant such an output. The capital involved is about twenty-seven thousand dollars. This is beyond all question the oldest manufacturing enterprise now existing in Salem, and doubtless one of the oldest in South Jersey.

The Glass Industry.—The most important interest of a manufacturing kind in the city, and one of the most prominent industries in South Jersey, is the Salem Glass-Works of Craven Brothers.

This enterprise was established in 1863 by Henry D. Hall, Joseph D. Pancoast, and John V. Craven, who were associated under the firm-name of Hall, Pancoast & Craven. In 1878, Henry D. Hall withdrew from the firm, and the business was continued by Pancoast & Craven until 1879, when Mr. Pancoast died. John V. Craven, the surviving partner, thus became sole proprietor, continuing the enterprise as such until the fall of 1882, when Thomas J. Craven bought an interest in the works and business, and the firm of Craven Brothers was formed.

This firm has two extensive glass-factories on Fourth Street and another at the foot of Third Street, and employ about three hundred and fifty hands in the manufacture of bottles and fruit-jars. The importance of the business of this firm among the industrial and commercial interests of Salem is shown by the fact that it directly affords a means of maintenance to a number of people equal to about one-third the population of the city.

The Salem Transportation Company, an enterprise in connection with the Salem Glass-Works, was organized in 1881, and built the tug "Anna" and two barges for the purpose of carrying freight between Salem and Philadelphia. The officers are John V. Craven, president; Thomas J. Craven, secretary; and P. Peppler, treasurer.

After the close of the late civil war, Holz, Clark & Taylor erected buildings near the foot of Broadway and established a glass-house, which was for some time extensively employed in the manufacture of hollow-ware. Subsequently this firm suspended, and the property was bought at sheriff's sale by Prior & Lambert. In July, 1879, it was purchased by John Gayner, who employs about forty hands in the manufacture of glass shades and bottles.

The Salem Oil-Cloth Works.—This enterprise, one

of the most important in Salem, was established in 1868 by the firm of Hall, Dunn & Hunt, who entered at that time upon the work of making floor oil-cloth. The works were located on Front Street, where they remained until May, 1879, when Mr. John H. Morris purchased the property on which the factories are now located.

While under the ownership and control of Messrs. Hall, Dunn & Hunt the business grew to large proportions, and new and extensive buildings were erected. Subsequently the firm underwent a change, first by the retirement of Mr. Hall, leaving the firm as Dunn & Hunt, and finally by Mr. Dunn selling his interest to Mr. Hunt, who continued the business as W. R. Hunt until his failure in December, 1877, when his uncle, John H. Morris, purchased the raw materials, and with the assistance of Mr. S. W. Dunn continued the oil-cloth works until the purchase of the property on Broadway, near the "Reybold" landing, where large buildings were erected and the entire business removed thereto. The location is particularly fortunate with reference to all the advantages offered by river navigation, freight being loaded within a hundred yards of the manufactory on vessels or the regular line steamers to Philadelphia, and by this means securing direct shipments to almost any point in the country, a matter of no little importance alike to consignor and consumer.

Mr. Morris, with all the latest improvements in machinery, a largely-increased force of men, a rich and varied assortment of elegant designs, and abundance of capital, conducted the enterprise until his death, when his son, William Morris, the present proprietor, succeeded, and the works were again enlarged to meet the increasing demand upon their manufacturing capacity. The head of this concern is a native of Salem County and a man of extensive capital. He gives his attention to the business, and the policy of its management has been liberal and just, the natural result being that no institution in the city is regarded with greater favor or respect. Mr. Morris is ably assisted in the control of affairs by Mr. Samuel W. Dunn, who for many years was one of the owners of the old works. Being thoroughly acquainted with every detail of the manufacture of oil-cloth, he is well qualified to take the immediate superintendency of the works, and to his wise and judicious management is due the success that has been attained.

This establishment covers several acres, occupied by a large three-story frame printing building, and another of the same size for painting purposes. There are several other brick buildings in use, the whole works being divided into several departments, where, with the assistance of about one hundred hands, the manufacture of oil-cloth of all kinds is prosecuted with system and celerity. Every process in the manufacture of finished oil-cloth is done here, with the single exception of the manufacture of the raw cloth. The paint, of which large quantities are used, is also manufactured at the works, as well as patterns and designs. The cloth in its raw state first receives a coat of paint, spread over with niceness and precision, when it is allowed to thoroughly dry, and is then again passed through the same process several times. It is then taken to the operating-room, where it falls under the manipulation of skilled printers. The printing is done with a series of blocks, each representing a color, which must be placed on with considerable care, some patterns requiring the handling of eight or nine blocks to complete them. It is at this point that the skill of the workman is thoroughly tested, as any error will damage the printing. After printing the cloth is put through a prolonged process of drying, and at the completion of the operation is varnished by machinery, then goes into the shipping department. This concern is the only one of the kind in South Jersey, and its reputation for producing first-class oil-cloth is wide-spread, reaching throughout the whole country.

The Manufacture of Ice-Cream.—It is well known throughout New Jersey that Salem County produces the best milk and cream to be found in the market. In the midst of this wealth of dairy products there has sprung into existence an industry that is annually assuming greater proportions, and already employs a large number of hands, the manufacture of ice-cream.

The oldest factory engaged in this industry is that of John P. Bruna & Co., which was established in 1852. This firm are the manufacturers of the celebrated Salem County ice-cream, which now has a standing throughout the greater part of the State and the city of Philadelphia.

The senior member of the present firm, Mr. Bruna, first commenced operations on a limited scale, and for many years manufactured only to supply a local demand. However, as the excellent quality of his cream became known the demand increased, and facilities were added to meet the growing trade.

For several years Mr. Bruna was associated with Mr. John C. Mulford, under the title of John P. Bruna & Co., and during their continuance together their cream was shipped to all prominent points in South Jersey. Subsequently the firm was dissolved, and a few years later, in 1880, the old firm-title was renewed by the association of Mr. Joshua Waddington with the business.

At the present time the factory is located in a large frame building in rear of 192 and 194 East Broadway, where the firm has facilities for the rapid manufacture of its specialty. The capacity will reach fully three thousand quarts of ice-cream per day, and during the heated term this amount is frequently manufactured, and by railroad and steamboat distributed throughout the lower portion of the State and the river towns of Delaware.

The firm is also extensively engaged in the manufacture of butter, having all the improved machinery

for producing a very superior quality of this article, and possessing a demand for the full capacity of the works. Large ice-houses in the vicinity of Salem are filled each winter, and when the supply is short, owing to a mild season, large consignments are received from Maine.

In addition to the large quantity of ice used in the manufacture of ice-cream and butter, the firm are also suppliers of an extensive custom for it throughout the city.

Mr. Bruna is one of the leading citizens of Salem, and outside of the above business is well known as the originator of enjoyable excursions from Salem and vicinity that at different times during the season visit the sea-shore. Mr. Waddington, during the greater part of his life, has been engaged in farming, and his thorough knowledge of dairying and the preparation of milk and cream for manufacturing purposes has contributed not a little to the success of the enterprise with which he is identified.

Not more than twelve years ago, J. Q. Davis, wholesale manufacturer of ice-cream, was engaged in a small building, manufacturing a limited quantity for a corresponding limited retail trade. Notwithstanding that another establishment was engaged in manufacturing a most excellent article, and producing more in a day than his trade would warrant him making in a month, he enlarged his facilities, and sought to enter the wholesale trade by personal solicitation, with the result that, as soon as the product of his small factory was tried, it was pronounced of quality equaling any manufactured. This success only stimulated Mr. Davis to greater exertions, and the next season witnessed considerable increase in his business, and the enlargement of his factory was a necessity. He then removed to desirable quarters on Market Street, convenient to the centre of the city for his retail trade. Mr. Davis erected a large one-story factory, and fitted it with a steam-engine and all the modern appliances for the business. The saloon was handsomely fitted up, and a large retail trade was soon secured. Here he continued successfully, each year bringing greatly increased demand for his ice-cream, until 1880, when he purchased the present property, at 75 Market Street, about a half-square from the former location, and rebuilt the house, made attractive ladies' and gentlemen's saloons, and erected a large building in the rear for manufacturing purposes. The improvements added to it gave a producing capacity of three thousand quarts of ice-cream daily. The first floor of the factory is devoted to ice-cream, and the second to the manufacture of butter. Like the former department, that of butter-making has all the latest improved machinery, including cooling-pans, churns, etc., and under the immediate charge of an experienced and competent dairyman. A number of hands are employed, with competent superintendents, and the whole establishment is under the experienced and practical management of Mr. Davis himself. The trade extends throughout South Jersey, including many of the leading hotels at the watering-places on the Atlantic coast.

F. Hand & Son, carriage- and wagon-makers.—The individual members of this firm are Frank and Alexander Hand. The business was established by Frank Hand more than a quarter of a century ago, and the work turned out at this establishment finds ready sale. Coaches, carriages, phaetons, buggies, Jenny Linds, and vehicles of other styles are made. The works of the firm occupy a considerable area at 73 and 75 Fifth Street, and consist of a large three-story building, to which within a few years has been added an extensive show-room, with upper floors in use for general purposes. From eight to fifteen hands are employed.

Smith & Stepler, carriage-builders, 236 and 238 East Broadway, are prominent among the carriage-builders of Salem County. They employ several hands, and manufacture a general line of carriages and wagons, making a specialty of heavy farm-wagons, which have an extended reputation. This enterprise was established in 1850 by William Nicholson, who was succeeded by Simon B. Smith, and he by Smith & Stepler.

Fruit-Canning and Pickling.—The oldest vegetable cannery in Salem is that controlled by Owen L. Jones. It was established about twenty years ago by Patterson & Lloyd, who were succeeded by Patterson & Jones. This firm continued the business until January, 1882, when Mr. Patterson retired. Until eight years ago the works were situated on Church Street. At that time they were removed to their present location at the foot of Fifth Street. Here are occupied a large four-story brick building eighty by seventy feet, a frame store-house one hundred feet in length, and a large store-house at the wharf, the whole making an extensive and very complete canning establishment. The interior of these works is conveniently divided and arranged for the different processes of manufacture, and provided with efficient machinery and appliances. This factory is wholly devoted to the canning of tomatoes. The reputation of the tomatoes packed by this house is high, and, notwithstanding the fact that new factories are being started from time to time, the demand for them increases annually. The leading brand, the "Trophy," is sought in the leading markets of America, and has found favor in Europe. During the canning season nearly one million cans of this brand are packed, giving employment to over two hundred hands.

The Mason Pickling Company, whose business was established and is continued under the management of Mr. George M. Ward, has been in existence about eight years, and has the reputation of supplying a superior quality of goods. Beginning with small capital and limited facilities, the business grew to such a proportion that Mr. Ward was at one time

unable to supply the demand for the goods manufactured. The works, situated in the rear of Mr. Ward's residence, 75 West Broadway, below Third Street, were enlarged, and the facilities for preparation and packing were increased many fold. He makes a specialty of supplying merchants, shippers, and families with American chow-chow, American piccalilli, choice family pickles, Bordeaux sauce, and other choice preparations in the pickling line, put up in pint and quart jars. Cucumber pickles are put up in barrels, half-barrels, and quarter-casks, in vinegar, and ready for table use. Wherever known the goods of the Mason Pickling Company are standard.

The Fenwick Canning-Works of Messrs. Starr & Brother were established in 1874 by Richard B. Starr and George Mecum. In 1875, Thomas B. Starr succeeded Mr. Mecum, and the establishment has since been owned and managed by Starr & Brother. This firm confine their operations to tomato-canning exclusively, and their "Centennial" brand of goods is equal to the very best in the country. The proprietors determined to rest their chances of success in business upon the merits of their product, which, as introduced into various markets, at once found favor with dealers and consumers, and at this time the "Centennial" tomatoes are shipped to all sections of the Union, and the firm enjoys a fine and increasing European trade. The capacity of the works is one million two hundred thousand cans per season, during which from two hundred and twenty-five to two hundred and seventy-five hands are employed. The works are located at the foot of Broadway, near the wharf.

Hiles & Hilliard's North Bend Canning-Works, on West Griffith Street, opposite Front, was established in 1881, on the site of Newell & Grier's hay-press and hay and grain warehouse. It has a capacity of five hundred thousand cans per season, and during the tomato season affords employment to one hundred and seventy-five hands. The "Atlas" brand of tomatoes put up by this firm already commands a steady sale throughout the United States and Canada.

The Salem Packing Company, consisting of John Lambert & Son, began business in 1881. Their factory is a two-story building, one hundred and sixty by forty-eight feet, located northwest of Griffith Street, between Third and a continuation of Second, and it has a capacity for packing one million cans per season. About two hundred thousand cans of tomatoes and some pears and peaches were put up during the season of 1881. The product of the season of 1882 was about four hundred and fifty thousand cans, and one hundred and twenty hands were employed.

Hall's Foundry.—About thirty-five years ago Bennett & Acton established a foundry at the corner of Fourth and Griffith Streets, doing farmers' jobbing, and manufacturing a limited line of agricultural machinery. Mr. Bennett was accidentally killed about fourteen years ago, and the business passed into the sole ownership of Mr. Acton. In 1878, Henry D. Hall bought the establishment of Mr. Acton, and has since done a general iron-founder's business, making a specialty of plumbers' castings, drain-, water-, and smoke-pipe, and employing at times as many as forty hands.

The White Stone Mills.—Among the landmarks of Salem there are none more familiar to the older inhabitants than the well-known White Stone Flour-Mills, situated on Front Street, near the Penn's Neck Bridge. Built by the Salem Steam-Mill and Banking Company, some time previous to 1826, on the site which that corporation bought, with the "Reybold" wharf, of David B. Smith in 1824, it has successively been purchased by subsequent owners, as follows: The Salem Steam-Mill and Manufacturing Company, March 20, 1826; William N. Jeffers, May 26, 1830; Isaac Johnson, June 4, 1832; Harvey & Peterson, Sept. 24, 1836; Minor Harvey, March 1, 1841; Joshua Waddington, Feb. 21, 1857; Reybold Brothers, March 17, 1857; Joshua Waddington, Jan. 28, 1860; John W. Mulford, Dec. 22, 1862; Joshua Thompson, Nov. 13, 1873; Lewis & Thompson, Nov. 15, 1873; Charles F. Dubois, Jan. 15, 1879; Jacob Mounce, Sept. 1, 1880,—the last-named purchaser being the present owner and operator.

This mill is built of stone, as its name indicates, and is five stories high. It contains six run of stones, which are driven by a large steam-engine. Independent of a large local trade, requiring two wagons to supply it, these mills have a growing demand from Delaware City, New Castle, Penn's Grove, and Chester, which constantly taxes its utmost capacity. Mr. Dubois, a member of the firm, is in charge, and his long acquaintance with milling in all its details thoroughly fits him to produce first-class flour, which he is enabled to do with the aid of the excellent facilities at his command.

The Salem Fire Department.—The City Fire Department consists of a chief and three assistant engineers. The chief of the department is Richard T. Starr; the assistant engineers are Albert Steiner, Robert D. Swain, and William H. Stow. There are three engine and hose companies and one hook-and-ladder company, the histories of which follow:

The Union Fire Company, No. 1.—It appears that there was a fire company, having an engine in charge, prior to 1821, and at a meeting of the young men of the town of Salem, Dec. 5, 1821, for the purpose of adopting measures relative to the fire-engine company, a resolution was adopted asking the members of that company to give up the control of the engine to the young men who were about to establish the present organization. On Dec. 12, 1821, the following persons assembled and organized the present company: Josiah Miller, Jr., Sinnickson Tuft, Nathan Smart, Anthony Keasbey, John Cohorn, Isaac Z. Peterson, William A. Baker, Richard P. Thompson, Jonathan Coffee, James Hall, Jacob W. Mulford, John Black, and Peter Blackwood. Josiah Miller

was elected president; Richard P. Thompson, secretary; and Isaac Z. Peterson, treasurer. Committees for various purposes were appointed and the organization was completed. At a subsequent meeting John Cohorn, William G. Beesly, and O. B. Stoughton were elected engineers. A commodious engine-house was completed in January, 1825, and the room in which the meetings of the company were held was given the name of Union Hall. The company applied to the Council and General Assembly of the State for an act of incorporation, which was passed Dec. 7, 1825. The first meeting held after being incorporated was on Jan. 9, 1826, when the following officers were elected: Richard P. Thompson, president; Samuel Sherron, vice-president; James M. Hannah, secretary; and Isaac Z. Peterson, treasurer. The following were active members at that time: Richard P. Thompson, Samuel Sherron, Isaac Z. Peterson, James M. Hannah, William G. Beesly, William T. Mulford, Jacob W. Mulford, O. B. Stoughton, John Corcoran, William A. Baker, Aaron L. Clement, John Smart, John Patterson, P. Heishon, Japhet Sommers, Josiah Paullin, John B. Tuft, Jacob Elwell, Samuel Lummis, John Yarrow, Anthony Maggee, Samuel Buck, Samuel Thompson, Jonathan Wood, Seth Smith, David Morris, Joseph Jacobs, Joseph E. Brown, James Wills, William Carpenter, George Griscom, Thomas Bond. The honorary members were B. Wright, William Bassett, Joseph Buck, J. Coffee.

In 1829 a new engine, costing three hundred and twenty-five dollars. was purchased, and the engine first in use was sold to a company at Hancock's Bridge, for one hundred and thirty dollars, during the following year. The new engine was evidently thought very powerful, as mention is made of throwing a stream over the *very top* of the spire of the court-house. The combined hose-carriage and bucket-wagon was built in the spring of 1840, at a cost of fifty dollars. At about the same time the company succeeded in getting the township committee to appropriate them one hundred dollars towards defraying expenses. This is the first record of any help from the township, all expenses being defrayed by the money received from the members of the company in dues and fines, and voluntary contributions from the citizens generally. On July 31, 1840, the engineers were empowered to enlist boys over fifteen years of age, not exceeding twenty in number, to take charge of the hose-carriage and buckets. In 1846 an engine was contracted for and built by Agnew, of Philadelphia, at a cost of about eight hundred dollars, and some years later a small suction-engine was purchased in Baltimore and added to the apparatus of this company. These were, however, replaced by a fourth-class Silsby steamer in 1878, soon after the large conflagration that occurred in January that year. Since the introduction of the present system of water-works (there being sufficient force from the plug-streams to dispense with the use of engines) the company has been divided into two hose companies, the steamer being used only to pump out cellars. There is now thirteen hundred feet of rubber hose, "Test" brand, in good order (the larger part having been purchased in 1882), in the possession of the company. The fine brick building which they occupy, on Broadway near Market Street, was built in 1869.

The Reliance Fire Company, No. 2.—In the early part of the year 1824 it was determined to procure another engine for the fire department, and at a meeting of some of the inhabitants of the town of Salem, held about April 29th of that year, a committee was appointed to solicit contributions for the purchase of an engine. This committee in a short time succeeded in collecting the sum of $572.89. The first regular meeting of which there is record was held at the hotel of Ward Wilson on Jan. 28, 1825. Mr. Hedge Thompson occupied the chair, Aaron Ogden Dayton secretary. James Kinsey, Esq., a committee appointed at a former meeting to prepare a constitution, reported that the name of the company should be Reliance Fire Company, and a constitution was then and there adopted. At a meeting held Feb. 11, 1825, the following officers were elected: James Wainwright, president; Thomas Sinnickson, vice-president; Aaron Ogden Dayton, secretary; Thomas W. Cattell, treasurer; Gideon Scull, Jr., Edward Smith, John Sinnickson, Joel Fithian, engineers; Henry Dennis, Lewis Mairs, Thomas Sharp, Samuel Bassett, ladder-and-hook committee; James Kinsey, Benjamin Archer, Edward Q. Keasbey, Hedge Thompson, committee for security of goods. These were the first officers. In the mean time the engine had been purchased and housed in a barn in the rear of Wilson's Hotel, and the company seeing the need of a house, made application to the board of chosen freeholders for ground upon which to build, which application was granted and the house erected. In 1825 the company made application to the Legislature of the State for an act of incorporation, which act passed that body in December of that year.

In the year 1834 a bell was purchased and placed on the house. On Nov. 18, 1839, a combined hose-carriage and bucket-wagon was purchased. The first hose purchased was in April, 1845, when one hundred and five feet of leather hose was procured, costing fifty cents per foot. For some years previous to 1852 the company was not in a very prosperous condition, but early in that year a number of young men were admitted, which caused a change for the better, and on May 7th of that year it was ordered to purchase a new engine, and a committee appointed to solicit contributions for that purpose. At a meeting held May 13, 1853, it was ordered to purchase an engine costing fourteen hundred dollars. The engine was purchased at a cost of $1798.84, and it is at the present time in the house of the company, although of no actual use, owing to the water-works system of the city, but is

doubtless in serviceable condition. In 1854 a new engine-house was built, at a cost of seven hundred dollars, which has since been replaced by a brick building, three stories high, with a tower at rear, in which hangs a bell weighing about twelve hundred pounds. The following were the officers of the company in September, 1882: A. Walton, president; Benjamin Curry, vice-president; Benjamin F. Wood, treasurer; Joel S. Bradway, secretary; William Kiger, chief engineer; Jeremiah Bacon, Jr., Howard Hewes, James McCaffrey, Frank Ahern, John Dwyre, engineers.

The Washington Fire Company, No. 3.—This company was originally known as the Fenwick Fire Company, and was organized in 1866. The first president was John Ramsey. Some time in 1880 a special meeting was called, when the name was changed to Washington Fire Company by nearly a unanimous vote of the members. The first engine in the possession of the company was the old Reliance engine, which was presented to them by the Reliance Fire Company. This was subsequently replaced by a powerful engine purchased from the Washington Fire Company of Wilmington, Del., at a cost of four hundred dollars. The first engine-house was a small affair. This was torn down in 1880, and replaced by a two-story brick building, surmounted by a cupola, in which hangs a small bell. The officers in October, 1882, were as follows: James H. Simpkins, president; Elwood Griscom, vice-president; T. C. G. Smith, secretary; Thomas Glynn, treasurer; William H. Stow, Jacob Ballis, S. French Banks, trustees; William P. Horner, John Horner, Aaron Lawrence, George Lawrence, George Zaiser, engineers.

The Liberty Hook-and-Ladder Company, No. 1, was instituted in 1866, but was made a permanent organization on Feb. 19, 1867, when the following officers were elected: Edward Calhoun, president; John Haverstick, vice-president; George M. Diamond, secretary; Albert Steiner, treasurer; William H. Kiger, Charles H. Thompson, C. A. Julius Johnson, William H. Bennett, Joseph H. Bilderback, directors; Clement H. Fogg, George Hogan, Charles Fox, trustees. The following are the successive presiding officers: Charles Fowler, William H. Parks, John Hopkins, William H. Parks, Henry J. Hall, William M. Pyott, George Mowers, Richard T. Starr, George Mowers, Henry F. Bacon, William Launer. The officers in October, 1882, were William Launer, president; Robert Gwynne, Jr., vice-president; Joseph M. Bacon, secretary; William J. Freas, recorder; Albert Steiner, treasurer; James Bacon, Charles Smith, John Hopkins, Wyatt Haines, Philip Launer, directors.

The first apparatus of the company was received June 11, 1866. This truck (and outfit) was replaced by a lighter one, which was built to order in the spring of 1881, costing five hundred dollars. The brick building now occupied by the company was built in 1868.

The Salem Water-Works.—In 1857 a charter was obtained authorizing the organization of a company, to be known as the Salem Water Company, with a capital of thirty thousand dollars, with liberty to increase it to fifty thousand dollars, the shares to be twenty-five dollars each. It does not appear that anything of importance ever resulted from this movement. Several later agitations of the water question led to nothing practical. One notable effort to obtain a water-supply for Salem was made in 1868. The figures, however, frightened the people, and the water-works question was allowed to sleep the "sleep of death" for years.

In the year 1880 the question was again taken up. Messrs. Charles W. Casper, M. P. Grey, W. Graham Tyler, and several citizens accidentally met one day, and the conversation in some way drifted to water-works, and the three then and there resolved to agitate the question once more, and if possible push the matter to a successful ending. In some way the "water-works fever" spread, and when the first water-works meeting was held in the Council chamber, on Monday evening, Aug. 23, 1880, it was well attended by prominent and representative citizens. Different systems of water-works were discussed, and the Holly system was recommended by an agent of the Holly Manufacturing Company, of Lockport, N. Y., who was present. The matter was not allowed to rest here, and those who took part in the first meeting got up a petition and presented it to the City Council at its meeting held Aug. 28, 1880.

The Council unanimously adopted a resolution authorizing the holding of an election on Sept. 21, 1880, as to whether the city would avail itself of the act of 1876, entitled "An Act to enable cities to supply the inhabitants thereof with pure and wholesome water."

The result was five hundred and twenty-one for and one hundred and twenty-one against. Majority for water-works, four hundred.

At the next meeting of City Council, held Friday evening, September 24th, a resolution was adopted calling for the appointment of a Water Committee, to consist of the mayor, two councilmen, and two citizens, with power to inspect water-works of other cities and ascertain what system of water-works could be most profitably used in Salem, and report the result of their examination to Council. The gentlemen composing that committee were B. F. Wood, mayor, Councilmen C. M. Eakin and George V. Anderson, and Messrs. Charles W. Casper and W. Graham Tyler. This committee reported to the City Council Feb. 26, 1881, presenting an estimate of the probable cost of constructing suitable water-works for Salem, the sum named being $75,163.90, and favoring Laurel Run, near Quinton, as a source of supply.

The new City Council first met March 15th, and at that meeting it was unanimously decided to build water-works, the work to commence as soon as possi-

ble. The new Water Committee was also appointed, as follows: B. F. Wood, mayor, chairman; Councilmen C. M. Eakin, George V. Anderson, William H. Lawson, J. C. Belden, Jr., Charles W. Casper, and W. Graham Tyler.

This committee appointed Isaac S. Cassin, of Philadelphia, engineer of the works. The Water Committee awarded the contract for building waterworks to the Holly Manufacturing Company, of Lockport, N. Y., and the Common Council approved their action.

The land for reservoir, engine-house, etc., having been secured at Laurel Run, it was surveyed July 11th. The first shovelful of dirt toward the progress of the works was thrown that day. The work of building the dam and reservoir was commenced in a short time after the survey was made. The work of laying the pipe was continued through the winter, and the works were completed in April, 1882. As soon as the works were completed the mains for two weeks were subjected to a fire-pressure of one hundred and twenty pounds, so as to ascertain the "bad pipes." There were comparatively few leaks. The formal testing of the works took place on Wednesday, May 24th, in the presence of a large number of people, with a highly satisfactory result. Their capacity was found to be 1,054,080 gallons per twenty-four hours.

The water-works are under the control of a Water Committee, consisting of Mayor C. S. Lawson and Councilmen Benjamin F. Wood and Charles W. Casper, who have the general management of affairs connected therewith. Their introduction and successful operation was gladly hailed by all enlightened and enterprising citizens, and their convenience and utility for manufacturing and domestic uses receive almost hourly recognition.

Physicians.—The following, among other physicians, have practiced in Salem since 1800:

James Van Meter.
Robert Van Meter.
T. Rowan.
Benjamin Archer.
Thomas Beasley.
E. Q. Keasbey.
John B. Tuft.
T. Ware.
—— Hitchcock.
C. Hannah.
Q. Gibbon.
Asa Smith.
—— Armstrong.
A. B. Lippincott.
J. H. Thompson.
T. Patterson.
I. Preston.
W. Wiley.
Frank Bilderback.
W. F. Stitts.
C. Sherron.
C. G. Abbott.
—— Jackson.
B. A. Waddington.
A. F. Beckett.

Attorneys.—Prominent among lawyers who have from time to time lived in Salem may be mentioned:

Aaron Ogden Dayton.
William N. Jeffers.
Alphonso L. Eakin.
Richard P. Thompson.
F. L. McCulloch.
Richard S. Field.
James M. Hannah.
Henry T. Ellett.
William S. Clawson.
Andrew Sinnickson.
Anthony Keasbey.
Samuel A. Allen.
Isaac Sinnickson.
Allen McNabb.
Edward Van Meter.
Clement H. Sinnickson.
William T. Hilliard.
M. P. Grey.
George Ingham.
Charles Mecum.
I. O. Acton.
Morris H. Stratton.

RELIGIOUS HISTORY.

Friends' Societies.—As in everything else, Friends, or Quakers, took precedence in the institution of religious services and observances in Fenwick's colony. At the house of Samuel Nicholson, on West Broadway, in 1676, the first religious organization in Salem Tenth was effected. The following is the record of this important event:

"At a meeting held last day of the fifth month, 1676, it was unanimously considered that the first second day of the week in the 6th month, that Friends do meet in the town of New Salem, in Fenwick's Colony, and all Friends thereunto, do monthly meet together, to consider of outward circumstances and business. And if such that has been convinced, and walked disorderly, that they may be in all gravity and uprightness to God, and in tenderness of spirit and love to their souls, be admonished, exhorted, and also reproved, and their evil deeds and practices testified against in the wisdom of God, and in the authority of truth, that may answer the witness of God within them. (Signed)

"Samuel Nicholson. "Richard Guy.
"Robert Lanes. "Isaac Smart.
"Robert Wade. "John Fenwick.
"Edward Wade. "Richard Johnson.
"And others."

June 2, 1678, Richard Guy, Edward Bradway, Isaac Smart, and Edward Wade were appointed a committee to select a place for a meeting-house and burying-ground. They were unsuccessful, and at a meeting Jan. 5, 1679, Edward Wade, James Nevill, John Maddox, and George Deacon were appointed to treat with Samuel Nicholson and William Penton for their houses and plantations in Salem, and also "to see Ann Salter, widow of Henry Salter, about her lot of ground." At a meeting held in February, 1679, George Deacon, John Maddox, and Henry Jennings were appointed to take a view of Edward Bradway's house, and determine whether in their judgment it was suitable for a meeting-house. A minute was made at that time fixing upon the First and Fourth Days of the week for religious worship, the meetings to be held alternately at Samuel Nicholson's, Robert Zane's, and Richard Guy's. In December, 1680, there was another committee appointed to endeavor to purchase a lot of ground of Edward Champney, on which to build a meeting-house, and for use as a burying-ground. A suitable lot could not be procured, and in August, 1681, Samuel Nicholson and his wife, Ann, deeded the whole of their sixteen-acre town lot, on West Broadway, "for the use and benefit of Salem Monthly Meeting forever, for a meeting-house and graveyard and other purposes."

As soon as the deed for the above-mentioned property was given to the society, John Thompson, of Elsinboro, and Robert Zane, of Salem, were appointed to repair the house and fit it for occupancy by the society. About a year later the same persons were appointed to enlarge the meeting-house by adding sixteen feet to its length and making it higher and more commodious and convenient. For some reason this was not accomplished until 1683, at which time Benjamin Acton was appointed to build the addition. There was a proposition to have the floors of the house made of boards, but that measure failed, and

Feb. 27, 1687, Benjamin Acton and Thomas Wood were appointed to have the entire building floored with clay, and to have it ready for occupancy before the Yearly Meeting should convene. This house was in use until 1700, when a brick structure was built east of the oak-tree in the present graveyard. The meeting increased in numbers so much that this house was not large enough to accommodate them, and in 1770 members of Salem Monthly Meeting bought a lot on East Broadway of Thomas Hancock and Robert Johnson, and erected thereon the commodious building now the house of worship of the Hicksite Friends, which was completed in 1772.

The first Yearly Meeting was held at Salem, April 15, 1684, and included the Friends of Haddonfield and Burlington. It was held at Salem and Burlington alternately, and was known as the Half-Yearly Meeting. It was continued some years. At a Yearly Meeting held at Salem in 1693, George Keith appeared with his friends, and laid before the meeting their proposals for the settlement of the differences among them. These were in the form of several propositions covering the points at issue, and discussing the reasons for their adoption, which led to much controversy, and finally to the separation of many members from the society. The Friends who adhered to Keith were influential in the society, and after the return of Keith to England became members of the Baptist Church. Andrew Griscom became reconciled with his former friends, and died a member of the society, and many of his descendants have been active and useful members thereof.

In 1827, as is well known, the Society of Friends divided into two great parts, each claiming to hold the ancient doctrines of the sect. Both parties claim the venerable name of "Friends," but they bear titles they gave to each other. The relative strength of the two parties before and after the separation is thus set forth upon "Hicksite" authority:

"Salem Quarterly Meeting, before the division, was composed of five Monthly Meetings, ten meetings for worship, 1536 members. Salem Quarterly Meeting of Friends, since the division, is composed of four Monthly Meetings, ten meetings for worship, and 1238 members; and that of the Orthodox Friends, three Monthly Meetings, four meetings for worship, and 298 members."

The following statement, covering the same period, is from an "Orthodox" source:

"Salem Quarterly Meeting, before the division, had five Monthly Meetings and ten meetings for worship, including 1603 members. Since the separation, Friends hold four meetings for worship and three Monthly Meetings, embracing 454 members. The Hicksites have 1145 members, and hold five Monthly Meetings."

The Hicksite branch retained and still occupy the old house of worship. The Orthodox Friends worshiped for some years in a school-house on Walnut Street. In 1835 they bought their present property on West Broadway, and in 1837 built their present brick house of worship thereon. Both societies continued the use of the old graveyard.

At this time the Orthodox Friends have one Monthly Meeting and two meetings for worship, and a membership of fifty-three, and the Hicksite Friends have two Monthly Meetings and four meetings for worship, and a membership of two hundred. Friends early established schools in Salem, and two are now maintained by the Hicksite branch at the corner of East Broadway and Walnut Street.

St. John's Episcopal.—In the number of those who accompanied John Fenwick to America, or who afterwards joined him and helped to establish his colony at Salem, it is highly probable there were some members of the Church of England, although most of his companions were of the same religious belief as himself, Quakers, or Friends. In answer to an appeal to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, the Rev. John Holbrook was sent here as early as 1722. There is reason for the belief that some effort to organize a parish was made as early as 1714, but with what success cannot now be ascertained. The early records of the church are supposed to have been lost or destroyed during the Revolutionary war, when the building was occupied by British troops, and there is now no existing list of the names and numbers of the original members. It is known, however, that Benjamin Vining, Joseph Coleman, George Trenchard, John Rolfe, Alexander Grant, James Sherron, and the Dunlap family were among the first Episcopalians. An organization having been effected and the proper parish officers chosen, it is to be supposed that the name of "St. John's" was at the same time selected as the designation of the infant church, as that would be in accordance with Episcopal usage. There is a vague tradition that the first building was of wood (perhaps of logs), but after the arrival of Mr. Holbrook measures were taken for the erection of a brick church, which was accordingly built upon the spot occupied by the present church. It was situated upon the east side of Market Street (then called Bridge Street), upon a lot containing about one acre of ground, conveyed by Samuel Hedge—"in consideration of the love which he bears to the Church of England as established by law"—to Benjamin Vining and Joseph Coleman, wardens, "for the sole use and behoof of the members of the Church of England, of the church of Salem." This deed is dated Feb. 5, 1727–28, and the original is now in possession of the vestry of St. John's.

The churchyard was further enlarged in 1847 by the gift from Col. Robert G. Johnson and wife of a piece of ground containing about the sixth of an acre.

The original building was a parallelogram, twenty-eight by thirty-eight feet. In 1812, at the revival of the parish, which had been in desolation since the Revolution, a considerable addition was made to it, and it so remained until it was succeeded by the present structure. It is well remembered by many of this generation, and many hallowed memories cluster around it.

In 1836, during the incumbency of the Rev. Dr. Mason, the corner-stone of the existing church edifice was laid, with the usual ceremonies, by Bishop Doane. The architect was William Strickland, of Philadelphia. It was finished and consecrated in 1838. At that time the Rev. Edward G. Prescott was rector; Thomas Sinnickson and Daniel Garrison, wardens; Richard P. Thompson, Jacob W. Mulford, James M. Hannah, Dr. Benjamin Archer, Joseph Kille, Dr. Thomas Rowan, Col. John Sinnickson, David B. Smith, and Oliver B. Stoughton, vestrymen. In 1880 it was enlarged and greatly improved by the addition of a recess chancel, an organ-chamber and robing-room, a beautiful memorial chancel-window, and other changes, which have made it one of the most attractive churches in West Jersey. The architect was George W. Hewitt, of Philadelphia.

The following list comprises the names of the ministers who have had charge of the church from the organization of the parish until the present time. The list is probably incomplete, but it is believed to be as correct as it is now possible to make it. In the proceedings of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts for the year 1722 it is stated that the society had paid ten pounds each to Messrs. Hesselius and Lidenius, Swedish missionaries in charge of Penn's Neck and Raccoon (as Swedesboro was then called), for occasional services in Salem. These services were doubtless rendered previous to the appointment of the Rev. John Holbrook, who was sent as the society's missionary in 1722, and so continued until 1731. Whether he died or removed is not known. He was succeeded, in 1733, by the Rev. John Pierson, who had charge of the parish until his death, in 1747. His remains, together with those of his wife and child, lie in the churchyard. After Mr. Pierson's death, and some time between February, 1748, and February, 1749, the Rev. Mr. Thompson was appointed missionary at Salem, but in the following year removed to Chester, in Pennsylvania, where the society thought he could be more useful. After his departure the Rev. Eric Unander, Swedish missionary in charge of Raccoon and Penn's Neck, preached occasionally in Salem, but after about the year 1750 the church does not appear to have had the regular ministrations of a clergyman until 1774–75, when the Rev. James Barker officiated for six months very acceptably, as is stated by the wardens, Grant Gibbon and Thomas Sinnickson. From this time until 1792, so far as is known, St. John's was without a pastor. The events of the Revolution had separated the colonies from the mother-country, and one of the consequences of the establishment of our independence was the withdrawal of the aid which had been so generously extended to the struggling churches of America by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. "To the nursing care and protection" of that venerable society during the first eighty-four years of its existence most of the Protestant Episcopal Churches in America were indebted for their very existence. In 1792 and '93 the Rev. John Grey was the minister in charge of St. John's, Salem, and St. George's, Penn's Neck, which, like all the churches established by the Swedes, had at that time been incorporated with the Episcopal Church.

There is another blank in the history of the parish from 1793 until about 1812, when, as before stated, the church was "enlarged and repaired in a neat and decorous style." It is reasonable to suppose that this was done in consequence of an increase of the congregation, and a renewal of the zeal and activity of the parish. Indeed, this is expressly stated to have been the case in a report made to the Convention in 1813 by the missionary then in charge, but whose name has not been ascertained. In April, 1814, the Rev. Daniel Higbee, formerly of St. Andrew's, Mount Holly, was chosen by the wardens and vestry to take charge of St. John's, in connection with St. George's, Penn's Neck. He officiated accordingly once a fortnight until 1818, when the church again became vacant. In 1820 the Rev. Richard F. Cadle was elected to the pastorate, and from that time there has been a regular succession of ministers. In 1824, Mr. Cadle was succeeded by the Rev. Charles Smith, and he in 1825 by the Rev. Christian F. Cruse, who was followed in 1829 by the Rev. Henry M. Mason, D.D. From 1837 to 1844 the Rev. Edward G. Prescott was rector; after him, until 1848, the Rev. William B. Otis; until 1853, the Rev. John S. Kidney, D.D.; from 1853 until 1857, the Rev. Andrew B. Patterson, D.D.; from 1857 to 1867, the Rev. Thomas F. Billopp; from 1867 to 1871, Rev. William A. Holbrook; from 1871 to 1882, Rev. George W. Timlow, D.D. The Rev. Charles M. Perkins is the present rector. The members of the corporation at this time are, besides the rector, Dr. J. H. Thompson and J. Howard Sinnickson, wardens; Andrew Sinnickson, De Witt Clinton Clement, George A. Rumsey, George Mecum, John P. Bruna, W. Graham Tyler, Samuel Scott, and Martin P. Grey, vestrymen.

First Baptist.—Some time in 1688, Rev. Elias Keach, pastor of the Baptist Church at Pennypack, Pa., visited this part of West Jersey, preached at Salem, Penn's Neck, and Cohansey, and found a number of Baptists there.

About 1692, John Holme settled on Alloways Creek, a few miles from Salem. The same year Rev. Thomas Killingsworth moved into the immediate vicinity of Salem. Obadiah Holmes had moved into the Cohansey country in 1685. These three were all men of sterling worth and of commanding position in the community, and earnest, working Christians. They gave a happy moulding influence, and contributed no little character and efficiency to the Baptists of West Jersey in their early history.

After the coming of Mr. John Holme and Rev. Thomas Killingsworth services were held quite regu-

larly at their houses. There were also yearly meetings held during part of this time. "The usual way of keeping them was two days at the house of Mr. Killingsworth and one day at the house of Mr. Holme." Services were continued somewhat in this way till the death of Mr. Killingsworth, which occurred in 1709. Some time after his death regular services were discontinued for a considerable time. "After some time Rev. Timothy Brooks, then pastor of the Cohansey Church, kept meeting among them somewhat regularly till his death in 1716." As they were still without a meeting-house, these services were held at private houses. Samuel Fogg, Daniel Smith, Edward Quintin, and others freely opened their houses for this purpose. After the death of Mr. Brooks it does not appear that there was regular preaching by any Baptist minister for about twenty years. "During this time most of the old members died off, but others were converted and united with the Cohansey Church. These, with those favorably disposed to Baptists, continued to travel to Cohansey to meeting until about 1741, when a few more members were added to the Cohansey Church from the vicinity of Alloways Creek and Salem, who, being desirous to have gospel preaching sometimes, did prevail with Mr. Nathaniel Jenkins, then the pastor at Cohansey, to come to them occasionally and assist them."

Mr. Abram Garrison, Mr. Robert Kelsey, and Mr. Job Sheppard, of Cohansey, after some private trial by the church were admitted to the ministry, and they, especially Mr. Garrison, visited the Baptists here.

And now, as meetings were more frequent, the common hearers likewise increased, so that some convenient place for meetings was thought necessary, whereupon a proposal was made among them for building a meeting-house. A quarter of an acre of land was given for that use by Mr. Daniel Smith, between Salem and Alloways Creek, at a place called Mill Hollow, and a meeting-house was built thereon in 1743. Mr. Sheppard alone for some three years held monthly services here. In December, 1748, by the urgent request of the brethren about Salem and Alloways Creek, Mr. Sheppard moved his family from Cohansey to Alloways Creek, and from that time, for the space of nearly six years, meetings were kept every week except when providentially hindered.

Not long afterward the question of separating from the Cohansey Church and organizing a church at Mill Hollow came up for serious consideration. Finally the brethren at Cohansey were addressed on the subject and gave their assent, and on the 17th day of May, 1755, a church was organized there.

The following were the nineteen constituent members, and their names are found signed to the church covenant:

Job Sheppard.
Catharine Sheppard.
Edward Quinton.
Temperance Quinton.
Edward Keasbey.
Prudence Keasbey.
Abner Sims.
Sarah Sims.
John Holme.
Daniel Smith.
Seth Smith.
Samuel Sims.
Joseph Sneathen.
John Whittal.
Sarah Smith.
Phœbe Smith.
Rachel Sneathen.
Patience James.
Keren-happach Blackwood.

Rev. Job Sheppard was their first pastor, and continued in the pastorate until his death, March 2, 1757. The second pastor was Rev. John Sutton. He came in 1761, and remained only a few months. Rev. John Blackwell, the third pastor, came in 1763, and did not stay more than six months. In February, 1768, Rev. Abel Griffith became the fourth pastor, and remained until some time in 1775. His pastorate was followed by an interval of almost nine years before another pastor was chosen. Patterson Vanhorn, the fifth pastor, began his duties in March, 1784, and closed them at his death, Sept. 10, 1789. The sixth pastor, Rev. Isaac Skillman, came Sept. 18, 1790, and remained during the balance of his life. He died June 8, 1799. Two years later, Rev. Horatio Gates Jones began his labors in Salem as the seventh pastor. During the interval of pastorates Rev. David Cooper and Rev. Mr. Jarman successively supplied the pulpit. Mr. Jones left in 1805 on account of ill health. After his resignation the church was without a pastor nearly five months, during which the pulpit was filled for a time by Revs. David Cooper and Obadiah B. Brown. The eighth pastor, Rev. Thomas Brown, was ordained at Salem, Feb. 15, 1806. In 1808 he accepted a call elsewhere. In eight months after Mr. Brown left Salem, during which time the church depended upon transient supplies, Rev. Joseph Sheppard, the ninth pastor, was called to the pastorate (March 28, 1809), and was ordained April 29th following. He continued the pastorate till April 1, 1829. The tenth pastor, Rev. Charles J. Hopkins, served the church from May, 1829, to April 1, 1835. Rev. Thomas Wilks, the eleventh pastor, served from July 1, 1835, to March 1, 1836; Rev. Samuel Nightingale, the twelfth pastor, from March 25, 1836, to Sept. 25, 1837; the thirteenth pastor, Rev. Samuel Smith, from Jan. 20, 1838, to Nov. 20, 1841; Rev. Silas C. James, the fourteenth pastor, from Jan. 1, 1842, to March 25, 1844; the fifteenth pastor, Rev. John W. Gibbs, from April 20, 1844, to April 1, 1847; Rev. James Smither, the sixteenth pastor, from April 1, 1847, to March 17, 1849. Rev. Robert F. Young, the seventeenth pastor, commenced his labors Oct. 1, 1849, and remained till Oct. 1, 1854. Aaron Perkins, D.D., the eighteenth pastor, was installed Feb. 1, 1855, and remained till July 1, 1859. The nineteenth pastor, Rev. John R. Murphy, entered upon the pastorate Oct. 1, 1859. He was succeeded by the twentieth pastor, Rev. Dr. Sanford, who began his labors Feb. 16, 1872, and died Oct. 31, 1874. Rev. C. E. Cordo was called, and became the twenty-first pastor, April 4, 1875, and resigned Oct. 14, 1877. Rev. J. B. English, the twenty-second pastor, began his labors Feb. 24, 1878, and remained till Oct. 13,

1879. Rev. H. A. Griesemer, the twenty-third and present pastor, was called Jan. 19, 1881.

The Sabbath-school connected with the church was commenced about 1819, and has generally been well sustained, and has proved an important aid in the work of evangelization. There was a Union school some years before 1819, in which members of the church were active workers. In 1850 an infant class was organized, thus securing the earlier attendance of the children on Sabbath-school instructions. There have also been various auxiliary organizations at different times in the history of the church.

July 4, 1869, letters were granted to seventy-two members of this church, of whom thirty-five were males, for the purpose of organizing another church. Subsequently these brethren were recognized as the Memorial Baptist Church, and as such their organization has since been known.

The church and congregation met June 17, 1786, at the meeting-house at Mill Hollow, and resolved to become incorporated under this general law, and duly elected as trustees Thomas Sayer, John Holme, Benjamin Holme, Anthony Keasbey, Samuel Vance, John Briggs, and Howell Smith. July 3, 1786, these trustees were sworn into office, formally effecting the incorporation, under the name of the "Trustees of the Anti-Pedo Baptist Society meeting in the town of Salem." This remained the corporate name until 1860, when, by an act of the Legislature, it was changed to "First Baptist Church of Salem."

The building of the second house of worship was probably begun in 1786. It was probably first occupied some time during 1789. Previously the church purchased a parsonage property.

The temporalities of the church were thus reported in 1790: "1. The chief is a plantation of one hundred acres, with a good house and out-buildings on it, valued at twenty-five pounds per year. 2. A tenement on the meeting-house lot, now let for twelve pounds. 3. The old meeting-house and lot near Quinton's Bridge."

After several efforts to retain the property and cancel the debt on the second meeting-house, the parsonage was sold between 1791 and 1799. The edifice on Yorke Street was a substantial brick house, with galleries on three sides. It was occupied by this church until 1846, and afterwards as a place of worship by the Second Baptist Church. In 1854 it was sold and torn down. The two lots first purchased on Yorke Street measured about two acres. A purchase in 1794 added over an acre to these grounds.

The town of Salem grew up nearer the creek than was anticipated when the second meeting-house was built, and thus in process of time that house was left quite in the suburbs of the present city.

October 20th the trustees were directed to take a deed of the lot upon which the third meeting-house now stands, and a committee of twenty was appointed to solicit funds for building the house. March 16, 1844, the building committee was appointed, and the work on the house was duly commenced. The house was dedicated Dec. 12, 1846, and thenceforth was the appointed place of the meetings of the church. Thus, after occupying their second house of worship about fifty-six years, and after nearly five years' consideration and labor in reference to another house, the church is found in their third and present meeting-house. This house, located on Broadway, in the very centre of the city, on a lot one hundred by three hundred feet, is a substantial brick structure, seventy-five by fifty feet, with pulpit recess and front portico. It is surmounted by a tower, containing bell and clock. In 1881 this building was improved at a cost of four thousand dollars, and a chapel was built in the rear at an expense of six thousand dollars.

The present membership of this church is about five hundred and twenty-five. The Sunday-school has fifty-three officers and teachers and about two hundred and sixty-five scholars. Its library contains four hundred and sixty-one volumes. The superintendent is R. F. Boon.

Memorial Baptist.—This church was organized July 7, 1869, with the following constituent members, seventy-two in number, dismissed from the First Baptist Church of Salem:

Thomas B. Stow.	Elizabeth Casper.
Elizabeth Stow.	N. R. Treen.
Mary Stow.	Thomas Butler.
Ephraim J. Lloyd.	Mary Butler.
Elizabeth Lloyd.	Reuben J. Freas.
Thomas M. Lloyd.	Mary E. Freas.
Margaretta L. Lloyd.	Sarah A. Freas.
Jesse F. Bodine.	Edmund Smith.
Eliza Bodine.	Charles Counsellor.
George W. Bodine.	Samuel Habermayer.
Charles C. Pierce.	Zilpha Habermayer.
Ellen T. Pierce.	Anna Bell Casper.
Robert F. Y. Pierce.	Anna W. Treen.
Smith Bilderback.	John Q. Davis.
Rachel Stanger.	Jemima Davis.
Mrs. E. Bacon.	Nathaniel McNeil.
Miss E. Bacon.	Horatio G. Davis.
Joseph M. Bacon.	Anna C. Davis.
Henry F. Bacon.	Anna A. Davis.
W. H. Ballinger.	Henry J. Freas.
Harriet Ballinger.	John S. Bacon.
William R. Freas.	Sarah C. Bacon.
Isaac K. Butler.	John S. McCune.
Maggie C. Butler.	Mary A. McCune.
Martha Bilderback.	Albert Steiner.
Richard G. Stretch.	John R. Stanger.
Ellen F. Stretch.	Eliza J. M. Habermayer.
Jacob Bucher.	Samuel Armstrong.
Emma Bucher	Hannah Armstrong.
Albert L. Dooman.	Jane Mulford.
Anna W. Dooman.	Rachel Primrose.
Thomas S. Walker.	Joseph Griffey.
Sarah S. Walker.	Abigail Griffey.
Ann Walker.	Enoch C. Mulford.
Emma J. Walker.	Martha S. Mulford.
S. W. Hackett.	Lydia McNeil.

The corner-stone of the church on East Broadway was laid Aug. 3, 1870. The lecture-room was dedicated Jan. 1, 1871, and the audience-room upon the completion of the house of worship not long after-

ward. This building is of brick, and cost two thousand three hundred dollars. It was repaired in 1881 at an expense of two thousand two hundred dollars. Previous to its completion and opening meetings were held in the court-house.

The pastoral roll of this church is as follows: First preacher, Rev. R. F. Young; first minister, Rev. H. H. Rhees, called Aug. 22, 1869, succeeded by Rev. H. G. Mason, July 3, 1870; Rev. A. C. Williams, March 12, 1876; Rev. C. W. Ray, Feb. 23, 1879; Rev. C. E. Cordo, Dec. 12, 1880, serving at present.

The first Sunday-school superintendent was Mr. C. C. Pierce. The scholars now number one hundred and sixty-eight, and the library contains four hundred and twenty-four volumes.

First Presbyterian.—In 1812, St. John's Episcopal Church in Salem, which had fallen into ruins, having become a burrow for rabbits and a resting-place for swallows, was repaired, and from 1812 to 1820, Presbyterian ministers preached as occasion offered, and Episcopalians and Presbyterians worshiped together. In 1820 the Presbyterians were excluded. They therefore withdrew and held religious meetings for a time in the academy building and in the court-house. At the suggestion of Col. Johnson, preparations were at once made to organize a Presbyterian Church and erect a building for its worship.

Col. Johnson and these gentlemen entered with enthusiasm into the enterprise of establishing a Presbyterian Church in Salem. Their energy and liberality were shown in the fact that four hundred dollars were collected in one day,—a large sum for the times and for the few who were interested,—and in the further fact that the corner-stone of the new building was laid March 6, 1821, and the building itself was completed and opened with religious services July 14th of the same year. This building was of brick, thirty by fifty feet, with a gallery across the northern end. It was located on what is now Grant Street, and on the southern side of the Presbyterian cemetery. Col. Johnson contributed half an acre of ground for its site, which is now part of the cemetery. He also gave twelve hundred dollars, or nearly one-half of the cost of the building, which was two thousand four hundred and forty-three dollars. The remainder was contributed by the Van Meter brothers, Messrs. John Congleton, and Matthias Lambson, various citizens of Salem, both town and county, and others.

Besides half an acre of land and nearly half the cost of the building, Col. Johnson gave the mahogany pulpit now in use in the lecture-room; Dr. R. H. Van Meter gave the stove, Mrs. Ruth Van Meter gave the pulpit hangings, and a bookseller in Philadelphia gave the pulpit Bible. When the building was erected Grant Street was not laid out. It was approached from a road that entered Market Street between Maskell Ware's house and the Episcopal Church. It pointed north therefore, and not south as afterward, while the steeple was also on the north end.

In 1831 or 1832 pews with cushions were put into it, the seats having previously been plain benches with backs. The cost was six hundred and sixty-two dollars. These pews are now in use in the lecture-room.

In 1835, as the congregation increased, it was again improved and enlarged; twenty feet were added to the length, making it seventy feet long, and giving room for twenty new pews. The floor was raised three feet, and the ground under the front end was dug out four feet, forming a basement lecture-room, which was used for Sabbath-school and weekly meetings. These improvements cost three thousand dollars.

In 1838 an organ was placed in it at a cost of four or five hundred dollars, of which Calvin Belden gave one-half. Public worship was held in this old church for the last time the second Sabbath of October, 1856, but its bell continued to call the people to worship in the new church until the last Sabbath in December, 1857. This bell was sold to the Fenwick Fire Company.

The first Presbyterian Church in Salem was organized by a committee of the Presbytery of Philadelphia, on the 13th of November, 1821, four months after the dedication of the building.

The church was organized with six members, and the following persons were transferred to this church by the dissolution of the church at Penn's Neck: Sarah Lambson, Sarah Kean, Martha Burden, John Congleton, Sarah Congleton, and Sarah Lumly. Robert H. Van Meter, Samel Burden, Robert McMillen, and Lydia McMillen were among the earliest. The following were ordained as ruling elders, viz.: Samuel Burden, Robert McMillen, and Robert H. Van Meter.

Jan. 24, 1822, an election for trustees resulted in the choice of James Bartram, Dr. James Van Meter, Dr. Edward J. Keasbey, Joel Fithian, Samuel Copner, Samuel Dunn.

The Presbytery furnished supplies for the pulpit until the fall of 1822. The trustees then employed Rev. Moses T. Harris, from Philadelphia, who performed pastoral duties until October, 1823. In November, 1823, Rev. John Burtt was invited to preach as stated supply for six months. At the end of this time he received the unanimous call of the congregation to become their pastor, and was ordained and installed June 8, 1824. The congregation agreed to give Mr. Burtt three hundred dollars and his fire-wood, and find him a house to live in.

During Mr. Burtt's ministry a pastor's library, valued at fifty dollars, adapted to his special tastes and wants, was presented to the church by Elias Boudinot, Esq. A Sabbath-school library, valued at twenty-five dollars, was also presented by Miss Ellet, of New York. Some of the books of the pastor's library remain, while those given by Miss Ellet formed the nucleus of the Sabbath-school library.

In 1830, after the dismissal of Mr. Burtt, Rev. A.

H. Parker became stated supply for one year. It was during Mr. Parker's ministry the church received a legacy of nearly one thousand dollars in bank stock from Mr. John Congleton. The church building was also repaired at this time.

Mr. Parker was succeeded in 1832 by Rev. Amsi Babbit, who continued as stated supply for eighteen months. After him came Rev. Thomas Amerman, of New York, who remained only five months. These three last-named ministers were stated supplies and not settled pastors.

Rev. Alexander Heberton, of Kingston, Luzerne Co., Pa., was installed as pastor Dec. 15, 1834. Mr. Heberton's ministry continued six years. During this period the church building was enlarged, carpeted, rededicated, and an organ was purchased and placed in it. Mr. Heberton's salary was three hundred and seventy-five dollars a year.

Very soon after Mr. Heberton left, the Session invited Rev. J. I. Helm to preach to the congregation. Mr. Helm began his labors June 25, 1840, and continued as stated supply until Oct. 1, 1842. Then a call was regularly made out for his services as pastor, and he was installed Oct. 17, 1842.

Mr. Helm's pastorate continued nearly twelve years, including his term as stated supply. During this time a library for the use of the congregation was established, chiefly through his efforts. Miss Prudence I. Keasbey bequeathed one thousand dollars towards the erection of a new building that was in contemplation. Dr. James Van Meter also bequeathed a farm in Pittsgrove township, the income of which is to be perpetually used to sustain the preaching of the gospel. Dr. Van Meter's will was not witnessed, and the legacy could not, therefore, be legally claimed; but his son, Dr. Thomas J. Van Meter, gave a deed of the property to the church, in accordance with his father's wishes.

In 1847, and largely through the efforts of the ladies of the congregation, the building was purchased which is now occupied as a parsonage. The cost was two thousand eight hundred dollars. Twelve hundred dollars were raised by a general subscription, and six hundred dollars contributed by the ladies' sewing society. This sum of eighteen hundred dollars was paid when the deed was drawn; the balance, one thousand dollars, was paid at different times, but the mortgage was canceled May 4, 1852.

Mr. Helm was dismissed April 20, 1852. Rev. Daniel Stratton, of Newberne, N. C., was called at a meeting held June 23, 1852, and was installed Oct. 14, 1852. His ministry continued fourteen years, and ended with his death, Aug. 24, 1866.

The present beautiful building was erected during Mr. Stratton's ministry. The corner-stone was laid with appropriate ceremonies July 17, 1854. Records of the church, religious and city papers, with other documents of interest were deposited in a case, surmounted by a white stone slab, in which was cut the date of the founding and building of the church. This was the corner-stone. The architect was John McArthur, of Philadelphia; the mason, Richard C. Ballinger, of Salem; the builder, A. Van Kirk, of Trenton. Its dimensions are forty-eight feet wide by eighty-six feet long; height of steeple, one hundred and eighty-four feet; cost, twenty-seven thousand dollars. It was dedicated Oct. 15, 1856. The names of those who gave the largest amounts for this building are Calvin Belden and family, Reuben Hinchman, Rev. Daniel Stratton and family (including one thousand dollars from Miss H. E. Hancock), Mrs. Margaret Rumsey and family, Thomas W. Cattell and family, and Dr. Thomas J. Van Meter and family. The sums contributed by these donors amounted to $13,773.50. Sabbath-school was first held in the new building the second Sabbath of November, 1856. November 11th the first weekly lecture was held in it, and Thanksgiving was observed in it November 20th. Dec. 28, 1866, the congregation elected Rev. F. W. Brauns, of the Presbytery of Baltimore, as their pastor, at a salary of fifteen hundred dollars a year, with the use of the parsonage. Mr. Brauns was installed April 25, 1867, and after a ministry of sixteen months accepted a call to the Seventh Presbyterian Church, Cincinnati.

In 1867 the ladies, with the consent of the trustees, and aided by a committee of gentlemen, repaired and enlarged the parsonage, at an expense of two thousand five hundred dollars.

The church was without a pastor for six months after Mr. Brauns left. During this time the pulpit was supplied under direction of the Session. Jan. 25, 1869, the congregation unanimously called Rev. William Bannard, D.D., of the Presbytery of Albany, N. Y. He was installed April 27, 1869. His ministry has thus far extended over thirteen years. The church building has been improved and repaired at a further cost of four thousand dollars, while a goodly number have been added to its membership, and its prosperity has at least equaled that of any previous period of its history.

The Sabbath-school has been an important element in the success and growth of this church. The present library contains four hundred volumes. Mrs. Ruth Van Meter, the first superintendent, held the office until the election of Calvin Belden, who resigned in 1856, and was succeeded by Henry B. Ware, who died in July, 1875. W. N. Bannard was elected in October, 1875, and served until Aug. 3, 1879. The present superintendent, Richard Kelty, was elected Dec. 28, 1879. The school has on its roll one hundred and twenty-three scholars and teachers, of which its infant class numbers fifty.

The property of this church may be summed up as follows: A house of worship, which cost originally twenty-seven thousand dollars, and has been refitted at considerable expense; a parsonage worth six thousand dollars; a farm in Pittsgrove valued at ten

thousand dollars, yielding an annual income of five hundred dollars; and a fine cemetery on Grant Street. The officers of the church have been as follows: Elders, Samuel Burden, Robert McMillan, Robert H. Van Meter, Robert G. Johnson, James Van Meter, David Johnson, Isaiah Wood, George C. Rumsey, Calvin Belden, John Wetherby, Henry Freeman, Thomas W. Cattell, Moses Richman, Henry B. Ware, Reuben Hinchman, John P. Moore, Quinton Gibbon, Henry M. Rumsey, William B. Robertson, Thomas B. Jones, William Richman, Benjamin R. Kelty; Trustees, James Bertram, James Van Meter, Edward J. Keasbey, Joel Fithian, Samuel Copner, Matthias Lambson, Samuel Dunn, Thomas F. Lambson, George C. Rumsey, John Lawson, Charles Hannah, William J. Shinn, Calvin Belden, Thomas W. Cattell, Thomas J. Van Meter (declined), Reuben Hinchman, George B. Robertson, John Lawson, William Patterson, William B. Robertson, Maskell Ware, D. Wolcott Belden, John V. Craven, Albert W. Sherron, Henry M. Rumsey, John P. Moore, Charles W. Casper, Caleb Wheeler, John C. Belden, Henry D. Hall, George Hires, Clifford M. Sherron, B. F. Wood.

First Methodist Episcopal.—Methodism was introduced in Salem about 1774, when Daniel Ruff visited the town and preached in the court-house.

The Methodist Episcopal Church in Salem was founded about 1784. The men chiefly engaged in the work were Henry Stubbins Firth, John McClaskey, Cornelius Mulford, Hugh Smith, Benjamin Abbott, Isaac Vanneman, John Murphy, and Levi Garrison.

In 1784 the first house of worship of this church was built, largely by the liberality of Henry Stubbins Firth, on Margaret's Lane, now Walnut Street. The Methodists asked assistance from members of other religious denominations, among them persons belonging to the Society of Friends. The matter was discussed in the Friends' Quarterly Meeting, some Friends objecting to contribute, believing that they could do so only in violation of the testimony that the society always held against aiding "a hireling ministry." It was stated in the meeting that the preachers of the "new sect," as the Methodists were called, received only a passing support for their services; and after a general expression of opinion it was decided by the society that such members as felt free to contribute might do so unreservedly. After the church was completed and dedicated, Benjamin Abbot was baptized therein; for, although he had then been preaching twelve years, in consequence of the ministry not having been ordained he had not been baptized.

Up to this time Salem had been a preaching station on the West Jersey Circuit. In 1788 the Salem Circuit was formed. Rev. James O. Cromwell was appointed presiding elder, and Joseph Cromwell, Nathaniel B. Mills, and John Cooper were appointed to the circuit. In 1789, Salem Circuit had Simon Pile, Jethro Johnson, and Sylvester Hutchinson as preachers. This was in all probability a "six weeks' circuit," embracing all West Jersey below Burlington. During this year there was a powerful work of regeneration on the circuit, which increased its class and church membership from six hundred and eighty to nine hundred and thirty-three, the latter number being reported in 1790. During that year the circuit was divided and Bethel Circuit was formed, Joseph Cromwell and William Dougherty riding the now smaller Salem Circuit. Judging from the returns in the minutes of the Annual Conference, there was not much done for the succeeding five years. In 1796 Salem Circuit returned four hundred and seventy-six members. Rev. John McClaskey was presiding elder; the preachers were Robert McCoy and Peter Vannest. In 1797, William McLenahan and Benjamin Fisler rode Salem Circuit, which reported a membership of four hundred and fifty-two. The preachers of Salem Circuit in 1799 were Richard Swain and Wesley Budd. The latter was denominated "a masterly preacher." He was a man of a cultivated mind, quick discernment, and an extensive knowledge of human nature, but, unhappily, he is said to have afterwards made a shipwreck of his character, happiness, and hope. In 1800, Richard Swain and R. Lyon were appointed to the Salem Circuit.

About this time the Salem station was largely increased in membership. Among the new converts were three brothers, Jacob, William, and Maskell Mulford, who came to Salem from Greenwich, Cumberland Co., where their parents were members of the Presbyterian Church. From this date the congregation increased steadily and quite rapidly, and in time the old frame building on Walnut Street was not large enough to accommodate them, and in 1826 they concluded to erect a brick edifice, which was completed and dedicated in 1838. The attention of the writer has been drawn to a document, of which the following is a literal copy, which will be found quaintly interesting and historically valuable in this connection. It is written on what was once evidently the fly-leaf of an old account-book, and on the back are the words, "To whom may find it":

"SALEM, February 21st, 1838.

"We the under sign was the carpenters that finished the Methodist E. Church in Margarets Lane.

"Charles W. Robberts the Arch. Joel C. Emley master-workman the boss built the Pulpit.

"Rev. Jefferson Lewis the station minister in Salem at the finishing of the Church. } Emley & Smith the under takers.

{ Charles Sharp } help to
{ John H. Kelly } finishe
{ Horasha Lawrence } "
{ Painter }

David E. Williams began the church in March, 1836. Rev. Abraham Owen was then stationed at Salem as the minister.

It was in 1826 that Salem became a regular station. At that time one hundred and five members were re-

ported. Rev. John Ledman was the first pastor. His successors have been Revs. Thomas Ware, 1827; John Potts, 1828; Abraham Owen, 1835; Jefferson Lewis, 1837–39; Thomas McCarroll, 1839–42; George F. Brown, 1842, 1843; D. W. Bartine, 1843–45; S. Y. Monroe, 1845–47; James H. Dandy, 1847–49; James O. Rogers, 1849–51; Jefferson Lewis, 1851–53; W. E. Perry, 1853–55; George Hughes, 1855–57; Samuel Vansant, 1857–59; John W. Hitchman, 1859–61; R. V. Lawrence, 1861–63; J. B. Graw, 1863–65; H. M. Brown, 1865–68; P. Cline, 1868–70; W. W. Christine, 1870–72; J. W. Hickman, 1872–75; Willis Reeves, 1875–78; William E. Boyle, 1878–79; B. C. Lippincott, 1879–81; and G. H. Neal, the present pastor, since 1881.

In 1882 the church numbered about four hundred members, the Sunday-school three hundred and fifty scholars and thirty-six officers and teachers. The Sunday-school library contained four hundred and seventy-five volumes.

Broadway Methodist.—The lot upon which this church was built was purchased in 1856, the church edifice commenced in 1858, and finished the succeeding year. It is a handsome and substantial brick structure. On Feb. 22, 1859, it was organized by one hundred and fourteen persons, members of the Walnut Street Methodist Episcopal Church, now called the First Methodist Episcopal Church.

The first minister until the following March, under the presiding elder, was Rev. George W. Finlaw. The first from Conference was Rev. W. H. Jeffrys, who remained two years. His successors, with their respective terms of service, have been as follows:

Revs. R. A. Chalker, two years; C. E. Hill, two years; C. K. Fleming, two years; J. S. Heisler, three years; G. K. Morris, three years; W. H. Pearne, two years; C. W. Heisley, three years; J. R. Westwood, three years; R. Thorne, Jr., the present pastor, is now in the second year of his service.

The following have been the superintendents of the Sunday-school since its organization:

T. V. F. Rusling, N. Dunn, E. W. Dunn, J. R. Lippincott, and B. Patterson, who now holds that office.

St. Mary's Roman Catholic.—The first Catholic service in Salem was conducted May 17, 1848, by Rev. E. Q. S. Waldron, of Philadelphia, in a room of a private house. After this Salem was visited about once a month by different priests from Philadelphia, until near the close of the year 1851, though at times appointments were not kept and meetings were somewhat irregular.

Late in 1851, Rev. John McDermott was sent by the bishop to be the first resident priest. The room formerly in use being now too small to accommodate the congregation, a hall over a blacksmith-shop at the corner of Griffith and Ward Streets was used. Some of the early members were Patrick Stewart, Patrick McDonald, Dennis Mahoney, Patrick McCabe, Jeremiah Murphy, Patrick Gunn, Richard Crean, Jeremiah Riordan, David and Edmund Hays, Martin, James, and Thomas McGrath, James Ryan, Thomas and Michael Murphy, John Foley, Walter and Patrick O'Brien, William O'Brien, Patrick Row, James Denning, Michael Hogan, Patrick Littleton, Jeremiah and Daniel Sullivan, Christian McAleer, Patrick Carroll, Patrick, John, Michael, and Thomas Coffee, Samuel Donahue, Matthias and Peter McGee, Peter Callahan, Richard Smith, Michael Maher, John Hoffman, John Cummiskey, John McBride, and other members of most of the families to which these persons belonged.

Rev. John McDermott remained three years and a half. His successors and their several terms of service have been as follows: Revs. Cornelius Cannon, fifteen years; Secundinus Pattle, six years and a half; James McKernan, three years and a half, leaving in November, 1879, and the present pastor, Rev. P. J. Dennis.

The corner-stone of the house of worship of this church was laid in the spring of 1852, and the building, a beautiful and capacious stone structure, was completed and dedicated before the close of that year. It has a seating capacity of three hundred and fifty, and is valued at five thousand dollars. There is a graveyard in the rear. In 1853 the house adjoining the church was bought as a pastoral residence. Some time afterward an adjacent house was purchased, and the two were connected by converting the alley which formerly separated them into a hallway, opening into either. The parsonage is valued at fifteen hundred dollars. The school-house was built in 1863. It is a frame building, standing within the church grounds, and is valued at eight hundred dollars. A day-school and a Sunday-school are taught. The pupils number eighty-five. The teachers are two Franciscan Sisters, belonging in Philadelphia. The pastor is always superintendent of the Sunday-school, the library of which contains three hundred volumes. The total membership of St. Mary's is about four hundred and fifty. A frame chapel was built in Woodstown by this parish, aided by local Catholics, in 1872. Prior to that time services had been held in a private house. The congregation there numbers about one hundred and fifty.

Colored Churches.—The large colored population of Salem early found means to organize a religious society of Methodistic faith, which came in time to be known as the United Societies. A meeting-house was built about 1802, but was never entirely finished, and was destroyed by fire. The society later purchased the old Mill Hollow Baptist house, and moved it to a lot on East Broadway which was given them by Robert G. Johnson. It is now used as a school-house for colored children, having been replaced by a brick structure.

In 1817 there was a division in the society, and a large number of the members withdrew and organ-

ized a new church, which has had a continuous existence. Its house of worship is in the township of Elsinboro, just outside of the city limits.

LODGE AND SOCIETY HISTORY.

Salem Lodge, No. 19, F. and A. M., was probably the first secret society organized in Salem. It resigned its charter some time after 1826, in consequence of the adverse influence of Anti-Masonic sentiment during the few years following the mysterious disappearance of William Morgan. Communications were held in the building now the store of William H. Lawson, on West Broadway, which was formerly known as "Masonic Hall."

Excelsior Lodge, No. 54, F. and A. M.—This lodge was instituted under a charter granted Jan. 19, 1868, to Joshua J. Bates, W. M.; Thomas V. F. Rusling, S. W.; George W. Robertson, J. W.; Oliver B. Stoughton, Treas.; Samuel G. Cattell, Sec.; William H. Jeffries, S. D.; Isaac C. Peterson, J. D.; T. Jones Yorke, M. C.; and Adam H. Sickler, Tyler. Excelsior Lodge meets in the Garwood building, and is (September, 1882) officered as follows: W. H. Lawson, W. M.; John H. Kelty, S. W.; Benjamin Wescott, J. W.; Joseph Bassett, Treas.; Joseph D. Ferrell, Sec.; John Lambert, C.; Stiles McHenry, S. D.; Clement Kelty, J. D.; John Perrine, Henry F. Bacon, and John G. Garwood, M. S. of C.; John G. Garwood and J. J. Thompson, Stewards; George Morrison, Tyler; and William H. Lawson, George Hires, Jr., and Charles S. Lawson, Trustees.

Washington Lodge, No. 21, I. O. O. F., was organized July 21, and chartered Aug. 3, 1843. The first officers were Isaiah Wood, N. G.; Thomas W. Mulford, V. G.; John Hambly, P. G.; William C. Mulford, Sec.; Charles W. Roberts, Treas. The officers serving in September, 1882, were John L. Haynes, N. G.; James J. Tyler, V. G.; William Ough, Treas.; Charles F. Lippincott, Rec. Sec. Meetings weekly in Garwood's building.

Fenwick Lodge, No. 164, I. O. O. F., was instituted Dec. 18, 1871. The following were the charter members:

T. V. F. Rusling.	Benjamin Acton.
William B. Robertson.	Joseph Bassett.
Charles H. Chew.	Joseph Miller.
Samuel Prior.	Samuel Scott.
Charles C. Clark.	Alfred L. Sparks.
Charles S. Lawson.	Samuel W. Dunn.
John W. Long.	Charles W. Casper.
Maurice B. Elton.	Frank M. Acton.
John P. Bruna.	William M. Kiernann.
John S. Armstrong.	George P. Ogden.
William R. Matlack.	William R. Hunt.

The following were the first officers: Frank M. Acton, N. G.; William M. Kiernann, V. G.; John W. Long, Sec.; Charles W. Casper, Treas. The officers in September, 1882, were as follows: A. C. Young, N. G.; J. H. Bacon, V. G.; George A. Githens, Per. Sec.; Charles W. Bell, Rec. Sec.; Frank M. Acton, Treas. This lodge meets every Tuesday evening in Garwood's building.

Active Lodge, No. 2101, G. U. O. of O. F. (Colored), was organized April 19, 1880; meets on the first and third Mondays of each month in Garwood's building. The following were the charter members: T. H. Lee, G. H. Giles, D. D. Turner, M. S. Major, R. E. Moore, W. G. Major, G. W. Craig. The first officers were George H. Giles, N. G.; T. H. Lee, V. G.; D. D. Turner, Per. Sec.; W. G. Major, Treas. The following are the names of the successive presiding officers: G. H. Giles, T. H. Lee, M. S. Major, R. E. Moore, J. P. Giles. The officers in September, 1880, were J. P. Giles, N. G.; George Jackson, V. G.; D. D. Turner, Per. Sec.; W. G. Major, Treas.

Salem Encampment, No. 10, I. O. O. F., was organized under a charter granted Dec. 26, 1844. Subsequently it ceased to work, and surrendered its charter in 1856, but resumed again upon the revival of its charter, reorganizing Dec. 21, 1869. At this time the charter members were William P. Chattin, Robert Gwynne, T. V. F. Rusling, William Ough, John Lord, Charles L. Scott, John Miller, Patrick Rocap, and Charles H. Chew, all members of the encampment under the former organization. The following were the officers in September, 1882: C. P., John W. Foster; S. W., William H. Crow; J. W., William Launer; H. P., William Ough; Treas., F. M. Acton; Scribe, George A. Githens; O. S., Alexander Hand; I. S., B. C. Curry; G., J. C. Hornblower.

Salem Degree Lodge, No. 8, I. O. O. F., was instituted March 22, 1872, with William B. Robertson, D. M.; Joseph D. Ferrell, D. D. M.; William R. Kelty, Sec.; and Charles W. Casper, Treas. Both of these bodies meet in Garwood's building.

American Star Council, No. 21, O. U. A. M.—This council of the order of United American Mechanics was chartered May 1, 1868, and meets in Washington Hall. The original members were:

William Carney.	Goldsmith P. Hall.
William H. P. Ward.	James E. Ludwick.
S. D. Edmunds.	Benjamin C. Currie.
Samuel F. Hill.	John L. Brown.
George M. Foster.	Robert D. Swain.
Adam C. Knight.	John Ridgway.
Samuel L. Bell.	Charles B. Souders.
Charles B. Acton.	Charles F. Nichols.
Mason M. Bennett.	Charles P. Miller.
William S. Davis.	Wilbur Chew.
Washington Wright.	Samuel B. Corliss.
William H. Bennett.	Richard M. Simpkins.
Benjamin L. Cook.	John Q. Davis.
Edward G. Ward.	Ephraim Wright.
John Tracy.	John C. Colgan.
George W. Jess.	William Wheeler.
Charles H. Williams.	Robert Younker.
William Carmelia.	Miller P. Garrison.
Andrew D. Jackson.	Burris Plummer.
John Carmelia.	Benoni Mills.
Samuel H. Stiles.	Thomas J. West.
Josiah H. Bowen.	Samuel Davenport.
Francis J. Reinfried.	Isaac S. Mayhew.

The following officers were serving in September, 1882: C., T. J. West; V. C., W. M. T. Mafflin; R. S., Ephraim Wright; A. R. S., J. R. Davis; F. S., George

A. Githens; Treas., Joseph Bassett; Ind., George Dilks; Exam., George Dunn; I. P., William G. Clark; O. P., Charles Wolverton.

Forest Lodge, No. 7, K. of P.—Forest Lodge was instituted Feb. 27, 1868, with the following-named charter members:

Benjamin F. Wood.	Henry F. Sickler.
William Smashey.	Samuel Dilmore.
Francis E. Bennett.	Joseph C. Bowker.
Charles S. Mullica.	Jesse F. Bodine.
William S. Burgess.	John R. Carpenter.
Spencer C. Challis.	Stephen Counsellor.
Pemberton Pierce.	Charles G. Bailey.
John S. McCune.	George Bacon.
Charles H. Chew.	Isaac N. Morton.
William R. Robinson.	William Breece.
John C. Coote.	Samuel Rutherford.
Elnathan Vanneman.	John S. Bacon.
Samuel Cole.	Robert S. Bunting.
John J. Thompson.	Benjamin C. Groff.
Samuel Hill.	Lemuel Reynolds.
Nicholas R. Treen.	Charles M. Bisbing.
Richard P. Hiles.	Samuel R. Morton.
Henry J. Freas.	John M. Iredell.
David H. Boggs.	William R. Shimp.
John T. Garwood.	Joseph W. Allen.
George P. Ogden.	William Parsons.
John G. Ballinger.	Christian Schaefer.
William H. Pierce.	William R. Matlack.
John Hill.	John M. Wright.
Albert Steiner.	Smith B. Sickler.
Horatio S. Packard.	Charles F. Brown.
William C. Counsellor.	William Nicholson.
Isaac B. Lawrence.	Dillwyn B. Hancock.
Charles M. Bacon.	William P. Robinson.
Edward Smalley.	George U. Brown.

The first officers were as follows: Charles H. Chew, V. P.; Benjamin F. Wood, C. C.; William Smashey, V. C.; Francis E. Bennett, M. at A.; Pemberton Pierce, K. of R. and S.; John S. McCune, M. of F.; Spencer C. Challis, M. of E.; William S. Burgess, O. G.; Charles S. Mullica, I. G.; William R. Matlack, John G. Ballinger, John S. Bacon, Trustees. The officers serving in September, 1882, were William Launer, P. C.; A. B. Kirk, C. C.; John W. Stanley, V. C.; John P. Price, K. of R. and S.; Joseph Miller, M. of E.; J. Milton Townsend, P.; Wilbert Reeves, M. at A.; A. H. Stevenson, I. G.; Charles Opal, O. G.; J. A. Davis, William H. Lasher, R. D. Swain, Trustees. This lodge meets in Washington Hall.

Salem Conclave, No. 36, Independent Order of Heptasophs, was instituted Oct. 11, 1881, with charter members as follows:

Benjamin F. Wood.	Stiles McHenry.
Joseph Bassett.	William H. Lawson.
Charles S. Lawson.	Richard T. Starr.
William H. Thompson.	J. C. Hornblower.
B. A. Waddington.	William H. Lasher.
Benjamin Patterson.	O. G. Abbott.
John G. Ballinger.	Joseph D. Ferrell.
Wilbur F. Springer.	Charles T. Lippincott.
Walter W. Acton.	Christian Schaefer.
Joseph Miller.	Samuel W. Dunn.
David Koppenheim.	D. Harris Smith.
William P. Robinson.	John T. Garwood.

The following-named officers were serving in September, 1882: A., W. H. Lawson; P. A., C. S. Lawson; Prov., J. C. Hornblower; Sec., J. D. Ferrell; Fin., Charles F. Lippincott; Treas., W. W. Acton; Prel., Christian Schafer; Ins., W. P. Robinson; W., Stiles McHenry; S., D. Harris Smith; Trustees, R. T. Starr, W. H. Thompson, and J. C. Hornblower. The conclave meets in Garwood's building.

Lafayette Post, No. 69, G. A. R.—Lafayette Post was organized by Col. A. S. Noros, May 25, 1882, with the following-named officers, yet serving (September, 1882): P. C., Daniel Whitney; S. V. C., Benjamin Dilmore; J. V. C., Robert J. Summerill; Q. M., Joseph Bassett; C., Joseph Rich; Surg., William B. Willis; O. of the D., F. M. Acton; O. of the G., John S. Eva; Q. M. S., Alfred B. Shute. Meetings are held in Reliance Hall.

Alloways Tribe, No. 7, I. O. of R. M., meets in Reliance Hall. It was instituted Sept. 26, 1853, with the following charter members: Charles Daniels, David R. Reed, Elnathan Vanneman, Joseph B. Biddle, Patrick C. Rocap, Thomas Lazalere, Calvin B. Camp, and Thomas Mason. The first officers installed were David B. Reed, S.; Charles Daniels, Sen. Sag.; Elnathan Vanneman, Jun. Sag.; Joseph R. Biddle, Proph.; Martin Miller, K. of W.; Patrick R. Rocap, C. of R. In September, 1882, the officers were as follows: S., John Hopkins; Sen. Sag., George Campbell; Jun. Sag., Samuel Rutherford; Proph., Frederick Smith; C. of R., John C. Coote; Asst. C. of R., William Eckel; K. of W., Clinton Kelty.

Evening Star Lodge, No. 15, Lady Masons, was instituted in October, 1871, with the following-named charter members:

Mary Ann Rich.	Abigail Foster.
Mary Ann Ward.	Emeline Biddle.
Sarah Tussey.	Lydia Dole.
Alice H. Edwards.	Sarah Snitcher.
Sallie E. Mills.	Delilah Calhoun.
Jochel Jones.	Mary A. Souders.
Susan C. Edwards.	Jemima Kelty.
Rebecca W. Swain.	Maggie Pyatt.
Ann E. James.	

Meetings are held in Garwood's building.

Martha Washington Council, No. 3, Daughters of America, was instituted under a charter granted June 16, 1869. The following were the charter members:

Sarah P. Mason.	Mary Jane Jamison.
Lizzie Hill.	Lydia Smith.
Caroline R. Corliss.	Emeline Biddle.
Eliza Bodine.	Susan Davenport.
Sarah Tussey.	Sallie Mills.
Martha Bennett.	Rebecca W. Swain.
Rachel Daniels.	Sally Stratton.
Mary B. Stepler.	Rosetta Mills.
Annie Wright.	Amanda Mills.
Maggie Anderson.	Sarah E. Finch.
Emeline Miller.	Sarah Fox.
Harriet Nichols.	Anna C. Ludwick.
Abbie Hurley.	Rachel Maul.
Rhoda Davis.	

This society meets in Washington Hall.

The United Firemen's Beneficial Association, of Salem, was instituted May 22, 1871, with the following constituent members:

A. Steiner.	H. L. Bacon.
J. Hopkins.	J. J. Walker.
A. B. Hall.	J. Bolles.
R. D. Swain.	R. Leonard.
J. P. Bacon.	W. H. Eckel.
H. J. Hall.	G. M. Foster.
A. H. Stephenson.	S. Hogate.
J. C. Smith.	J. Link.
W. D. Walters.	T. M. Birchmill.
C. M. Bacon.	T. J. West.
J. Woodside.	W. Mifflin.
J. Penton.	E. Sims.
T. Kelly.	G. Campbell.
J. B. Parsons.	J. Counsellor.
S. Spears.	J. D. Mifflin.
A. Foster.	J. H. Risley.
C. F. Plumer.	A. Ohlson.
E. Lumley.	M. Sharp.
W. S. Gibson.	J. M. Miller.
J. S. Bacon.	R. T. Starr.
J. Lawson.	J. W. Sauley.
P. Stepler.	I. H. Bacon.
J. Sheppard.	S. L. Zane.
W. H. Bates.	J. Hughes.
J. Caffery.	

The following were the first officers elected: R. D. Swain, president; H. J. Hall, vice-president; David Carney, recording secretary; A. B. Hall, financial secretary; Albert Steiner, treasurer.

The Fenwick Club.—This is a social organization, and its membership is limited to twenty. It was formed Oct. 23, 1848, with the following members:

Thomas Sinnickson.	Samuel Harbert.
John M. Sinnickson.	Mason Van Meter.
Col. John Sinnickson.	Benjamin Acton.
Samuel H. Clement.	Jacob W. Mulford.
Andrew Sinnickson.	George W. Garrison.
Jonathan Ingham.	Samuel Prior.
Lewis S. Yorke.	Charles Hornblower.
Thomas Jones Yorke.	Richard P. Thompson.
James S. Hannah.	James Brown.
Dr. J. H. Thompson.	

The officers elected were Jacob W. Mulford, president; Jonathan Ingham, secretary; Benjamin Acton, treasurer. The officers for 1882 were Mason Van Meter, president; John V. Craven, secretary; Frank M. Acton, treasurer. The rooms of this club are in Mitchell's building.

The Jefferson Club was organized Nov. 17, 1881. This is a social club, composed of young men of the Democratic party, and is the headquarters of that party in this city. They occupy the second floor of Sherron's building. The following were the first officers: Joseph M. Bacon, president; Henry F. Bacon, Edward Calhoun, vice-presidents; Frank P. Casper, secretary; R. Gwynne, Jr., corresponding secretary; James A. Riordan, financial secretary; P. J. Driscoll, treasurer; William J. Freas, George M. Morris, J. Schwartz, Isaac Z. C. Gosling, Joseph H. Bell, executive committee. The officers in October, 1882, were as follows: Joseph M. Bacon, president; Henry F. Bacon and Edward Calhoun, vice-presidents; Frank P. Casper, secretary; R. Gwynne, Jr., corresponding secretary; Edward Calhoun, financial secretary; Isadore Schwartz, treasurer; George M. Morris, William J. Freas, Isaac Z. C. Gosling, Joseph H. Bell, Edward H. Dare, executive committee.

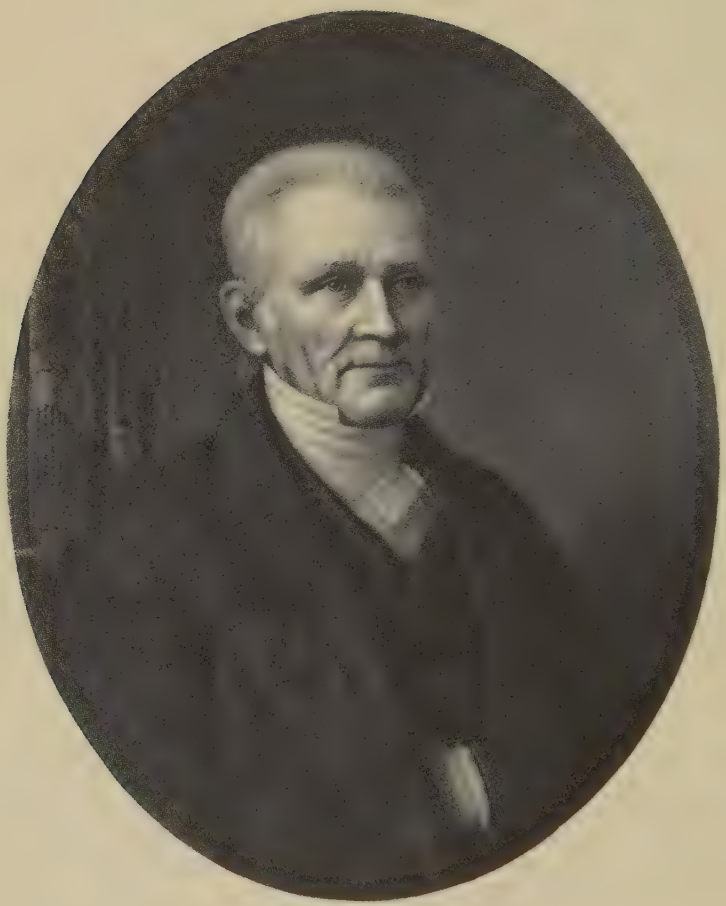
The Salem Social Club has rooms on East Broadway, next door to the Nelson House. It was organized March 15, 1877, with I. O. Acton as president, D. Harris Smith as secretary, and John C. Belden, Jr., as treasurer. The officers for 1882 were I. O. Acton, president; J. K. Chew, vice-president; R. Gwynne, Jr., secretary and treasurer.

Salem Lecture Hall.—A small hall over the store on the "Star Corner," another over the court-house, and Rumsey's Hall, on East Broadway, were for many years the best accommodations Salem afforded to amusement caterers and seekers. The last is a commodious hall, but was thought to be scarcely in keeping with the enterprise and progress of the city. For years previous to 1881 the advisability of erecting a new public hall was advocated, but it was not until April of that year that any measures to that end were actually taken, when four citizens solicited subscriptions to build a hall which it was intended should be a credit to the city. April 13, 1881, a stock company was formed under the laws of the State, to be known as "The Salem Lecture Hall Company." Its members were:

Constant M. Eakin.	R. T. Starr.
Thomas Sinnickson, Jr.	William Morris.
Joseph Bassett.	Richard Woodnutt.
J. C. Belden, Jr.	Benjamin Acton.
Jonathan Ingham.	Clayton Wistar.
J. V. Craven.	George Hires.
E. H. Bassett.	M. P. Grey.
George Mecum.	A. H. Slape.
W. H. Thompson.	Thomas B. Starr.
W. Graham Tyler.	B. F. Wood.
D. Harris Smith.	S. W. Dunn.
F. M. Acton.	Ellen Mecum.
J. R. Lippincott.	

Constant M. Eakin was elected president; D. Harris Smith, secretary; F. M. Acton, treasurer; and Constant M. Eakin, B. F. Wood, Thomas Sinnickson, Jr., W. H. Thompson, and J. C. Belden, Jr., directors, and all have so served continuously since. The hall, on Walnut Street, is a brick structure fifty feet by eighty, elegant of exterior and interior, and is supplied with the conveniences common to all first-class theatres throughout the country. It cost twelve thousand dollars, and was opened Dec. 27, 1881. May 26, 1882, the interior was nearly destroyed by fire. It was immediately repaired, and was reopened in August, 1882.

Hotels.—The Garwood House, on Market Street, is the oldest public-house in Salem. In 1800 it was kept by James Sherron. It has since been kept by Thomas Parke, P. D. Parke, Calvin Camp, and John G. Garwood. The next in order of age is the Nelson House. Its successive keepers have been William Conrow, Michael Hackett, David Nichols, Ward Wilson, Isaac Hackett, Benjamin T. Mulford, John Mulford, Joseph Davis, Peter Kean, Samuel Kean, William H. Nelson, Richard Sailor, Samuel Plummer,



Robt. G. Johnson

Jackson Bryant, and Charles C. Ford. Schaefer's Hotel was opened by Charles Schaefer, the present proprietor, in 1865. A hotel known as the Mansion House has been kept by Isaac Hackett, B. Smith, William Walraven, Benjamin Lore, and Mrs. Lore. A public-house was kept on Market Street by Ward Wilson, in a building now a dwelling. Thomas Andrews and John Collins successively kept a tavern in a house on Broadway opposite Front Street, recently torn down. Isaac Wilson kept the "Yellow House," on Broadway below Front Street.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

COL. ROBERT GIBBON JOHNSON.

Col. Robert Gibbon Johnson, the subject of this memoir, was born at Salem, N. J., July 23, 1771, and died at New Haven, Conn., Oct. 2, 1850. He was descended from a long line of English ancestry, the first of the name on American soil being his great-grandfather, Richard Johnson, who was among the earliest settlers in what, under the Proprietorship of Fenwick, was known as Salem Tenth. He emigrated from Surrey, England, in 1674, the year previous to the arrival of Fenwick, the great Proprietor, and became the purchaser of a large tract of land in that portion of West New Jersey which Lords Berkeley and Carteret had granted to John Fenwick, the Chief Proprietor.

Richard Johnson must have been imbued with the spirit of adventure so rife in the seventeenth century, for he came hither the sole male representative of his family at the early age of twenty-five years; was possessed of abundant means, and was the scion of an old and honorable family of landed gentry. A sufficient guarantee of this fact is the silver seal, engraved with the "Johnson Coat of Arms," still preserved by his descendants. He represented the western division of New Jersey in the Provincial Assembly during the years 1707–8–9; was appointed judge of the courts of Salem County by Gen. Robert Hunter, and continued in that office until the time of his death, which occurred in 1719. He was also an influential member of the Salem Monthly Meeting of Friends, and took an active part in erecting the first brick meeting-house in their ancient graveyard in 1700, to which he subscribed £15. There he and his wife, Mary Grover Johnson, were afterwards buried. His quaint old homestead, erected in the year 1690, is still standing, and is owned and occupied by his descendants of the fifth generation.

Robert Johnson, the only grandson of the preceding Richard and father of Col. Johnson, was also a prominent man of his generation, and was born in the year 1727. His parents dying in his infancy, he was brought up by his uncle, John Pledger, on the Netherland plantation, which was the original tract of land purchased by the emigrant John Pledger, ancestor of the above. Robert Johnson's attachment to the spot where his childhood and infancy had been spent was so great that, when he arrived at years of maturity, he purchased it from his uncle's heirs, and thenceforward made it his home, and dying bequeathed it to his descendants. It has only recently passed out of the family, having been in their possession for upwards of two hundred years. He married for his second wife Miss Jane Gibbon, daughter of Nicholas and Ann Gibbon, of Salem.

Robert Johnson held the judgeship of Salem County for eighteen years. His first appointment, in 1763, came from under the hand and seal of William Franklin, the last colonial Governor under George I., and his final one, in 1776, from William Livingston, the first Governor under the American independent Constitution of New Jersey. He continued to hold the office until 1787, and died a few years later in his seventieth year, leaving a widow and two children, viz.: a daughter, who afterwards became the wife of Capt. Andrew Sinnickson, and an only son, the subject of this memoir.

Col. Robert Gibbon Johnson was the only child of Robert Johnson and Jane Gibbon, his wife. He was born on the Netherland plantation, about one mile distant from Salem, July 23, 1771.

His early school-days were passed in Pitt's Grove, under the care of the Rev. William Schenck, a Presbyterian clergyman, who planted in the tender mind intrusted to his care those germs of Christian faith and Presbyterian polity which in his after-life led to the development of the Presbyterian element in his native town. He was afterwards placed under the care of Mr. William Thompson, of Newark, Del., and remained with him until prepared to enter the freshman class in Princeton. The degree of A.B. was conferred upon him September, 1790, by the venerable Dr. John Witherspoon, then president of Princeton College. He graduated with the intention of prosecuting the study of the law, but the whole tenor of his life was at this time providentially changed, and his parents being extensive land-owners, he turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, which remained his chosen occupation for half a century.

In the twenty-third year of his age he was appointed paymaster of the Second Regiment of the New Jersey brigade, commanded by Gen. Joseph Bloomfield (afterwards Governor of the State), to aid in suppressing the revolt in Western Pennsylvania, commonly called the Whiskey Insurrection.

In 1796 he was appointed one of the commissioners of the loan-office, a position involving great honor and trust; and in the same year received a commission from Richard Howell, then Governor of the State, as captain of a troop of horse; and two years later, from the same officer, a commission as major of cavalry. His father having died about this time, he removed with his mother into the town of Salem, and

occupied the dwelling of his maternal great-grandfather, Alexander Grant. In 1798 he was married to Miss Hannah Carney, daughter of Thomas Carney, Esq., of Penn's Neck, a young lady of great personal attractions and handsome fortune; and a few years later built the handsome residence on Market Street, which he occupied during his whole after-life. His wife dying young, he again married Miss Juliana E. Zantzinger, daughter of Paul Zantzinger, Esq., of Lancaster, Pa., and granddaughter of Rev. Thomas Barton. Of his four children by his first wife, two only survived him, viz., Anna G. Hubbell, widow of F. W. Hubbell, Esq., of Philadelphia, and the late Col. Robert C. Johnson, of Salem. In 1809, Col. Johnson received from Governor Williamson a commission as lieutenant-colonel of cavalry, and in 1817 the rank of full colonel was bestowed upon him. In 1833 he was appointed judge of the courts of Salem County, a position which he held for several terms. He was also for many years trustee of the college at Newark, Del., and director and trustee of the theological seminary at Princeton. He was also a member of the State Legislature in 1825.

Col. Johnson, while filling public offices, was not forgetful of the interests of his native town, nor of his duties as a Christian. For many years of his life he was a regular attendant upon the Episcopal Church in Salem, and contributed to its support, and while he felt a respect and reverence towards all denominations that profess the name of Christ, his convictions had for a long time led him to prefer the Calvinistic doctrines and simplicity of worship adopted by the Presbyterian form of belief; but it was not until the year 1820 that he, with a few other gentlemen, saw the pathway open to the formation of the First Presbyterian Church in Salem. He donated half an acre of his ancestral property to the enterprise, and the foundation of a modest church edifice was soon laid. In the following year (1821) the little church was dedicated to the worship of Almighty God. He shortly afterwards connected himself with the church, was appointed first elder in 1823, and continued to be its benefactor. The primeval church has long since disappeared, and given place to a more pretentious building, in better keeping with the march of improvement, the spirit of the times, and the increase of the congregation; but the little "God's Acre," the quiet resting-place of the sleepers awaiting the resurrection morn, will ever remain a monument to the honored donor.

Col. Johnson has also the honor of being the *first local* historian of his native county, and for many years the only one.

The "History of Salem," by Robert G. Johnson, published in 1839, is a standard local work. Although a small volume, it embraces in a concise manner the history of over one hundred and fifty years,—from the year 1663 to the year 1830.

The value of this little book cannot be overestimated, for in it Col. Johnson has rescued from oblivion many notable facts and incidents, thus rendering them historic, and giving as a legacy to future generations a memorial of the deeds and memories of their ancestry.

He was a born antiquarian, and at an era when a love and reverence for things and ideas of the past were considered a subject for derision; but in defiance of the views of his neighbors he collected together many rare and valuable manuscripts, which, except for his fostering care, would have been lost to the present generation. He had long been an ardent and enthusiastic advocate of the scheme for forming an historical society in New Jersey, the constitution of which was framed in the year 1845. He was elected its first vice-president, which office he held until the time of his death, and he entered heartily into the operations and interests of the society, notwithstanding his advancing years. His original biographical sketch of "John Fenwick, Chief Proprietor of Salem Tenth," read before a meeting of the Historical Society at Elizabethtown, in 1846, is rich in valuable information and historic incident of those early times when the beautiful and cultivated State of New Jersey was a teeming wilderness. On this occasion the thanks of the society were presented to the venerable vice-president "for his interesting memoir, and for the example set, so worthy of imitation by all the members, of devotedness to the best interests of the society."

He was a most active and generous contributor, and his donations to the archives were not only valuable, but varied and numerous. We may note a very few of the most curious:

"John Fenwick's will, dated Aug. 7, 1683."

"Certificate of John Fenwick's membership of the church whereof Mr. John Goodwin is pastor, Feb. 4, 1649."

"*Three original letters* to John Fenwick from his wife, Mary, bearing dates Aug. 27, and Aug. 31, 1678, and February, 1679, London."

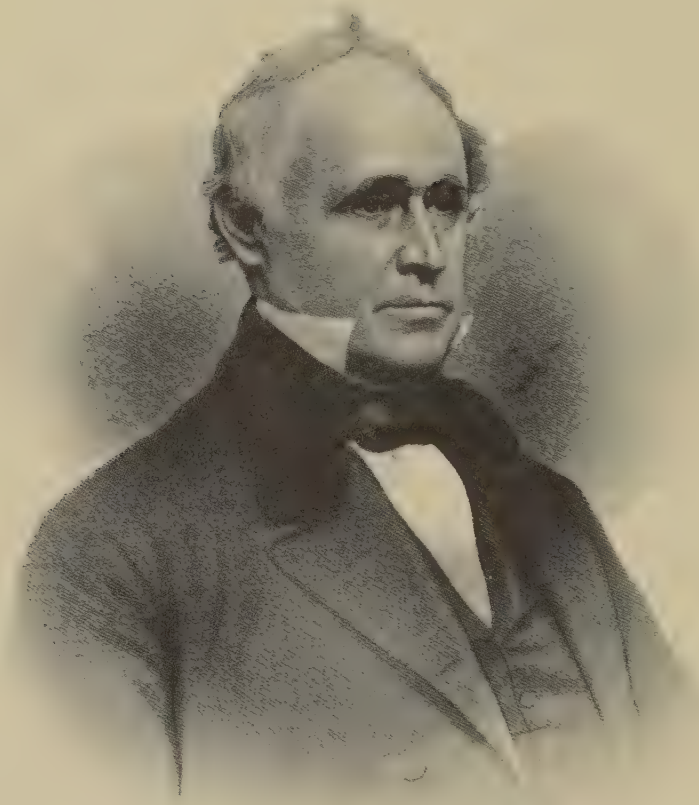
"*The counterpart* (signed by Penn) of release from John Fenwick to William Penn of all his interest in West New Jersey, excepting 150,000 acres, dated March 23, 1682."

"Three deeds from the Indians to John Fenwicke for lands in West New Jersey."

"The grants and concessions of Lords Berkeley and Carteret to the inhabitants of New Jersey, February, 1664–65, the original copy on parchment, a roll nearly nine feet long."

"An exemplification at the request of John Fenwick, Esq., of the grant from Charles II. to James, Duke of York, of New Jersey, beautifully engrossed on parchment."

This noble life was, however, drawing to a close. He met with the Historical Society at Morristown during the fall session for the last time, and journeyed Eastward with the intention of visiting friends in New England; he was seized with a sudden illness, and



Engd by A H Fitchie

Thos. F. Hunicutt

breathed his last at New Haven, Conn., September, 1850, aged seventy-nine years, in full confidence and trust in his Redeemer. He lived to a ripe old age, enjoying moderately good health, and in the full vigor of his mental faculties. He was a man of varied literary tastes and proclivities; had gathered around him a copious and select library, and was in the enjoyment of the friendship and constant correspondence of men of kindred spirits, such as Rev. Drs. Miller, Ely, Janeway, and Murray, of the Presbyterian Church, Bishop Croes, and Dr. Staughton, also Chief Justice Kirkpatrick, Hon. Samuel L. Southard, Nicholas Vandyke, and many others, distinguished in their various professions and the literary world.

The hospitality and heartfelt welcome which was ever to be found within his cheerful mansion was freely opened to all, strangers as well as friends, the rich and the poor, the grave and the gay. His kindness and benevolence of heart were well known and appreciated, and many are still living to whom he extended the hand of patronage and sympathy. He was keenly alive and active in the employment of every means that would raise the mental and moral status of humanity, and as one of the few objects towards that end, he was one of the chief promoters of the establishment of a "public library" in Salem, which has now become quite a flourishing institution. He was also remarkable for his physical culture, and was during his life a skillful and intrepid equestrian. Even after he had reached his "threescore years and ten," he still took great delight in horsemanship, and rode in the same erect and fearless manner that had characterized his youth.

His venerable appearance is still familiar, with his silvery locks, old-fashioned queue, and ruffles, a style of dress to which he remained attached, and which seemed so congenial with his dignified mien and noble bearing; but his personal attractions lay chiefly in his refined and courteous manners, his placid countenance beaming with that love and charity which were the gentle reflux of his happy Christian spirit. His remains rest with those of his forefathers, who sleep in that beautiful spot dedicated to the repose of the dead which surrounds St. John's Episcopal Church in Salem.

THOMAS SINNICKSON.

Thomas Sinnickson was a lineal descendant of the seventh generation of Andreas Sinnickson, originally spelled "*Seneca*" (as stated by Companion Holm, in his "History of New Sweden"), the original ancestor of the family in this country. The family is of Scandinavian origin, and one of the oldest in the southern section of New Jersey. They emigrated from Sweden, it is supposed, in 1638, and settled in Delaware, and subsequently, about 1645, came over into New Jersey. The line of descent down to and including the subject of this sketch is, viz.: Andreas[1], Andreas[2], Andrew[3] (whose patronymic, by deed dated in 1688, is spelled Senixson), Sinnick[4] (by deed in 1730 Sinnickson), Andrew[5], Andrew[6], and Thomas[7]. Andreas Sinnickson[2], following the humane and honorable policy of the Swedes in their treatment of the aborigines, purchased a large tract of land in that section of the country known under the Indian name of "Obisquahasit," and now known as Lower Penn's Neck, of the natives about the above year, 1645, and made his settlement thereon. Soon after the arrival of John Fenwick, in 1675, to take possession of his tenth of West Jersey, he secured of the new proprietor a quit-claim of his tract in consideration of the payment of a yearly rental of three shillings. Generation after generation of the family continued to occupy this and other lands acquired by them in Penn's Neck, and some of the descendants of the first settler are still in possession of portions of the ancestral tract.

From the time of their first settlement the Sinnicksons have manifested the strongest and brightest characteristics of the Scandinavian race, and have held a prominent and honorable relation to the material, social, and educational development of the section of country in which they located. Since the early part of the eighteenth century the representatives of the family have been engaged not only in agricultural, but other pursuits in life.

Andrew Sinnickson[5] held office under the colonial government, filled the position of judge of the court and justice under George III., and during the trying days of the American struggle for independence was in earnest sympathy with the cause of liberty and justice. He died Aug. 20, 1790, aged about seventy years, leaving to his heirs a large and valuable landed estate.

Thomas Sinnickson, his eldest son, performed active service in the Revolutionary war, and commanded a company in the Continental army. Because of his writings and bitter opposition to British tyranny, he was outlawed by Lord Howe, and a reward offered for him dead or alive. At the organization of the national government he was a warm supporter of Alexander Hamilton, and the leader of the Federal party in his section during the administration of Washington and the elder Adams. He frequently represented Salem County in the State Legislature, was a member of the First Congress of the United States, which met in New York City, and also of Congress from 1796 to 1798. For a number of years he was treasurer of Salem County, justice, and judge. He resided during the greater portion of his life in Salem, where he also engaged in mercantile business. He left a large real and personal estate. Thomas Sinnickson, son of Andrew[6] and Margaret Johnson Sinnickson, was born on the ancestral estate of his family in Lower Penn's Neck on Dec. 13, 1786, and died in Salem on Feb. 17, 1873. His father was a man of sterling character, an ardent patriot during the Revolution, and during life devoted his attention

solely to the cultivation of his landed estates. His maternal ancestor, Richard Johnson, was one of the earliest colonial judges of Salem County. He received only a limited English education, supplemented by slight instruction in the Latin language, and left school at the early age of fourteen. Entering the store of his uncle, Thomas Sinnickson, as a clerk, he remained with him for several years in that capacity, and subsequently was admitted into partnership with him. He retired from business early (1819), devoting himself during the remainder of his life to the management of his patrimonial property and to agricultural pursuits, in which he took great pleasure. During his entire life, after attaining manhood, he held an intimate relation to the development of the material and social affairs of his native county, holding many positions of trust and responsibility. He served as the presiding judge of the Court of Common Pleas for several years, and also as a judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals of New Jersey, the highest judicial tribunal of the State. He represented Salem County in the State Legislature, and subsequently as a member of the National Congress at Washington. He was possessed of a fine physique and strong nerve, for which he was largely indebted to his Scandinavian ancestry. His judgment in both public and private affairs was excellent, and he acted as the adviser of many of his friends, and as trustee, guardian, and administrator of several estates. He was a man of strict honor and integrity, a consistent member and judicious officer of St. John's Episcopal Church of Salem for many years, and was held in general respect and esteem throughout a long and busy life. Politically, he was one of the leaders of the old Federal party in Salem County for many years, and subsequently an eminent Whig and Republican, and a warm supporter of the Union cause during the second national struggle for independence. He married, Oct. 18, 1810, Elizabeth, daughter of John and Mary Brinton Jacobs, of Chester County, Pa. She was born Aug. 3, 1786, and died Aug. 19, 1849. Their children were Dr. John J.; Margaret, who married Thomas J. Yorke, of Salem; Charles, for many years a coal merchant in Philadelphia; and Andrew, a well-known and respected lawyer in Salem.

CHARLES PERRIN SMITH.

Charles Perrin Smith, late of Trenton, N. J., where he resided for more than a quarter of a century, was born in the city of Philadelphia. His father, George Wishart Smith, of Virginia, married Hannah Carpenter Ellet, of Salem County, N. J. At the period of his marriage he was a resident of Talbot County, Md., but subsequently removed to Philadelphia, where his demise shortly occurred. His mother returned to Salem, N. J., where she continued to reside until the close of life.

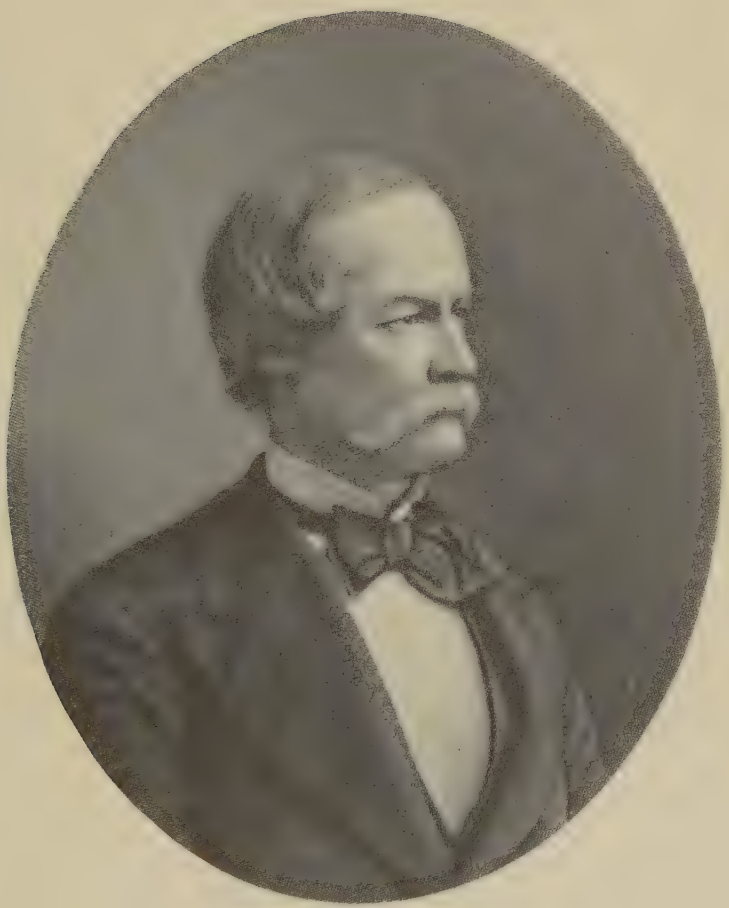
Mr. Smith's paternal branch descends from the founders of the commonwealth of Virginia. They intermarried with the Calverts, Singletons, Moseleys, Dudleys, Hancocks, Lands, Scantlings, Perrins, Wisharts, and other prominent families.

George Wishart Smith was the son of Perrin Smith and Margaret Wishart. His grandparents were Charles Smith and Margaret Perrin. The origin of the Perrins of Virginia is associated with the Huguenot colony of that State. Samuel, eldest brother of Gen. George Washington, married the widow of a Virginia Perrin.

The Wisharts were early in the colony. Margaret Wishart's brother Thomas lost his life in the army of the Revolution, and another brother, George, was captured by the enemy and never returned. Perrin Smith suffered greatly in the destruction of property by the conflagration of Norfolk, the despoiling of his plantation, and the carrying away of his negroes by the British and refugees. George Wishart Smith was an officer in the Maryland line during the war of 1812–15, and actively engaged in resisting the enemy on the shores of the Chesapeake Bay and their advance upon Baltimore. He took part at the head of his command in the repulse of the enemy at St. Michael's, by which action that part of the State was relieved from further invasion.

Hannah Carpenter Ellet, mother of the subject of this sketch, on her paternal side was a direct descendant of Governor Thomas Lloyd and Samuel Carpenter, two of Penn's most distinguished coadjutors and intimate friends (*vide* "Lloyd and Carpenter Lineage," Watson's Annals, Proud's History, etc.). The former was the first President of Council and Governor for about nine years, or as long as he would serve; and the latter treasurer of the province, member of Council, and first shipping merchant of Philadelphia. Watson says, "The name of Samuel Carpenter is connected with everything of a public nature in the early annals of Pennsylvania; I have seen his name at every turn in searching the records. He was the Stephen Girard of his day in wealth, and the William Sansom in the improvements he suggested and the edifices which he built. . . . He was one of the greatest improvers and builders in Philadelphia, and after William Penn the wealthiest man in the province."

Governor Thomas Lloyd was an eminent member of the Society of Friends, who left Wales on account of religious persecution, and, with his family, joined Penn in the colonization of Pennsylvania. He was possessed of very superior attainments, and enjoyed the advantages of collegiate education at Oxford University. His mother was Elizabeth Stanley, of the distinguished Stanley-Derby family; and his father, Charles Lloyd, of Dolobran, a descendant of Aleth, Prince of Dyfed, and the long line of British princes, whose records, yet extant, on the column of Eliseg, date back to the middle of the sixth century (*vide* Burke's Genealogy, Powysland Historical Collection,



Charles Perrin Smith

etc.). Their alliance with Norman Earls, the Lords De Charletons and Powys, was through Sir Roger Kynaston, knight, and his wife, Lady Elizabeth Grey; and with Humphrey Plantagenet, Duke of Gloucester, through his daughter Antigone, wife of Sir Henry Grey, Earl of Tankerville and Powys, and mother of Lady Elizabeth Kynaston. The Lloyds were also descended through the Greys, De Charletons, and Hollands, Dukes of Kent, from Margaret, daughter of Philip le Hardie, King of France, and queen of Edward I. of England. Their genealogy, as presented in the Kynaston (Hardwick) pedigree, Montgomeryshire Historical Collection, etc. (transferred to the Lloyd and Carpenter Lineage), seems complete as it is unchallenged. The Lloyd of Dolobran shield of arms (1650) displays fifteen quarterings, impaling the Stanley arms of six quarterings (*vide* autotype copy in "Powysland Collection," vol. ix. page 339). The annals of the race abound with references to Crusaders, knights banneret, the battle-fields of Agincourt, Poictiers, Crécy, and many other events illustrating the most brilliant chapters of English history.

Governor Thomas Lloyd's daughter Rachel married Samuel Preston, of Maryland, but who was mayor of Philadelphia in 1711. Their daughter Hannah married Samuel, eldest son of Samuel Carpenter, Penn's coadjutor. Thence through the Ellets, recently of engineering and ram-fleet fame, to Hannah Carpenter Ellet, mother of the subject of this sketch.

Hannah Carpenter Ellet's maternal branch descends from John Smith, Fenwick's colleague in the settlement of West Jersey, a man of large possessions. He is said to have also been one of Fenwick's executors. Thus the family is historically descended from the founders of three American States, Virginia, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey. With this preliminary reference to its origin, we will proceed to give a summary of the life of one of its descendants.

The subject of this sketch removed to Salem, N. J., at an early age, where he became thoroughly identified with the community. The considerable means inherited were placed by the executor in the Bank of Maryland at Baltimore, and in the course of a few days lost by the total failure of that institution. The tenor of his life was thereby changed, and he was thrown upon his own exertions for a livelihood. During his minority he enjoyed the social and educational advantages of the community; he accustomed himself to writing for the press, and was officially connected with the Lyceum, at that period scarcely inferior to any institution of the kind in the State. Whatever, under Providence, he subsequently achieved was through indomitable zeal and self-reliance, prompted by conscientious appreciation of duty. Upon attaining his majority he became editor and proprietor of the *National Standard*, and also soon afterwards of the *Harrisonian*. Through industry and perseverance, without either financial or editorial assistance, he achieved success, and liquidated the incumbrance upon his establishment. He fully participated in the enthusiasm and duties of the Harrison Presidential campaign. Among other measures he earnestly advocated the policy of encouraging manufactures in Salem, the erection of the lunatic asylum at Trenton, the abolition of imprisonment for debt, the more thorough establishment of common schools, and furnishing of relief and employment to the poor. He availed himself of every occasion to inculcate principles of temperance and morality. He was originator and president of the Whig Association of Salem, took a prominent part in organizing the Salem Insurance Company, and also the Building Association (of each of which he became a director), and the first to advocate the formation of the County Agricultural Society, of which he was the secretary. His almost unanimous election as member of the board of freeholders, and appointment as director in a Democratic city, was deemed no ordinary compliment. He was captain of the National Guards, at the time the only military organization south of Trenton, and also judge-advocate of the Salem Brigade. At the period of the famine in Ireland he recommended the establishment of an efficient relief committee, and fully identified himself with all efforts in achieving substantial results. During the war with Mexico he advocated furnishing troops and supplies to conquer an early and honorable peace.

In 1843 he was united in marriage with Hester A., daughter of Matthew Driver, Esq., of Caroline County, Md. In 1844 the editor of the *Standard* was confronted by a formidable opposition, upon which was conferred all the official patronage of the county, but it had the effect of developing additional energies, and eventually extending the influence and prosperity of his journal. His advocacy of political principles was enthusiastic; the county, which had previously been regarded as very doubtful, became reliable, and for seven years followed the lead of the *Standard*. The editor was ever desirous of moderation, but he declined no challenge, and when necessary his blows were trenchant and effectual. He served on the Whig County Committee for about eleven years, and whenever important or difficult work was to be accomplished he hesitated not to assume the burden and responsibility, let who might hold back. Many acts indicative of zeal and energy might be adduced, but lack of space forbids. When an alleged alliance between the Democrats and managers of the leading railroad corporation of the State became apparent by the nomination of John R. Thomson for Governor, the *Standard* was the first to sound a general alarm, and seconded by the Whig press, a furor of opposition was raised, which resulted not only in Mr. Thomson's defeat, but in placing every branch of the State government in the hands of the Whig party. Never was there a victory more complete.

It was during an annual visit to the sea-shore, in

1847, that he gathered a large amount of valuable information in reference to the then exceedingly inefficient condition of the so-called life-saving service. It was dependent upon volunteer boat crews, imperfect apparatus, and widely-scattered stations. Mr. Smith's statements, based upon facts thus directly obtained from practical surfmen, were published in New Jersey, Philadelphia, and elsewhere, and there are reasonable grounds for the opinion that the renewed interest and favorable action of Congress, which soon afterwards followed, was measurably promoted through this agency. He also, the same year (1847), wrote and published articles in favor of the construction of a railroad from Salem to Philadelphia.

Accepting the advice of personal and political friends, he permitted his name to be presented to the Whig County Convention of 1848 in connection with the nomination to the surrogacy. He was unexpectedly and strongly, but unsuccessfully, opposed in convention by the influential chairman of the Whig County Committee, who was himself the only other candidate for the nomination. This opposition was carried into the canvass, and greatly aided the Democratic candidate. Thus in the usually closely contested county, and the total absence of party means and appliances, the threats and predictions of the chairman of the committee and his especial party allies were but too well founded. Notwithstanding these discouragements the candidate performed his entire duty. He was defeated by an exceedingly small majority, "with his back to the rock and his face to the foe." It was generally admitted that he suffered neither in influence or reputation. The vote cast for him was, with but two exceptions, the largest ever before cast for any candidate in the county.

In 1851 he retired from the editorial profession, but his interest and exertions to forward public measures were in no manner abated. About this time he made a tour of some six thousand miles through the West and Northwest, of which he published a graphic account, replete with statistics and other valuable information. It was at the period of organizing the Territorial government of Minnesota, under Governor Ramsey, when the Indians were aggressive, and evidences of civilization beyond St. Paul very few. At the First District Convention of 1852 he was urged to accept the nomination for Congress, and notwithstanding the fact that he was not nor could not be a candidate, Salem County cast for him all of her votes.

Still further impressed with the importance and feasibility of developing the resources of West Jersey by the construction of a railroad, he resumed his advocacy of the measure by writing and publishing a series of carefully prepared articles. These he followed by calling a public meeting *entirely upon his own responsibility*. It required great effort to command success. He was secretary of the meeting, and also chairman of a committee charged with the duty of holding meetings in other counties of the district. He continued to publish articles in advocacy of the measure. At one of the subsequent meetings, before invitations had been issued for stock subscriptions, the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, through its agents, assumed charge of the enterprise. Under their auspices followed not only the divergement of the route without regard to the interests of Salem,—a divergement which left that city far in the rear of other towns,—but a clear and successful effort to use the influence thus acquired for ulterior purposes. It was generally understood that such of the members of the subsequent Legislature who aided in forwarding those purposes by their votes would be rewarded by re-election. Accordingly, Senator Wallace was renominated by the Democrats of Salem County; the Temperance party, fanned into unusual activity, nominated a wealthy merchant and practiced public speaker, and the subject of this sketch (who had been vigorously proscribed by railroad influence, and for a long period withstood the assaults of six compliant newspapers) was unanimously nominated by the Whigs and National Americans on the first ballot. He had no aspirations for the position, but was willing to join issue against these formidable odds to test public sentiment. Besides the above-mentioned influences, he had to contend with the opposition of Whig railroad adherents and the so-called "Native Americans," who ineffectually opposed his nomination in convention. The Whig County Committee was also so greatly influenced by railroad interests that they either rendered the organization inoperative or aggressive. The election followed, and victory won! Against the Whig senatorial candidate broke the full force of the tempest. The vote of the Democratic city of Salem was particularly gratifying. His majority there was *twice as large as ever before cast for any candidate under any circumstances.* The "History of the West Jersey Railroad" (Camden, 1868), of a semi-official character, while seemingly willing to ignore outside influences, states, "Mr. Charles P. Smith, ex-editor of the *Standard*, took a very active part in the incipient movements, acting as secretary of the first meeting," etc. Again, "The series of articles calling attention to the subject were written by Mr. Charles P. Smith." . . . "Mr. Smith also called the meeti on his own responsibility." Also, "Mr. Charles Smith, when senator, gave the matter (the S branch) his personal attention, and his name ap as one of the corporators." [After the lapse of years it has at length been found necessary to very nearly the same route contemplated by the inal friends of the road.]

Upon the meeting of the Legislature, Mr. Smith, at the request of the "Opposition" caucus, repaired to the "Native American" conference, and after many hours' exertion retired, accompanied by a member of Assembly from Cumberland and another from Salem thus affording the Opposition the requisite majority to elect Mr. Parry Speaker, and secure all the other offi

cials of Assembly. This was the senator's first service in Trenton. He hesitated not to risk his status in the party as the only means of securing for it a substantial triumph. In the Senate he was assigned positions on the educational committee and treasurer's accounts. As there was no comptroller, his duties in the treasury were arduous and responsible. It was measurably through his influence as a member of the educational committee that the bill to establish the State Normal School was reported and passed. At the ensuing session his services were equally efficient in saving the measure from repeal. Among his most important bills were those against bribery at elections, and providing employment for the poor. He earnestly advocated the construction of the "Air-Line Railroad," not in opposition to any other corporation, but as necessary to the development of the interior of the State. The measure had been sanctioned by the Assembly, and after much opposition obtained a footing in the Senate. When the time for final action arrived the Senate chamber was densely crowded by officials and attachés of the joint companies; the Assembly was nearly deserted, and the Speaker upon invitation took his seat at the side of the president of the Senate. There were but three avowed friends of the measure among the senators, and it became necessary for the senator from Salem to advocate the bill. Senator Franklin was selected to reply, but after a few sentences he advanced across the chamber, and taking the senator from Salem by the hand, complimented him on the success of his effort. The vote stood nine for the bill, lacking but two of a majority. In this contest the inexperienced senator from Salem was combated for many weeks by not only the personal efforts of the railroad managers and attorneys, but all other influences and appliances usual on such occasions. He was without any extraneous assistance, and not even acquainted with the corporators named in the bill.

The senator from Salem declined following the lead of special bank agents, having twenty-one applications for recharters in charge, but discriminated in favor of localities where banks were unquestionably required. He was chairman of a committee to investigate charges of bribery, and he introduced and secured the passage of a bill to equalize the price of public printing with that paid throughout the State. Another of his measures was the enactment of the charter of the Salem Branch of the West Jersey Railroad, the only route then permitted by the controlling influences of the Legislature. He introduced resolutions and was chairman of a joint committee to ascertain and recommend measures for the better protection of life and property on the coast, and opened correspondence with the Governors of the sea-board States to secure their influence with the general government. He also collected an additional amount of information in regard to the requirements of the service from practical men residing near their coast. This he embodied in a report, including full consideration of the subject of erecting a breakwater on Crow Shoal, near the mouth of Delaware Bay. The report was published in Washington and elsewhere, and attracted the attention of government. Most of the suggestions were subsequently adopted.

As somewhat indicative of influence and industry, it may be stated that during his senatorial term he secured the enactment of twenty-one laws, besides the adoption of various resolutions, all introduced by himself. He was also instrumental in securing the passage of measures introduced by others. Among the subjects in reference to which he addressed the Senate were the frequent exercise of the veto, bribery at elections, the Air-Line Railroad, the popular reference temperance bill, the printing bill, a bill to protect traders against absconding shipmasters, and the indiscriminate chartering of banks. His remarks were generally published throughout the State.

In 1856 he was appointed a member of the National American State Committee. The same year, as a delegate to the "Fusion State Convention" and a member of the committee to select permanent officers, he nominated and, against determined opposition, succeeded in reporting Hon. William L. Dayton as president of the convention. Mr. Dayton's decidedly *Republican* speech on taking the chair first turned the attention of the Republican party to him as an available candidate for the Vice-Presidency, and he was soon afterwards nominated.

In the course of the legislative session of 1857, Governor Newell nominated Hon. William L. Dayton for the position of attorney-general, and the subject of this sketch as clerk of the Supreme Court,—the former as a Republican, and the latter as a Whig and National American. He removed to Trenton in 1857, where the oath of office was administered by Chief Justice Henry W. Green. This terminated Mr. Smith's senatorial duties. His record indicates that his consistency and integrity of purpose were fully maintained; and it is scarcely necessary to say that during the remarkable period he was not overawed by threats or swerved by favors.

In 1859, Mr. Smith was appointed a member of the "Opposition" State Executive Committee. His colleagues were Richard S. Field, Jacob W. Miller, John P. Jackson, George S. Green, Andrew K. Hay, Barker Gummere, and Edward K. Rogers. He was successively reappointed (with the exception of one year when he declined) for ten years, most of the time filling the position of chairman of the committee. The term included the entire period of the war of the Rebellion, and involved a degree of labor and responsibility which few were willing to share.

In 1859 a meeting was called at New Brunswick by the "Native Americans" to select time and place for nominating an independent gubernatorial candidate. This meant the defeat of Governor Olden and election of the Democratic candidate. Mr. Smith

determined, against strong protestations, to attend and influence the action of this convention. He planned the movement, summoned his friends, repaired to New Brunswick, and after a vigorous and exciting contest adjourned to Trenton, where they finally succeeded in securing the indorsement of Mr. Olden, the "Opposition" candidate. A portion of the "Americans" reassembled and nominated Peter I. Clark, who, in reply to a letter addressed to him by Mr. Smith, gave his unqualified adhesion to Mr. Olden. Governor Olden was elected, and became the war Governor of New Jersey. Defeat in preliminary measures would have brought Mr. Smith's political career to a close; and New Jersey might have proved anything but loyal in the great emergency which so soon followed. The *State Gazette* at that time did not hesitate to acknowledge the obligation the Opposition party of the State was under to Mr. Smith and his colleagues, who had achieved this important service.

Prior to the assembling of the Chicago Convention in 1860 there was a determined effort made in New Jersey to obtain delegates in favor of William H. Seward for the Presidency. Mr. Smith, deeming it impossible to attain success with this candidate, conceived the plan of influencing the State Convention in favor of Mr. Dayton, and thus holding the vote of the State until it could be made available in behalf of some other candidate. He submitted the plan to Mr. Thomas H. Dudley, who agreed to co-operate, and it was successfully carried out. Had it not been for this incipient movement in New Jersey, and its heroic consummation by Mr. Dudley at Chicago, Mr. Seward would certainly have been nominated, and almost as certainly defeated. President Lincoln recognized New Jersey's services by nominating Mr. Dayton as Minister to France, and Mr. Dudley as consul at Liverpool. All the details of this matter have hitherto been published, and their correctness in every respect is unimpeached.

Governor Newell's administration was confronted by a hostile Senate, who refused to confirm his several nominations for the position of chancellor, and for a year the State was without an official of that description. Mr. Smith, on his own responsibility, suggested the name of Chief Justice Green for the position, obtained his assent, and paved the way for confirmation through his intimacy with Mr. Herring, president of the Senate. At the ensuing session joint resolutions amendatory of the Constitution, providing for the abolition of the Court of Chancery, the election of the judiciary and State officials by the people, and possibly other radical changes, were not only sanctioned by the Senate, but reached the third reading in the Assembly. The defeat of this measure was brought about through Mr. Smith's tact and energy after all others had abandoned opposition as futile. He also initiated the proceedings, and assisted very fully in carrying out the details, which resulted not only in the discomfiture of the "Native American" factionists of the First District, but in securing for Mr. Lincoln's administration a Union representative in Congress.

Mr. Smith's duty at the outbreak of the Rebellion was clearly defined. He was an ardent friend of the Union from the first, offering resolutions in the City Hall meetings as early as January, 1861, calling upon the government to vindicate its authority and adopt stringent measures to save the Union. He employed his entire personal and official influence in encouraging the wavering, calling public meetings, and appealing to the patriotism of the people through the medium of the press. When Mr. Lincoln paused at Trenton on his way to be inaugurated in Washington, Mr. Smith was selected to take charge of the official delegation from Philadelphia, and he otherwise fully participated in the ceremonies at the State capital.

On the 16th of April, 1861, Mr. Smith formally addressed a letter to Governor Olden, earnestly proffering his services to the State and nation for *any duty* whereby they could best be rendered available. The Governor accepted his offer, and promised employment. It having transpired that Fort Delaware was liable to be captured by disloyalists, Mr. Smith was dispatched to Philadelphia to take such action in arousing the authorities as he might deem necessary. Through his representations, based on information of a reliable nature transmitted to him, the fort was garrisoned by the Commonwealth Artillery, and the danger averted. He also procured tents for the unsheltered regiments through Gen. Patterson, and medical and surgical supplies through Gen. Wool. The following service was referred to by the adjutant-general in his annual report: Mr. Smith was hastily dispatched to New York, and under extraordinary circumstances procured nearly twenty-five thousand rounds of musket-ball cartridges and one hundred thousand percussion-caps for the four regiments already *en route* for the seat of war, and placed it on board the flotilla at midnight during the prevalence of a severe storm. The ammunition, transportation, etc., were only obtained through most persistent efforts, and *solely upon his personal responsibility*, at a period when neither the New York authorities or railroad companies would extend credit to the State. He was frequently dispatched to New York, Philadelphia, and Washington on important missions, passing down the Potomac in front of the enemy's batteries, visiting our camps in Virginia, and, in brief, proceeding everywhere and doing everything required of him. He made a midnight trip to Washington while the enemy were crossing the Potomac above that city, and rumors of burning bridges and cavalry raids were rife along the route, and he disregarded warnings to leave Washington while there was yet time until he had faithfully performed his duty. His visits to the War Department were eminently successful, and on one occasion, as informed,

he saved for the State seventy-five thousand dollars through tact and energy in obtaining interviews with the Secretary of War at critical and seemingly impossible periods. These journeys were generally *dernier ressorts*, and were always successful. Governor Olden, in expressing his acknowledgments, emphatically remarked, "You have performed for the State important service, and relieved my mind of great anxiety;" and again he was characterized in the Executive Department as one who never failed. Among other services he was instrumental, at the request of the Governor, in retaining Hexamer's famous battery in the service of the State after it had resolved, and was already striking tents, to take service in New York. A very brief delay, and the heroic record of this battery would not now form one of the most brilliant chapters in the military history of the State.

Mr. Smith was a member of an important committee of the great Sanitary Fair in Philadelphia, a member of the Camden Auxiliary Sanitary Committee, and, under appointment, organizer of the Trenton branch of the New Jersey Sanitary Commission. As indicative of Governor Olden's confidence, he intrusted to him the nomination of officers for one of the best regiments raised in West Jersey, and he named all, save chaplain and surgeon, from colonel to quartermaster's sergeant. His recommendations for other regiments were invariably successful, and not a few of our gallant officers were indebted to him for substantial favors. In addition to his official and political duties, he accepted command of the Trenton Artillery, a well-disciplined corps raised at the State capital for any emergency. It was at that time the only organization of the kind in the State, and it is scarcely necessary to add that the members were not only highly patriotic, but in full accord with Governor Olden's administration. Assisted by Mr. Joshua Jones, he organized the Union League of Trenton, and his efforts to sustain it were unceasing. His name is the first on the roll of about one thousand members, and at times he filled nearly every official position. Mr. Smith was also vice-president of the State Loyal League, and frequently for a considerable period performing executive duties of that important association. It is unnecessary to refer more particularly to his services, suffice it to say he responded to every call, and assumed every responsibility required. They were performed unostentatiously, without the stimulus of promotion, public recognition, or reward of any kind, save the consciousness of patriotic duty; and it may properly be stated that all the expenses incurred were discharged from his private means, the State not even having been asked or expected to furnish traveling commutation. At the darkest period of the war, when the most confident doubted a favorable result, prompted alone by patriotic motives, he invested all of his available means in government funds.

In 1862, Governor Olden renominated Mr. Smith, as a Union man, to the position of clerk of the Supreme Court, assuring him he had entertained no other purpose from the first.

The close of the Rebellion found the Union party in greatly improved condition, not only on account of the return of the soldiers, but the *éclat* ever attendant upon success. Mr. Smith originated the plan, and carried it fully into effect, of collecting the names and address of eight thousand doubtful voters, to each of whom he personally addressed, through the mail, most patriotic appeals. He also effected a *perfect organization* of the party by the selection of an approved committee in every ward and township of the State. At the ensuing gubernatorial convention Marcus L. Ward was nominated against great opposition. During the canvass the chairman of the State Committee, in the performance of undoubted duty, found it necessary to assume a position which, however prejudicial it may have been to his personal interests, unquestionably insured Mr. Ward's election and saved the party, whereupon those who had failed to cooperate with him demanded his supersedure as clerk of the Supreme Court. The gage thus cast down by what had become a powerful official oligarchy was taken up without a moment's hesitation. Whether it was the unusual spectacle of an individual contending single-handed against the combined official influence of the State, or from whatever cause, it soon transpired that the mass of the Union party and the legal profession, whom he had so long served, were unmistakably in accord with him. In due time his testimonials were forwarded to Governor Ward. They embraced (with but three exceptions) the *unanimous* recommendation by counties of the bar of the State, irrespective of party affiliation, the *unanimous* recommendation of the Union editors of the State, the cordial recommendation of the bankers, manufacturers, merchants, and citizens of Trenton; also of the senators and members of Assembly of the First Congressional District and the county of Mercer, the most prominent Union men and officials of various counties, and of every township of Salem County *en masse;* the *unanimous* recommendations of the justices of the Supreme Court and judges of the Court of Errors, of the State and City Union Leagues, the Union State Executive Committees, etc. Included in the testimonials were those of the chief justice, chancellor and two ex-chancellors, six ex-Governors and three prospective Governors, ex-United States senators, and, in brief, every possible influence save that which had combined to effect his supersedure. These testimonials substantially bound are cherished with honest pride as a *diploma* for the faithful performance of responsible duties, and far more acceptable than the retention of any official or political position. They are remarkable for containing the autographs of nearly every member of the bar, the entire judiciary, and every Union editor of the State

at an exceedingly interesting period of her history. Their presentation to the Governor was followed by a single interview, and that by renomination and unanimous confirmation. The Republican party now had control of *every branch of the State government.* It was emphatically at the zenith of power, and under ordinary circumstances the supremacy might have been indefinitely prolonged. The chairman of the State Executive Committee, after repeated and disheartening efforts to discharge his duty to regular gubernatorial and congressional candidates, against not only entire lack of co-operation, but positive obstruction on the part of those who assumed to control the influence while they avoided the responsibilities of the party, repeatedly but ineffectually tendered his resignation. In no manner is he to be held responsible for the disasters which subsequently ensued.

Among other duties discharged by him was that of taking charge of and entertaining Secretary of State Seward, Private Secretary Lincoln, and others of the government committee on the occasion of the reception of Minister Dayton's remains on their arrival from Europe.

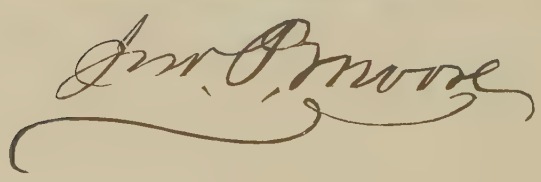
Mr. Smith was appointed and took charge of the ceremonies incident to entertaining and escorting the delegation of loyal Southerners through New Jersey; and in 1865 he was chairman of two important committees to receive and entertain the returning soldiers at a grand banquet in Trenton. He also, through the medium of the press and a public meeting, entirely on his own responsibility, broke the Republican legislative caucus, and prevented the annexation of Mercer County to a hopeless Democratic congressional district. To this entirely unselfish act the Republicans are indebted for subsequent success in the Second District. Immediately after the disastrous election of November, 1867, Mr. Smith assumed the responsibility (although not that year a member of the committee) of inaugurating a movement in favor of the nomination of Gen. Grant for the Presidency. The object was to re-establish confidence in the thoroughly demoralized party. The movement met with considerable opposition, and was denounced by correspondents of the New York press. Mr. Smith struggled against all obstacles, performed personally nearly all of the details of duty, and achieved great success. The Trenton Opera-House was crowded by an audience of fifteen hundred, and the programme fully carried out. Gen. Grant then and there unquestionably received his first nomination for the Presidency. It is unnecessary to follow the subject of this sketch through a period of subsequent efforts to maintain the success and integrity of the party. His term as clerk of the Supreme Court having expired in 1872, he gladly relinquished the position (the duties of which had increased fivefold) to a Democratic successor, thus yielding to the fate of war, but not to injustice. Every department of his intricate and responsible office was left in perfect order.

The passage of the act for compulsory education, and the last and seemingly impossible vote requisite to sustain Governor Bedle's veto of a bill involving the unnecessary expenditure of several millions of dollars, are due to Mr. Smith's efforts. He was also appointed to succeed Governor Olden as one of the commissioners to enlarge the State-House. Although the appropriation was exceedingly small, the edifice was not only substantially constructed, but an unexpended balance of appropriation returned to the treasury. The commissioners received no compensation, but were commended by the Governor in his annual message. He also participated in the Centennial celebration in Trenton; the plan and, with incidental aid, most of the details (except those especially pertaining to the ladies) were intrusted to him. The affair was regarded as the most brilliant and successful of the kind ever attempted in the State.

Mr. Smith's early editorial training wedded him to the pen, and in his leisure hours he gladly turned to literature. Besides contributing to the press, he has achieved literary reputation in this country and Great Britain. Among flattering recognitions may be mentioned his election as a member of the distinguished Powysland Historical Society of Wales, corresponding member of the New England Historic and Genealogical Society of Boston, and honorary member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. Many of the principal colleges and public libraries solicited and received copies of his historical, genealogical, and biographical works. He visited Wales in response to cordial invitation from the secretary of the Powysland Society, and was entertained and conducted through the most attractive portions of that beautiful and historically interesting country. He has been remembered as a friend by the soldiers, who have made him honorary member of several of their associations, and decorated him with their badges; and on personal grounds he was tendered the position of aide-de-camp by the Governor.

After retiring from office he twice made extensive tours through the most interesting portions of Europe (of which he published accounts), and also various journeys in the United States and Canada. He was always fond of aquatic life, and on board of his yacht cruised ten summers through the sounds and bays and along the Atlantic coast, thereby becoming familiar with the sea in all its phases. He was very domestic in his habits, in the later years of his life rarely taking part in public affairs unless impelled by a sense of duty. His fondness for art induced him to decorate his home with many specimens, and an extensive library afforded him a resource of pleasure he was loath to relinquish. He was long a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and for several years a delegate to the Diocesan Convention. In the midst of a busy life he was called away on Jan. 27, 1883, and an active and useful career was closed. The entire bar of the State was summoned by the clerk of the

Yours truly
Daniel Webster



Supreme Court to attend his funeral at Trenton, the Senate also adjourned for the same purpose, and a large number of prominent and distinguished men honored the occasion with their presence.

REV. DANIEL STRATTON.

Rev. Daniel Stratton was for about fourteen years pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Salem.

The present church building was erected during his ministry. On the right hand of the pulpit in this church is a mural tablet inscribed as follows:

Our Pastor.
To the
Rev. Daniel Stratton,
for fourteen years
the faithful and beloved
pastor of this Church,
This Memorial is erected
by his bereaved
Congregation.
Born Sept. 28, 1814.
Died Aug. 24, 1866.
He being dead
yet speaketh.

Mr. Stratton was born in Bridgeton, Cumberland County (sixteen miles from Salem), Sept. 28, 1814. He entered the sophomore class at Princeton in 1830, and was graduated when nineteen years of age, in 1833. He began his course in the Theological Seminary at Princeton in 1834, but was compelled by ill health to leave in his third year and go to Union Seminary, in Virginia, where he finished his studies, and was licensed to preach April 13, 1837, by the Presbytery of West Hanover, in that State.

In the mean time he had taught for nearly a year at the academy in Salem; and in the fall of that year he married Miss Eleanor C. Hancock, eldest daughter of Morris Hancock, Esq., of that city.

He began his work as a preacher of the gospel at Newberne, N. C., where he stayed for fifteen years, when he was called to the Presbyterian Church in Salem, and came back to finish his course where he had begun it.

His ministry of fourteen years in this city was a very successful one, and the memorial inscription above quoted represents more nearly than is sometimes the case the true feeling of the congregation to which he had so long ministered.

The best results of the life-work of so faithful and earnest a pastor and preacher as Mr. Stratton is not to be seen at all in this world; but the silent eloquence of such a life as his is more efficient than that of any spoken words.

Mr. Stratton died on the 24th day of August, 1866, and was buried in the graveyard of the Presbyterian Church, not far from the school where he had taught and the church that he had attended thirty years before.

JOHN POWELL MOORE.

John Powell Moore, son of John Powell and Jane Westcott Moore, was born in Sayre's Neck, Fairfield township, Cumberland Co., N. J., Dec. 16, 1832, and was the second of several children. His father was a farmer by occupation, and the family an old one in Cumberland County.

With only a common school education to prepare him for the business of life, Mr. Moore, in 1850, at the age of eighteen, removed to Salem, N. J., and entered the store of Thomas W. Cattell, a hardware merchant on Market Street, who was also at that time postmaster. In that position he remained for several years, faithfully discharging his duties to his employers and winning the approbation of the public by his application to business, his uniform urbanity of manner, and correct moral deportment.

In 1856, J. P. Moore and Samuel G. Cattell entered into partnership with Thomas W. Cattell, under the firm-name of Thomas W. Cattell & Co. Mr. Samuel Cattell retiring from the business after a few years, the firm continued as Cattell & Moore until 1866, when Alexander G. Cattell, Jr., took the place of Thomas W., and the firm became Moore & Cattell. At the expiration of three years the partnership ended, and John P. Moore assumed the business, in connection with the agency of several life and fire insurance companies, and remained at the old stand until his death, Jan. 2, 1879.

Throughout his entire life Mr. Moore confined himself closely to business, and held aloof from public and political affairs. Outside of mercantile pursuits, he devoted all his energies to the support of the cause of religion and the interests of the First Presbyterian Church of Salem, with which he united March 31, 1858, during the pastorate of Rev. Daniel Stratton. In that relation he was active, efficient, and useful, and was ordained elder of the same church Oct. 9, 1864. He took great interest in the Sabbath-school cause, and was teacher in the adult department for many years. He was especially successful in interesting young men in the church, and by a peculiar magnetism impressed them with the importance and value of religion as a factor in the successful pursuit of the affairs of life. Through his influence many young men were led to unite themselves with the church, his class of eight joining it about the same time.

Later he was made superintendent of the primary department, which position he faithfully filled as long as his health permitted. He had the rare gift of interesting as well as instructing the little ones, and he fully realized how important the trust committed to his care.

For a number of years he was secretary of the Salem County Bible Society, and held many offices of trust in the church. He led an active and useful life, and in the community in which he dwelt was held in great respect for his integrity and upright-

ness, and his sprightly and genial manner. He was devoid of all ostentation, and strove only to perform the humble duties of a good citizen, lending a cheerful support to all worthy enterprises, yet uniformly declining public places and honor.

In 1872 he was awakened to the fact that he was an invalid, and until the time of his death he devised ways and means to at least keep pace with fatal disease, spending many months from home and business, and finding great benefit from a sojourn in a more healthful climate.

His decease, while still in the prime of life, occasioned universal regret to the friends among whom he lived and labored, and by whom his rare qualities and wide usefulness will be affectionately cherished as long as the incense of memory burns on the altar of hearts that loved him.

He married, Dec. 29, 1858, Mary V., daughter of Job and Catharine A. Stretch, of Salem County, who survives him at this date (1883) with four of their seven children, viz.: Harriet Newell Moore, Jane Westcott Moore, John Powell Moore, Frederick Brauns Moore.

THOMAS JONES YORKE.

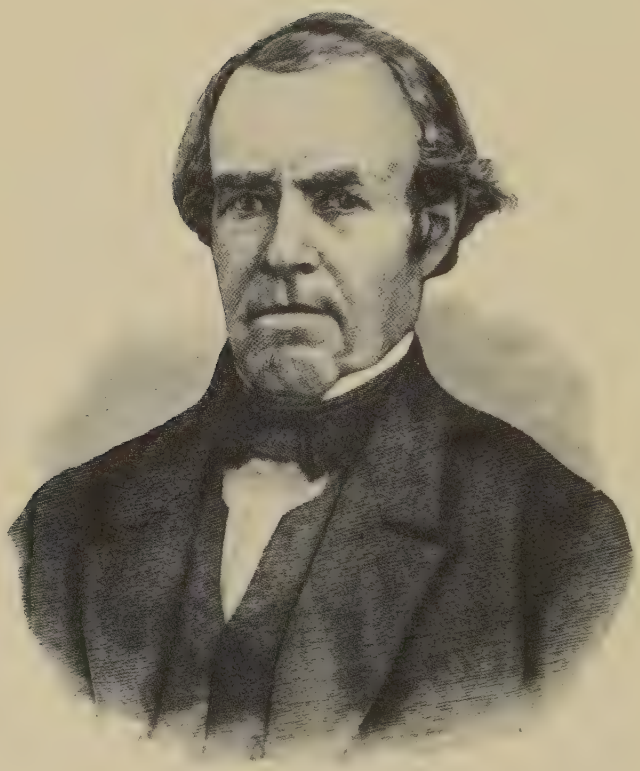
Thomas Jones Yorke was a descendant in the fourth generation of Thomas Yorke, the ancestor of the present Yorke family in the United States, who emigrated from Yorkshire, England, about the year 1728, and passed the greater part of his life in the iron business at Pottstown, Pa. He was a justice of the peace of Pottstown in 1745, and in 1759 was appointed by Governor Denny judge of the Court of Common Pleas. In 1747 he served as lieutenant-colonel in the French and Indian war, and in 1757 and 1758 represented Berks County, Pa., in the Provincial Assembly. Soon after he removed to Philadelphia, and was appointed to a judicial position by the English government. He was married three times, and left a large number of descendants. The line of descent, down to and including the subject of this sketch, is Thomas[1], Andrew[2], Louis[3], and Thomas Jones Yorke[4]. The family was an old and prominent one in English history, Beverly Hall, near Ripon, in Yorkshire, being the family seat. Thomas Yorke, an ancestor of the emigrant, served three times as high sheriff during the reign of Henry VIII., and Joseph Yorke, uncle of the emigrant, was Lord Mayor of Dover, and ambassador to The Hague in the reign of George II.

Sir John Yorke, Knt., was Lord Mayor of London, and was one of the trustees named in the will of Richard Whittington (so well known in nursery story) to manage his hospital. He had ten sons, two of whom, Edward and Edmund, became vice-admirals in the English navy, and received the honor of knighthood. There is little doubt that Thomas was descended from one of the sons above named, as he (Thomas) named his eldest son, who was wounded in a naval engagement early in the Revolution, Edward. He was connected with Lord Gambier, one of the Lords Admiralty of England.

Andrew Yorke, grandfather of our subject, was born in the city of Philadelphia, Nov. 26, 1742, and located in Salem, N. J., in 1773. He engaged in trade in the old brick building that is still standing on the corner of Yorke and Magnolia Streets. At the commencement of the Revolutionary war he took an active part in favor of the colonies, and was an aid to Gen. Newcomb during that trying struggle. He died at Salem in 1794. Louis, his second son, married Mary, daughter of Thomas Jones, an early merchant of Salem, and soon thereafter located in the village of Hancock's Bridge, where he engaged in store-keeping. He died in Philadelphia in 1809.

Thomas Jones Yorke, son of Louis and Mary Jones Yorke, was born at Hancock's Bridge, Salem Co., on March 25, 1801. Having received a substantial English education at the Salem Academy, he entered the store of his grandfather, Thomas Jones, in Salem, as a clerk, and in 1817 the counting-house of James Patton, a leading shipping merchant of Philadelphia. Four years later he returned to Salem, and entered into mercantile business with his uncle, Thomas Jones, Jr., under the firm-name of Jones & Yorke. This business he continued until 1847, when the pressure of other affairs, public and private, compelled him to relinquish it. Having held various local offices in Salem County, his broader public career was begun in 1835, when he was chosen to represent the county in the State Assembly. The year following he was elected member of Congress from his district, taking his seat in 1837, and continuing a member until 1843. During his term of office occurred the famous "Broad Seal war," and it was also while he was in the House that Morse made his application to Congress for aid in building the first line of telegraph. He was one of the number who voted for the appropriation of forty thousand dollars for the construction of the Baltimore and Washington line. In 1853 he was elected a member of the board of directors of the West Jersey Railroad Company, and was made secretary and treasurer of that organization. He held these offices until 1866, when he was elected president of the road, and continued to direct the affairs of the company with great success until 1875, when he resigned from official connection with the road, continuing, however, to remain a director. In his management of the affairs of the Cape May and Millville Railroad Company, and of the West Jersey Express Company, of both of which organizations he was also president, he maintained a policy of liberality and progressiveness, and urged the same spirit in the conduct of the West Jersey Mail and Transportation Company, in that of the Salem Railroad Company, the Swedesboro Railroad Company, and the Camden and Philadelphia Ferry Company, in all of which corporations he was a director.

T. Jones Yorke



William Carpenter

Besides holding the various positions already mentioned, Mr. Yorke was for more than twelve years president judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Salem County, and discharged the duties of the place with ability and success. During the late war he was in warm sympathy with the Union cause, and supported with a willing hand all measures of a progressive and elevating character in the community in which he lived until his demise, on April 4, 1882. He was twice married,—first to Mary A., daughter of Jonathan and Elizabeth Smith, of Bucks County, Pa., who died young, leaving one son, Louis Eugene Yorke; and, secondly, to Margaret Johnson, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Jacobs Sinnickson, of Salem, who survives him. Of this union were born five children, viz.: Mary A., widow of De Witt Clinton Clement, of Salem; Elizabeth S.; Thomas J.; Margaret J., who became the wife of Dr. J. B. Parker, of the United States navy; and Caroline P. Yorke, who married William F. Allen.

His eldest son, Louis Eugene Yorke, was educated as a civil engineer at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, of Troy, N. Y., and was subsequently employed on the Pennsylvania Railroad, Memphis and Charleston Railroad, and in 1860 was engineer on the Bergen tunnel. Resigning that position, he entered the United States volunteer army as a member of the Seventh Regiment of New York, and served with that organization during the term of its enlistment. He subsequently entered the regular army, and was commissioned a captain in the Fourteenth United States Regiment. He was with Sherman in his march to the sea, was wounded in the Arkansas campaign, and at the end of the war, when holding the brevet rank of colonel, resigned his commission and resumed his profession. He died in Cincinnati in 1873.

WILLIAM CARPENTER.

The Carpenter family of Philadelphia and Salem County, N. J., trace their origin in this country to a period about the close of the seventeenth century. The Philadelphia branch are descended from Samuel Carpenter, and the New Jersey family from Joshua, the brother of Samuel. Watson's "Annals" informs us that Samuel Carpenter was one of the greatest improvers and builders in Philadelphia, and with the exception of his associate, William Penn, was at one time the wealthiest man in the province. He was a member of the Society of Friends, and one of Penn's commissioners of property. His brother Joshua was also a prominent early resident of Philadelphia, and an engraving of his elegant residence, which occupied a portion of the site of the Arcade building, is to be seen on page 376 of Watson's "Annals."

Joshua Carpenter subsequently removed to the State of Delaware, where he ended his days. His grandson William married Mary, daughter of Jeremiah and Jane Powell, and had four children, viz.: Mary, Powell, William, and Abigail. Of these, William married Elizabeth, daughter of John and Elizabeth Ware, born March 2, 1763, and a few years after that event rented a large farm in Elsinboro township, Salem Co., of Samuel Nicholson, Sr. There he passed the remainder of his life. His children were seven in number, viz.: Samuel, Mary (who married Thomas Hancock, of Elsinboro), Abigail (who became the wife of John Goodwin, of Elsinboro), William (the subject of this memoir), Elizabeth (who married William Thompson), Powell, and Sarah Carpenter.

William Carpenter, to whom these lines are dedicated, was born in Elsinboro township, April 4, 1792, and died May 13, 1866. He received only a common school education, and was thrown upon his own resources early in life by the sudden death of his father. After experiencing the trials and privations incident to a life of hard labor and close attention to the arduous calling of a tenant-farmer in those days, he finally located on the Thomas Mason property in Elsinboro, and resided thereon for the long period of twenty-one years. He then purchased, in 1846, the Samuel Brick farm, in the same township, now occupied by his son, William B. Carpenter, and lived there until his removal later in life to Salem, where he closed his days. He was a man of decided convictions, plain in his tastes and habits, straightforward in his dealings, of strict integrity, and held in general respect throughout a long and busy life. He was a regular attendant upon the meetings of the Society of Friends. He married Mary, daughter of Abner and Mary Beasley, and had children,—Elizabeth W. (wife of Joseph P. Thompson), Powell (deceased), Anna M. (deceased), William B., Morris H., and John M. Carpenter.

RICHARD MILLER ACTON.

Richard Miller Acton is a descendant in the sixth generation of Benjamin Acton, the ancestor of the family in Salem County. The line of descent is Benjamin[1], Benjamin, Jr.[2] (1695), John[3] (1728), Clement[4], Benjamin[5], and Richard M. Acton[6] (1810). Benjamin[1] is believed to have emigrated from London about the year 1677, and soon after that date is mentioned in connection with the public affairs of Fenwick's colony. He was a tanner and currier by trade, an occupation in which many of his descendants also engaged, and also a land surveyor. In connection with this latter calling he is very frequently mentioned in the early records of the colony. He purchased a lot of sixteen acres of John Fenwick, on Fenwick Street, now East Broadway, and erected his dwelling-house thereon, where he continued to reside until his demise. He was elected the first recorder of the town of New Salem at the time of its incorporation, in 1695, and in 1705 was one of the commissioners and surveyors in laying out a public road from Salem to Maurice River. In 1709, in connection with John Mason and Bartholomew Wyatt,

Sr., he laid out a public highway from Hancock's Bridge to the town of Greenwich. He subsequently did a large amount of surveying for the heirs of William Penn in Salem Tenth, besides being busily engaged in other public and private surveys throughout his life. He married in 1688 or 1689, and had children,—Elizabeth (1690), who married Francis Reynolds; Mary (1692), who became the wife of William Willis; Benjamin, Jr. (1695), Lydia (1697), and Joshua (1700).

Benjamin, eldest son of Clement and Hannah H. Acton, father of the subject of this sketch, married Sarah, daughter of Richard and Elizabeth W. Miller, of Mannington, and had a family of ten children, viz.: Richard M., born Feb. 2, 1810; Clement, born Jan. 8, 1813; Benjamin, born September, 1814; Hannah Hall, born Feb. 10, 1816, married Samuel P. Carpenter, of Mannington; Elizabeth W., born Sept. 28, 1818, became the wife of Franklin Miller, of Mannington; Charlotte, born July 9, 1821, married Richard Wistar, of Mannington; Casper W., born Sept. 18, 1823; Letitia, born July 17, 1825, married John Wistar; Sarah Wyatt, born Sept. 3, 1827, became the wife of Emmor Reeve; and Catharine, born June 22, 1829.

Richard Miller Acton was born in Salem, Feb. 4, 1810. His earlier education was derived at the common schools of his native place and at the Friends' Academy at Westtown, Chester Co., Pa. At the age of sixteen he was apprenticed to learn the tanning and currying trade at Wilmington, Del. After attaining his majority he returned to Salem, and establishing business for himself on the corner of Market and Howell Streets, continued to follow the occupation of a tanner and currier until 1847. For a portion of this period his brother Benjamin was associated with him as a partner. Since that date he has lived in retirement in his native place, devoting his time to agricultural pursuits and to the discharge of the public duties that devolved upon him. He has always taken a deep interest in local affairs, and for more than twenty years served as a member of the board of trustees of the public schools of Salem, a portion of that time holding the position of president of the board. He was appointed by Governor Randolph a member of the State Board of Education of New Jersey, and served in that body for several years. He has been a director of the Salem Library Association since 1845, and is president of the association in 1883. He is also president of the Salem Gas Company. He was for many years a director of the Salem County Mutual Insurance Company, and is a director of the Salem Railroad Company, now under lease to the West Jersey Railroad Company. Politically, he has served on the board of chosen freeholders, and in other local offices. In 1864 he was elected to represent Salem County in the Senate of the State, and discharged the duties of that important place with fidelity and to the general satisfaction of his constituency for three years. During the trying days of the great Rebellion he supported the Union cause by vote and influence, believing that the integrity of the nation was assailed and our national liberties threatened. In religious affairs he has been a life-long member of the Orthodox branch of the Society of Friends. He is recognized as one of the most useful and estimable of the citizens of Salem, and is held in general respect. He married, on April 14, 1835, Hannah Hancock Mason, of Elsinboro township, and a descendant of John Mason, who emigrated from England to America in 1683, and soon after located at Salem, where he became one of the large land-owners of the new colony. In 1696 he erected a substantial brick dwelling in Elsinboro township, where he removed, and which is now owned by Mrs. Richard M. Acton. Of the three children of Richard M. Acton and Hannah H., his wife, only one survives, viz., Mary Mason, wife of William C. Reeve, of Salem.

JOHN HUMPHRIES MORRIS.

The Morris family has been prominently identified with the county of Salem since its first settlement. Christopher Morris, grandfather of the subject of this memoir, resided at Sharpstown at an early day, where he filled official station for many years, and was a man of influence and prominence. He had three children,—William, Rachel, and Martha. The former was the father of our subject, and for a long period of time carried on the business of a merchant and general trader at Sharpstown. He also engaged in farming, and was a man of character and influence. He married Elizabeth Humphries, and had a family of eight children, of whom John H. Morris was the oldest.

The latter was born in Penn's Neck township, Salem Co., July 21, 1814, and died Sept. 17, 1879. He enjoyed only an ordinary English education, and was early inured to a life of toil upon a farm. Soon after attaining his majority he began farming on his own account in Mannington township, and continued to engage in agricultural pursuits until 1863, when he retired from active labor and took up his residence in Salem. In December, 1877, he purchased the interest of W. R. Hunt, successor of Hall, Dunn & Hunt in the oil-cloth works which they were operating in Salem, and embarked in the business of a manufacturer. In May, 1879, he purchased the Fenwick Oil-Cloth Works, at the foot of Broadway, and, assisted by the practical advice and experience of S. W. Dunn, erected on their site the extensive buildings now occupied by the Salem Oil-Cloth Works. There he engaged in the manufacture of oil-cloth until his demise, when he was succeeded by his son, William Morris, the present owner.

Mr. Morris never aspired to public place, although he filled the leading offices of his township during his residence there. He was a warm supporter of the war, and in earnest sympathy with the Republican

Richard W. Ashby

John Tyler

party throughout his life. He was a man of decided convictions, earnest, energetic, and industrious, inclined to economy and frugality, and of modest pretensions and tastes. In all his business transactions he ever manifested the strictest integrity, and was held in general respect for his uprightness of character. He married Mary H., daughter of Mark Stretch, and had a family of four children, of whom only William Morris attained adult age. The latter has inherited his father's estate and business as well as many of his sterling characteristics. He married Lydia, daughter of Joseph Waddington, and has one daughter, Mary H. Morris.

JOHN TYLER.

The Tyler family of this country are descended from ancient English stock, their ancestors having come with William the Conqueror into England, and fought at the battle of Hastings in 1066. Six hundred years later three brothers of the name emigrated to America, one of whom settled in New England, another in Virginia, becoming the ancestor of ex-President John Tyler, and the third, William, located in West Jersey about 1688. He purchased of John Champney a large tract of land on the north side of Monmouth River, part of the two thousand acres deeded in 1676 by John Fenwick to James Champney and his wife, Priscilla Fenwick Champney. He was the ancestor of the branch of the family represented by the subject of this sketch, the line down to and including John Tyler being as follows: William Tyler[1], William[2], Samuel[3], William[4], and John[5].

William Tyler[1] brought with him to this country a certificate from his friends and neighbors in England, certifying that "he hath been ready and willing to contribute to the service of truth, as opportunity hath offered and occasion required, and that as to his dealings with the world, he has been punctual and of good report as far as any of us know or have heard, and we know nothing of debts or other entanglements on his part, but that he may with clearness prosecute his intended voyage." He married, in 1676, Joanna Parson, and had four children born in England, namely, Mary (1677), William (1680), John (1682), and Joanna (1684). His first wife died soon after their arrival in this country, and he married a second wife, Elizabeth, who bore him three children,—Catharine (1690), Philip (1692), and Elizabeth (1694). He engaged in farming and tanning throughout his life, and died about 1701. By his will he bequeathed a larged landed estate to his sons, William and John, and left the former as guardian of the younger children.

William Tyler[2] married Mary Abbott, sister of George, the emigrant, and had six children, viz.: William[3] (1712), Edith (1714), Rebecca (1716), Mary (1718), James (1720), and Samuel (1723). He died in 1733, leaving to his children a large landed property.

Samuel Tyler, youngest son of William Tyler[2] and Mary, his wife, was born Oct. 26, 1723. When about eighteen years of age he apprenticed himself to Benjamin Acton, of Salem, to learn the tanning business. Soon after the expiration of his apprenticeship he sold his property on Alloways Creek, inherited from his father, and purchased the property at the upper end of Salem, since known as Tyler Street. In the deed of purchase, dated 1746, the house is called "a new brick house," making it at the present time more than one hundred and thirty-seven years old. Here he carried on the tanning business. In 1751 he married Ann Mason, granddaughter of John Mason, the emigrant, and had five children, viz.: William[4] (1752), John (1755), Mary (1756), Samuel (1758), and Rebecca (1764). He died Nov. 26, 1778, and his wife Feb. 23, 1777.

William Tyler[4] administered upon his father's estate, and, according to the law as it then existed, was entitled to all the real estate. He was not unmindful, however, of his brothers and sisters, but assigned them a share of their father's property. In 1792 he married Beulah Ridgway, who died shortly after without issue. In 1796 he married for a second wife Catherine, daughter of Hugh Low, of Philadelphia, of whom were born John (1797), Hannah G. (1798), Hugh L. (1800), Mary (1801), Annie (1805), and William (1806). He was a man of retiring disposition, of few words, and was considered honest and impartial in his dealings with his fellow-men. He died in 1823, and his wife in 1825. The latter was a discreet and sensible woman, of warm sensibilities and devoted piety.

John Tyler, son of William and Catharine Low Tyler, the subject of this memoir, was born May 28, 1797. He received only an ordinary English education, and about the time of attaining his majority entered the employ of his uncle, John Tyler, in Salem, to learn the tanning business. He continued with his uncle until the death of the latter, and shared in the distribution of his estate. During the greater part of his life he carried on successfully the tanning enterprise established by his uncle, and for a period of nearly sixty years occupied the family mansion on Fifth Street, adjoining the tannery. He was a man of decided convictions, plain in his habits and tastes, a regular attendant upon the First Day meetings of the Society of Friends, and held in general respect and esteem for his integrity and uprightness of character. Never demonstrative or ostentatious, he took an active interest in public affairs, supporting the men and measures he believed best for the general good, yet declining to occupy public office himself. He was one of the active promoters of the Salem Library Association, and president of that organization for a number of years. He was also one of the organizers of the Salem Gas Company, and treasurer of the

company from the time of its establishment until his death. He took much interest in the project of introducing water into Salem, advocating the artesian system of boring. He was also fond of tree-culture, ornamenting and beautifying his surroundings by setting out young trees and otherwise improving his property to gratify his natural taste. In his younger days he was fond of walking, and upon one occasion made a pedestrian excursion into Canada from Salem. He was a close observer of things and events around him, devoted to travel, a great reader, and possessed of an excellent memory.

He had a thorough knowledge of the origin and line of title of the real estate of his locality, and knew the metes and bounds of many of the county estates. His recollection of local historical facts was also extended and correct, and he was especially familiar with the early history of West and South Jersey. He passed away, amid general regret, on July 31, 1880. He married, in 1832, Dorothea Graham, daughter of Joseph Hoskins, originally from New Jersey, but a subsequent resident of Radnor, Pa., where she was born. The two children born of the union were Catharine Low Tyler, who died unmarried, and W. Graham Tyler. The latter served as president of the Board of Education for a number of years, is treasurer of the Salem Gas Company, a director of the Salem Library Association, and a member and officer of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church of Salem. He carries on the tanning establishment that has been operated by the family so many years on Fifth Street.

CHAPTER LXVI.

TOWNSHIP OF ELSINBORO.[1]

Geographical.—Elsinboro is located in the southwest part of the county, and is bounded north by Lower Penn's Neck and the city of Salem, east and south by Alloways Creek, and west by the Delaware River. Reedy Island lies opposite its southern extremity.

Topographical and Statistical. — This is the smallest of the townships of Salem County, containing only seven thousand eight hundred and eight acres, much of it marsh and "marsh-meadow" land, and fifty-six farms. The soil is similar to that of neighboring townships, and the variety of produce common to the latter is grown. In 1881 the assessed valuation of real estate was $423,714. The value of personal property was $186,849. The total taxable valuation was $495,568. The total indebtedness was $123,995. The number of voters was one hundred and fifty-one. The poll-tax amounted to $144, the school tax to $1253, and the county tax to $1189.

[1] By M. O. Rolfe.

Original Purchases and Settlement.[2] — Robert Windham bought of John Fenwick one thousand acres of land, bounded on the north by Salem, and on the west by Salem Creek. This purchase was made in 1675. On that property a colony of English from New Haven, Conn., made a settlement in 1640, but it was of short duration. The Indians greatly harassed the colonists, and the following year the pleurisy became an epidemic among them. Some historians have written that more than one-half of the colony fell victims to the malady, and the remaining part left and returned to New England.

It appears that when Robert Windham died he left one daughter. She married Richard Darkin, a young man who had recently arrived from England. Richard was one of the most active and useful young men in the colony. He was a zealous Friend, and took a conspicuous part in the religious meetings of his sect.

Richard Darkin in his will left his land to his two sons, John and Joseph Darkin. John, the eldest, had the homestead. In 1720, John erected a new brick dwelling, which is still standing. Joseph Darkin, the youngest son, built a brick dwelling on his share of his father's property, which is yet in tolerable repair.

The Windham estate was all kept in the family during four or five generations, and at this time there are about four hundred acres held by Robert Windham's descendants.

Adjoining the Windham estate is a tract of land called Middle Neck, containing about five hundred acres. It was purchased by Isaac Smart, who came to this country in company with Fenwick. Soon afterward he built a house and settled there.

Richard Guy, cheesemonger, from the parish of Stepney, Middlesex, England, one of the earliest emigrants, purchased one thousand acres of land of John Fenwick, bounded on the northeast by Isaac Smart's land, and southwest by Delaware Bay, extending down the bay to Fort Elsborg.

In 1682, Richard Guy sold one-half of the said tract to John and Andrew Thompson, two hundred and fifty acres to each, and they settled thereon. John, the eldest, erected a brewery and manufactured beer extensively and, it is said, profitably for the Philadelphia and New York markets. John, grandson of James Thompson, sold the land that he inherited, and removed to Delaware. The property Andrew Thompson purchased is owned by one of his descendants at the present time.

Richard Guy sold the balance of his land to Samuel Carpenter, of Philadelphia, who erected a country-seat near the bay, and a few years afterwards sold the property to Redroe Morris, son of Lewis Morris, of England, who bought a large quantity of land adjoining his first purchase, and died in 1701, leaving

[2] Much of the material for this chapter was contributed by Thomas Shourds.

three sons, Joseph, David, and Lewis Morris, who each inherited four hundred acres. Joseph and Lewis Morris left children. David married and had children, but they died before their father, who left his farm to his half-brother, John Hart. In 1765, Hart sold it to Col. Benjamin Holme. There is but a small portion of the Morris land that is not now owned by any of his descendants.

Roger Milton owned a considerable tract adjoining the Morris land.

There was a survey made in 1686 of two thousand one hundred and thirty-four acres of land, including what is now known as Mason Point and other lands and meadows adjoining, and it was called "Anna's Grove." John Mason purchased one thousand acres of this land. The upland is considered as fertile as any in the county of Salem. Mason built a large brick mansion in 1704. One-half of the original Mason estate belongs to the family at the present time.

Adjoining Mason's land William Hancock purchased a large tract of "Anna's Grove," and in 1705 built a large brick dwelling not far from John Mason's mansion. Only a small portion of said land belongs to the family at this time.

Samuel Nicholson, the eminent pioneer, purchased two thousand acres of the Proprietor in 1675, adjoining Anna's Grove on the southwest, John Smith's land on the northeast, and the lands of Robert Windham on the west. Samuel and his wife, Ann, left Salem and settled in Elsinboro. Their place of residence was near Alloways Creek. He died in 1693, devising his real estate to his eldest son, Samuel, and his youngest son, Abel Nicholson.

Samuel Nicholson died when a young man, and left his share of his father's estate to his brother, Joseph Nicholson, who had married, and resided near Haddonfield. In 1696, Joseph sold more than one-half of his land to George Abbott, the progenitor of the Abbott family, who later made other purchases of land of the Nicholsons. The property was held by the Abbott family for five generations.

Samuel Stubbins bought the balance of Joseph Nicholson's estate, built thereon, and ended his days there. His son, Henry Stubbins, became the owner, and he having no children left the farm to his nephew, Henry Stubbins Firth.

John Smith, of Amblebury, came to this country in 1675, and purchased two thousand acres of the Proprietor. About two-thirds of this land lay in Elsinboro, the remainder in Lower Alloways Creek, the township line running obliquely across the tract. There are living numerous descendants of John Smith, but none of them own any part of his original purchase.

William Hancock, son of the pioneer William Hancock, of Lower Alloways township, having at the death of his mother inherited her personal property and no real estate, purchased five hundred acres of land in Elsinboro, adjoining lands of John Mason on the south, Samuel Nicholson on the east, Rudoc Morris on the west, and Isaac Smart on the north. In 1705 he built a large brick house, which was torn down a few years ago by Richard Grier, the present owner of the property, and a large frame house was erected on its site.

There are several ancient houses in Elsinboro. Among them are the following: Amos Harris', built by John Darkin about 1720; Richard Waddington's, built by Isaac Smart in 1696; Richard M. Acton's, built by John Mason in 1696, the addition in 1704; and a house built by Abel Nicholson in 1722, now in tolerable repair.

Prominent families in Elsinboro from 1800 to 1830 were the Carpenters, Counsellors, Corlisses, Dallases, Foggs, Fosters, Goodwins, Holmeses, Harrises, Halls, Hancocks, Freases, Kirbys, McGuays, Millers, Morrises, Nelsons, Scattergoods, Sheppards, Thompsons, Tindalls, Waddingtons, and Wards.

Revolutionary History. — Among the names of those designated by Col. Mawhood, in his historical letter to Col. Hand, written at Salem in the early part of 1778, as especial objects of his unmanly vengeance was that of Col. Benjamin Holme, of Elsinboro, one of those to whom was directed the threat to "burn and destroy their houses and other property, and reduce them, their unfortunate wives and children, to beggary and distress." This gentleman was a strong and influential Whig, and an officer in the "rebel" service so dreaded by the enemy that Lord Howe offered one hundred pounds for him "dead or alive."

Chagrined at his lack of success at Quinton's Bridge and elsewhere in Salem County, Col. Mawhood send a party of soldiers from Salem on an excursion into this township, and, probably in pursuance of special orders, they went to Col. Holme's farm, four miles out of Salem, drove his wife and family out of doors, pillaged his property, and set his dwelling on fire, thus, so far as Col. Holme was concerned, executing Mawhood's threat as literally as possible.

After peace was declared the colonel re-erected his buildings, resumed possession of his property, and lived to an advanced age, much respected by his neighbors and acquaintances.

A clock, which was taken out of the house by Col. Mawhood prior to the destruction of the buildings, and by him carried to New York, was years afterwards found there and bought by a descendant of Col. Holme, and is now owned in the family, and stands in a residence in Salem, keeping as good time as upon the day of the raid into Elsinboro.

Organization.—The Indian name of all or a portion of Elsinboro was "Wootsessungsing." It was originally called Elsborg, its present name having been derived from that of the Swedish fort, "Helsingborg," or "Elfsborg," early erected within its limits.

It was one of the constituent townships of Salem County; its original boundaries are not recorded, but they are said to have embraced only eight hundred acres at a period probably considerably anterior to its survey into a township. It was incorporated by a revised "Act incorporating the inhabitants of townships," approved April 14, 1846.

Civil List.

TOWNSHIP CLERKS.

1799–1809, 1816–21. Samuel Brick.
1810–15. John G. Holmes.
1822–28. Anthony Nelson.
1829–37. Clement Hall.
1838–39. William H. Nelson.
1840–43. John H. Patrick.
1844–49. Jonathan Scattergood.
1850–52. Joshua Waddington.
1853. Richard Grier.
1854–66. Ebenezer P. Wallen.
1867–71. Samuel Powell.
1872–78. Evan Loper.
1879–81. James B. Nicholson.
1882. Joseph H. Steward.

ASSESSORS.

1799–1808. Morris Hall.
1809. Thomas Mason.
1810–12. William Wayman.
1813–15. Joseph Hall.
1816. Benjamin Griscom.
1817–20. Anthony Nelson.
1821–24. Clement Hall.
1825–27. George Grier.
1828–35. William Hall.
1836–41. Thomas Shourds.
1842–43. John Powell.
1844–47. John H. Patrick.
1848–52. Richard Waddington.
1853–55. William T. Goodwin.
1856–58, 1866–69, 1875. Joshua Waddington.
1859–61. Samuel Powell.
1862. Morris Hall.
1863–65, 1870. Wm. B. Carpenter.
1871–74, 1876. Jesse Patrick.
1877. George C. Patrick.
1878–80. Morris H. Bassett.
1881–82. Edward S. Carll.

COLLECTORS.

1799–1813. Thomas Hancock.
1814. Thomas Mason.
1815. Anthony Nelson.
1816–17. John Thompson, Jr.
1818–22. Benjamin Tindall.
1823–26. Samuel Pancoast.
1827. David Grier.
1828–30. William Carpenter.
1831. Elkanah Powel.
1832–33. David Stretch.
1834–35. Thomas Shourds.
1836–41. John Powel.
1842–47, 1872–75. Joseph Foster.
1848–50. William T. Goodwin.
1851. Mark Stretch.
1852. Daniel Hires.
1853–54. John D. Hires.
1855–57. Charles H. Plummer.
1858–60. Sheppard Harris.
1861–63. John M. Brandiff.
1864. David Banks.
1865–67. William Morrison.
1868–70. Isaac Allen.
1871. Henry Foster.
1876–82. Richard M. Acton.

CONSTABLES.

1799. Edgar Brown.
1800. John Walker.
1801. Joshua Thompson.
1802. David Maul.
1803. Job Sayre.
1804. Samuel Brick.
1805. William Goodwin.
1806. Samuel Hall.
1807. Joseph Holiday.
1808. John G. Holmes.
1809. Samuel Maul.
1810. Samuel N. Thompson.
1811–12. Davis Nelson.
1813–14. Samuel Ward.
1815–16. William Pyfrius.
1817. Andrew Smith.
1818, 1820–25, 1828–29. E. Powel.
1819. Benjamin Tindall.
1822. Thomas Waddington.
1824. James L. Camp.
1826–27. William Hall.
1830, 1832–33. Joseph Foster.
1831. David Stretch.
1834. Andrew Thompson.
1835. Hiram Findley.
1836. John Hall.
1837. John M. Sinnickson.
1838. Joseph Corliss.
1839. Benjamin S. Holmes.
1840–41. Emariah Foster.
1842–48. Joel Simkins.
1849, 1865–68. Daniel Maul.
1850. John Morrison.
1851, 1869–75. David S. Counsellor.
1852–53. William H. Brown.
1854–56. Joseph Foster, Jr.
1857–60. John M. Brandiff.
1861. Hiram Shoemaker.
1862. George Stretch.
1863. Josiah Smith.
1864. Thomas Waddington.
1876. Stretch Harris.
1877–78. D. W. C. C. Taylor.
1879–80. Samuel Ansink.
1881–82. John P. Fox.

TOWNSHIP COMMITTEE.

1799–1801. William Goodwin.
1799–1809, 1815–22. Thomas Hancock.
1799–1809, 1824, 1847, 1860–62. C. Hall.
1800–3, 1811–14. Joseph Hall.
1802, 1804–9. Darkin Nicholson.
1799–1800, 1803–4. Richard Smith.
1805–15. Jonathan Waddington.
1806–22. John Thompson.
1810. Samuel Brick.
1810–14. John G. Holmes.
1814–15. Benjamin Griscom.
1815, 1826. Andrew Thompson.
1816–17. Davis Nelson.
1816–17, 1823–25. William Hall.
1816–22, 1827–31. Aaron Waddington.
1818–22, 1827–31. Samuel Pancoast.
1818–28. Anthony Nelson.
1823–24, 1826. Henry Freas.
1823–24. Woodnut Pettit.
1825, 1827. William Carpenter.
1825–26. David Grier.
1825. William Thompson.
1826, 1828–39. Andrew Smith.
1829–31. Morris Hall, Jr.
1829–35. John Powell.
1832–39. William Nelson.
1832–42. Thomas Shourds.
1832–39. Joseph Black.
1836–37. David Stretch.
1838–40. Samuel Lippincott.
1840–42. Joseph Corliss.
1840–42. Joseph Naylor.
1841–42. John H. Patrick.
1843–47, 1854, 1859–65, 1870, 1874. Richard Waddington.
1843–46, 1851, 1853. Henry Miller.
1843–46, 1848–49, 1864. Joshua Waddington.
1843–49. Jonathan Scattergood.
1843–46. John Hall.
1847. Thomas Fogg.
1847–50, 1852–58. Henry Miller.
1848–51, 1856–58, 1866–69. Joseph Waddington.
1840. Ephraim Scudder.
1849–52. Charles B. Reeves.
1850–52, 1856–61, 1879–80. William B. Carpenter.
1850–53. Joseph Foster.
1852, 1855. John D. Hires.
1853–54. Lewis M. Goodwin.
1853. Sheppard Harris.
1854. William Brown.
1854, 1862–68. Joseph Foster, Jr.
1855. Richard Cook.
1855. James Robinson.
1855. John G. Taylor.
1856–59. Casper W. Thompson.
1856–59. David Counsellor.
1859–62. Hiram Harris.
1859–61. Morris Goodwin, Jr.
1862–63. John S. Newell.
1863, 1870–72, 1876–82. A. Smith Reeves.
1863. Joshua Thompson.
1864–66. Richmond Brown.
1864–75, 1877–78. Samuel Powell.
1865, 1876–80. Joshua Waddington.
1866–67. Samuel P. Smith.
1867–68. Samuel C. Springer.
1868–69, 1877. John G. Holmes.
1869. Francis G. Wallen.
1870. William T. Goodwin.
1870–71. William Morrison.
1871–75, 1881–82. Amos Harris.
1871. Isaac Allen.
1872–73, 1878. R. Henry Holmes.
1872, 1875–76. J. F. Foster.
1873–76. John Counsellor.
1873, 1875. R. M. Acton, Jr.
1877–78. William Richmond.
1881–82. Ernst A. Waddington.

CHOSEN FREEHOLDERS.

1799–1800. Clement Hall.
1801–7. Richard Smith.
1801–2. Joseph Hall.
1803–10. Darkin Nicholson.
1808–15, 1817, 1825–30. John Thompson.
1811, 1813–24. Morris Hall.
1812, 1848–49. Joseph Thompson.
1816, 1818–28. Anthony Nelson.
1837–38. William Hall.
1831–40. William Carpenter.
1837–38. John Hall.
1839–50. William H. Nelson.
1840–47. Joseph Foster.
1841–44, 1846–50. Benjamin S. Holmes.
1845. David Stretch.
1851. William S. Goodwin.
1851–52. William H. Nelson.
1852, 1858–60. Joseph Waddington.
1853–55. William B. Carpenter.
1853–55. Charles B. Reeves.
1856–57. Clement Hall.
1856–58. John H. Patrick.
1859. Jonathan H. Corliss.
1860–62. Casper W. Thompson.
1861. Johnson Freas.
1862–63. Richmond Brown.
1863. Hiram Shoemaker.
1864–66. John S. Newell.
1864. Smith Robinson.
1865–67. David R. Hires.
1867–68, 1882. John M. Brandiff.
1868–69. Joshua Thompson.
1869–70. Samuel C. Springer.
1870–72. John G. Holmes.
1873–75. A. Smith Reeves.
1876–78. Amos Harris.
1879–81. Samuel Powell.

COMMISSIONERS OF APPEAL.

1799–1802. William Wilson.
1799. John Craft.
1799. Samuel Abbott.
1803, 1816–22. Thomas Hancock.
1800, 1803–10. Darkin Nicholson.
1803–6. Joshua Thompson.
1803–9. John G. Holmes.
1807–9. Joseph Hall.
1810. Morris Hall.
1810, 1823. Samuel Brick.
1811–13. Thomas Mason.
1811–12. Joseph Thompson.
1811–15. Hezekiah Hewes.
1813–15. Benjamin Griscom.
1817–22, 1827–32. Samuel Pancoast.
1816. Davis Nelson.

1816. Anthony Nelson.
1817–22, 1827–38. Aaron Waddington.
1823–25. Woodnutt Pettit.
1823–24, 1826. Henry Freas.
1824. John Thompson.
1825–32, 1840–41. Andrew Smith.
1825–26. David Grier.
1833–46, 1848–54. Wm. Carpenter.
1833–38, 1840–41. Joseph Black.
1839, 1844–45. William Thompson.
1839. John M. Sinnickson.
1842–43, 1847, 1862–63. Benjamin S. Holmes.
1842–51. William H. Nelson.
1846–47, 1855, 1859. Richard Waddington.
1848–55. Clement Hall.
1852. Joseph Dunham.
1853–54. Charles B. Reeves.
1855. John D. Hires.
1856. John H. Patrick.
1856–58. Samuel Powell.
1856–58. William Goodwin.
1857–58. Jonathan H. Corliss.
1859. Joshua Waddington.
1859–61. Hiram Shoemaker.
1860–61. Johnson Freas.
1860–63, 1867–69. David Hires.
1862–64. Joseph Waddington.
1864–65. Morris Goodwin, Jr.
1864–66, 1878–81. Samuel P. Smith.
1865–66. John W. Brandiff.
1866–67. Ephraim Patrick.
1867–69. Charles Loper.
1868–70. Morris G. Fowser.
1870. Jesse Patrick.
1870–75. Amos Harris.
1871–72. Charles H. Elwell.
1871–72. Evan Loper.
1873–75. John G. Holmes.
1873–80. Joseph M. Weatherby.
1876–82. Joseph Foster, Jr.
1876. Isaac Allen.
1881. Henry Acton.
1882. B. Frank Holmes.

Public Schools.—It is thought that there have been educational advantages in Elsinboro for more than one hundred and fifty years. As long ago as that there was one school near the centre of the township. The names of teachers are not remembered. It was a "pay school," supported by tuitions or equivalent contributions.

Elsinboro, under the public school law of the State, is divided into two school districts, called and numbered as follows: Union, No. 2, and Elsinboro, No. 3.

Church History.—There is only one church edifice in Elsinboro, a small building almost on the border of the city of Salem, in which worship a small congregation of colored Methodists, mostly resident in Salem.

Throughout the township the various religious denominations are represented, but church-goers are compelled to attend divine services either at Salem, Hancock's Bridge, Quinton, or Allowaystown.

There was a Friends' Meeting, which disbanded more than one hundred years ago.

Industrial Pursuits.—Farming and market gardening form the chief pursuits of the people of Elsinboro. Much of the land is not tillable on account of its swampy nature, but many thousand acres have been reclaimed by judicious drainage, and measures employed for keeping the tide from overflowing them. "Tide-banks" were thrown up in Elsinboro at a very early date.

On Mill Creek a tide-mill was early constructed by David Morris and Thomas Hancock. It was not in operation more than fifteen or twenty years.

At one time, in a comparatively early period in its history, there were four breweries or distilleries in the township, known as John Thompson's, Nicholson's, Morris', and George Abbott's.

CHAPTER LXVII.

TOWNSHIP OF LOWER ALLOWAYS CREEK.[1]

Geographical.—This township forms the southwestern extension of Salem County. Its boundaries are as follows: Elsinboro, Salem, and Quinton on the north and northeast; Stow Creek and Greenwich (Cumberland Co.) on the south and east; and Delaware River on the south and west.

Topographical and Statistical.—In form this township is very irregular. It has an area of twenty-four thousand eight hundred and eighty-five acres, considerable of which is unfit for cultivation, twelve thousand acres being salt marsh, lying along the Delaware between Alloways and Stow Creeks. Three thousand acres is reclaimed meadow-land. The surface is level, the soil is a dark loam, and in some parts clay abounds. In the western portion peat-beds have been worked. The township contains one hundred and sixty-four farms, and the usual variety of grain and vegetables is produced.

Lower Alloways Creek township is drained by Alloways and Stow Creeks in the north and south respectively, both flowing into the Delaware, which washes its western boundary, and also receives as tributaries, within the borders of the township, Mad Horse and Hope Creeks, and other small streams having their source in the marshy belt bordering the river.

Good roads are plentiful in the tillable major portion of the township, and the inhabitants, numbering thirteen hundred and seventy-four in 1880, are enterprising and progressive, and possess a degree of activity and intelligence necessary to insure the success of a community.

The real estate of Lower Alloways Creek township was assessed at $653,770 in 1881, the personal property at $380,784, and the total indebtedness was $249,715. The number of voters in the township was 339. The poll-tax amounted to $300, the school tax to $1984, and the county tax to $1882.

Original Purchasers and Early Settlement.[2]—The largest portion of this township was purchased from the Proprietor by those who came to America from 1676 to 1683.

Henry and Anne Salter bought 10,000, Edward Wade 1000, Robert Wade 500, William Hancock 1000, Christopher White 1000, Edward Bradway 1000, and John Malstaff 1000 acres.

Below the Salter line, adjoining Stow Creek, William Bradway, son of Edward, purchased 900 acres. John Smith, of Ambelbury, owned 700 acres north of Alloways Creek, adjoining Smith's land.

John Fenwick deeded 2000 acres to his daughter Priscilla, the wife of Edward Champney. Edward and his wife sold several hundred acres to George

[1] By M. O. Rolfe. [2] Contributed by Thomas Shourds, Esq.

Deacon. The land was bounded on the west by John Smith's land. George Deacon sold his land to Abel Nicholson, about 1685, and removed to Burlington County.

Abel Nicholson left the Deacon property to his son, John Nicholson.

Edward Wade disposed of all of his land in Alloways Creek township, transferring 300 acres to his nephew, Charles Oakford, 500 acres to Nathaniel Chambless, and the residue to William Waddington, a young man who had recently arrived from England, and who was the progenitor of the large family of the Waddingtons who reside in Salem County at this time. Part of the family sold the homestead about fifteen years ago.

Robert Wade, brother of Edward, sold 500 acres to Anthony Page, and he in 1685 sold the same tract to Joseph Ware for forty-seven pounds. The greater part of it is owned by members of the Ware family at this date.

Edward Wade deeded 150 acres to his brother, Samuel Wade, who became quite a distinguished man in the first settlement of this county, and whose sons, Samuel and Joseph Wade, were the progenitors of some of the most prominent men ever reared in South Jersey.

William Hancock arrived in this county in 1677, and took possession of his allotment, which was surveyed for him by Richard Hancock, who at that time was Fenwick's surveyor. William Hancock died in 1779, and left two sons, John and William Hancock. He left all his real estate to his widow, Isabella Hancock, and she subsequently sold one-half of the Hancock allotment to John Maddox, and he sold part of it to his son-in-law, James Denn, and the balance to Jeremiah Powell, in 1700. No part of the Denn property is in the family at this date. Jeremiah Powell, Jr., sold some 300 acres, in 1733, to Edward Chambless Hancock. Part of the Jeremiah Powell purchase, lying on the creek, is still owned by the Powell family.

Isabella Hancock left 500 acres of the allotment to her eldest son, John Hancock. The latter built the bridge across Alloways Creek, opposite his property, about 1705, and in 1707 the Salem County Court appointed commissioners to "lay out a public highway from Salem, by John Hancock's new bridge, to the town of Greenwich." John Hancock died a young man. He left one son, William Hancock, who possessed more than common abilities. In addition to what he inherited, he accumulated large landed estates in Elsinboro and Lower Penn's Neck, and was one of the leading politicians of his time, serving as a member of the Legislature for twenty years in succession. He was killed in his own house by the British in 1778.

Christopher White's estate adjoined Hancock's on the east. He too was an important man at the time of the settlement of this township. He built on his property, in 1690, the first large brick dwelling in South Jersey. The brick of which it was constructed were brought from England. It was taken down in 1854, at which time there was not a crack in the walls. The property was inherited by his grandson, Josiah White, who sold it to Joseph Stretch, about 1730, and removed to Mount Holly, Burlington Co.

Edward Bradway's allotment lay to the east of White's land. It appears that Edward Bradway never resided on his property in Lower Alloways Creek. He deeded three hundred acres of it to his daughter Mary, wife of William Cooper, the balance to his two sons, Edward and William Bradway, who sold a large portion of it to John Beasley, whose name attached itself to the locality long known as Beasley's Neck. None of the property remains in either the Bradway or Beasley families.

There is no evidence that John Malstaff ever resided on his land. He sold it to different parties. Richard Johnson, of Salem, bought five hundred acres, which extended into what is now Quinton township.

Anna Salter sold part of her ten thousand acres to different persons. Neal Daniels was a large purchaser. Among the buyers were the Barbours, Nathaniel Cambless Hancock, John Mason, and John Thompson, of Elsinboro, and John Briggs, but fully one-half of the Salter allotment passed into the possession of "squatters."

Isaac Sharp, of Mannington, purchased nineteen hundred acres of Anna Salter, the greater part of it salt marsh, lying on the bay side, and one hundred acres of "fast" land.

The above-described allotments and purchases are believed to include all of the land in Lower Alloways Creek township, and it is thought all of the prominent settlers have been mentioned.

Following are the family names of prominent residents of Lower Alloways Creek township from 1800 to 1830: Allen, Abbott, Bradway, Butcher, Bowen, Brown, Baker, Carll, Corliss, Beasten, Denn, Dubois, English, Fogg, Finlaw, Findley, Fox, Garrison, Gibb, Grier, Hildreth, Harris, Hancock, Hewes, Jayne, Jaggard, Morrison, Maskell, McCallister, Mulford, Nelson, Powell, Plummer, Peterson, Steward, Stretch, Simpkins, Smith, Shourds, Thompson, Tracy, and Turner.

Organization.—The territory now embraced in Lower and Upper Alloways Creek and Quinton was formerly known as "Monmouth Precinct," and originally contained sixty-four thousand acres. In 1760 an act was passed by State authority giving the inhabitants of Alloways Creek, as the territory had then come to be known, power to divide the township, a measure which was effected by the following-named commissioners, the last mentioned of whom acted as surveyor: Benjamin Thompson, of the Upper District; John Stewart, of the Lower District; and Elnathan Davis, of Cumberland; and since that time

there have been two townships, known as "Lower" and "Upper Alloways Creek," the former being recognized as the parent division. The name Alloways was given in memory of Alloways, the Indian chief.

Civil List.—Unfortunately, there are no township books of record to be found in the office of the present township clerk, except the minutes of the meetings of the township committee since 1860, and inquiry of the clerk and of other well-known citizens fails to elicit any information as to the existence of earlier or more complete records.

The Township Committeemen since the date named have been as follows:

1860, 1870. Samuel Patrick.
1860–61, 1876. Robert Butcher.
1860–61. Abner Patrick.
1860, 1870. Thomas Shourds.
1860–62. Lewis S. Carll.
1861–62. James Baker, Jr.
1861–62, 1864–65, 1869–70. Richard Irelan.
1862–63. James T. Robinson.
1862–64, 1878. Jesse Patrick.
1863, 1867–68, 1871–73. Jas. Baker.
1863. Edmund Cox.
1863–65, 1873–75. Peter Harris.
1864–65. James H. Fogg.
1864. William Fowser.
1865, 1877. Jeremiah Powell.
1865, 1867–68. Amos Harris.
1867–69, 1880–82. Ephraim Carll, Jr.
1867–68. Joseph B. Findlaw.
1867–69. Enos P. English.
1869. Job Stretch, Jr.
1869–70. Charles Hires.
1870–72. Waddington Bradway.
1871–73. Luke S. Fogg.
1871–73, 1877–78. Wm. H. H. Carll.
1871–72. Richard Stretch.
1873. Richard M. Davis.
1874–76. Job S. Dixon.
1874–76. Edward W. Smith.
1874–75, 1877–78. Morris G. Fowser.
1874–75. Thomas A. Maskell.
1876. Richard Freas.
1876–78. Quinton P. Harris.
1877–79. Henry Elwell.
1879–80. W. Winfield Patrick.
1879. Isaac N. Davis.
1880–82. Waddington B. Ridgway.
1880. Benjamin Allen.
1881–82. Mark T. Hilliard.

Burial-Places.—The Society of Friends opened the first burial-place in the township, in 1684, north of Alloways Creek. The second was opened by the Presbyterians, on Stow Creek, about 1760. About 1770 the Baptists established a cemetery adjoining the one last mentioned, which has long included it. The Friends purchased land and opened a second graveyard near Harmersville, about 1780. About 1830 the Methodists prepared a burying-ground between Hancock's Bridge and Harmersville, near the latter place. It is thought that early in the history of the township burials were made by some families on their homesteads. Such graves, if any there were, have disappeared.

VILLAGES AND HAMLETS.

Hancock's Bridge.—The most important point in Lower Alloways Creek township, historically and in some other respects, is Hancock's Bridge, a village pleasantly situated on Alloways Creek, distant five miles south from Salem and fifty-four miles south from Trenton. It contains a post-office, a Friends' meeting-house, a Methodist Church, a canning establishment, two stores, an undertaking and furniture-shop, a blacksmith- and wheelwright-shop, and a goodly number of dwellings, the most interesting structure being the old Hancock house, in which occurred the atrocious massacre by the British during the Revolution, elsewhere referred to in this work at length.

There have been three stores, old and well known, kept at Hancock's Bridge, which have, from their location, come to be known as the "upper," "middle," and "lower" stores. The former is now closed. Among merchants who have traded there have been Thomas Reeves, Dubois & Van Meter, John H. Lambert, William Bradway, Richard Waddington, John Welch, Luke S. Fogg and John H. Patrick, Samuel Patrick, William Waddington, Edward S. Carll, Carll & Hires, and Carll & Brother. The following are well-remembered occupants of the "middle" store: Charles Mulford, William Bradway, Plummer & Thompson, William Morrison, Jarvis Hires, Evan Jenkins, James Bradway, Charles M. Carll, Abner P. Fox, and Githen & Irelan. James Butcher is the present one. Martin Bradway, William C. Laning, Jason Ogden, Carll & Denn, and John Carll occupied the "lower" store prior to 1859. Since that date William E. Scudder has been proprietor. At different times there has been a store kept on the south side of Poplar Street. The first merchant there was William Waddington, who had several successors, one of whom, Jacob Acton, was followed by Joseph Kline, who was the last, the store having been closed for nearly two years. A historical store in Salem County was the early store of William Hancock and Joseph Thompson, both of whom were killed in the massacre of 1778.

There have long been blacksmiths and wheelwrights plying their trades in the village. Among these may be mentioned William Dunn, Joseph Powelson, and John Sheppard, the present representative of these crafts, who has kept open shop for ten years.

J. M. Smith, furniture dealer and undertaker, began business in Hancock's Bridge in 1850.

From time immemorial until the abolition of licenses throughout this part of the county there was a tavern in the village. Its occupants and keepers have been so numerous as to baffle any attempt to give their names.

Hancock's Bridge has long been a shipping-point for country produce. In this branch of trade James Butcher and Lewis Carll are engaged somewhat extensively.

Harmersville.—Harmersville, near the old Logtown settlement, with which it is sometimes confounded, was named in honor of Ebenezer Harmer, who married a woman of property, and located there some thirty years ago or more. He opened a store, in which he was succeeded by Jesse Carll, William Carll, Samuel Halliday, and the present proprietor, William Carll. Another store has for some time been kept by Joseph Kline. Thomas Ale and James Stackhouse are blacksmiths, Frederick Trullender a machinist and wheelwright, and Charles Denn an undertaker. These persons transact the business of the place, which, besides the buildings occupied by them, contains about a dozen dwellings and a schoolhouse.

Canton.—Canton is a pleasant village and post-town, situated near the southeastern boundary of the township, nine miles south of Salem. It was formerly known as New Canton.

There was early a store where Josiah Paulin's house now is, and which was torn down about 1838 or 1840. It was occupied, at different times, by Isaac English, Dr. David Jayne (who was born at Hancock's Bridge, and lived there and at Canton previous to his removal to Philadelphia), George Githens, Samuel Githens, William Plummer, and others. The first store at the Corners was kept by Joseph Hancock, and later by William W. Lawrence and Richard Green. The present merchant there is John P. Sheppard, who began to trade in 1877, and bought the old Methodist Church and converted it into a store in 1879. Another store is kept by Isaac N. Davis. In the lower part of the village a store was early kept by Frank Pearce (colored). Daniel Hood and Richard Stretch have been later merchants in that quarter.

Former wheelwrights were Thomas Sayres and others. James Zane is the present one.

Canton has two stores, a Baptist Church, a canning establishment, a wheelwright-shop, a school-house, and about a dozen dwellings.

Public Schools.[1]—Lower Alloways Creek is divided into Franklin District, No. 4; Harmersville District, No. 6; Canton District, No. 7; Friendship District, No. 8; Cross-Roads District, No. 9.

The subject of education was one that early entered into the minds of the people of the township, but in former times, when the population was sparse and the houses few and far between, the same facilities for education did not exist that do now. The school-houses, which were generally poor affairs, were only kept open during the winter season, and the child who wished more than the customary winter quarter generally had to go elsewhere to get it. Then, as now, some few of the wealthy residents sent their children away to some boarding-school to be finished, but that was the exception and not the rule. The mode of raising money previous to the time of the adoption of the present State law was for each township to raise such sum as was thought sufficient for the purpose, in addition to the amount appropriated by the State, which sum was apportioned among the different schools by the town superintendent of schools, who had general charge of all the schools in the township. The schools were under the control of trustees, five in number, who each had charge of a single school. The money which was raised by tax was first apportioned by the town superintendent, and then the trustees apportioned to each scholar attending his share of said public money, and the balance of the amount needed to pay the expenses of said scholar was paid by the pupil himself. In looking over some old documents in our possession we find that the amounts charged the scholars for tuition from the year 1839 to 1850 was two dollars per quarter, and the amount of township tax for the same time was often not over two dollars per year; this, with the interest arising from the surplus revenue and school fund, making about four hundred dollars per year. There were seven school districts in the township previous to 1846, but in that year the township school committee (officers who had charge of the schools previous to the day of town superintendents) set off another district, known as District No. 8. This committee was the last appointed previous to the change in the law. The members were Ephraim Turner, Thomas Shourds, and William Powell. The first two, who are quite aged, are living at the present time; the latter died many years ago. The first town superintendent was Benjamin I. Harris, and the last one Samuel C. Pancoast, who was the incumbent when the office was abolished. The first school-houses in the township were generally built by subscription. The old school-house on Alloways Creek Neck was built in that manner, the ground being donated by Mark Stewart. This old building stood in the woods near Hancock's Bridge, and was moved down the Neck in 1824.

The first trustees were Joseph Pancoast, Edward Waddington, Joseph Bowen, Benjamin Harris, and Mark Stewart. Probably Joseph Pancoast was the first teacher, and after moving to Philadelphia in 1828, he came back in 1850, and was again a trustee of said school for several years. The old school-house in the village of Hancock's Bridge was also built in the same manner, one of the principal contributors being an aged Friend, residing in the neighborhood, named Joseph Thompson, who also assisted in building a school-house in the yard belonging to the Society of Friends, adjoining their meeting-house in the village of Hancock's Bridge. This school, after the change in the school law depriving them of the benefits accruing from the public money, was abolished. Thomas Shourds for many years was a very active and energetic trustee of this school, which turned out many good scholars, some of whom made excellent teachers. Among the teachers of this school were Allie H. Paul, Annie T. Shourds, Elizabeth Shourds, Mary Bradway, Cornelia Hancock, Lydia C. Woodward, of Unionville, Chester Co., Pa., Hannah Croasdale, from Pennsylvania, and Annie T. Pancoast, from Philadelphia. This undoubtedly was the best school in the township at that time, and the equal probably of any in the county.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

Friends.—A regular meeting of Friends was held at the house of James Denn from 1679 to 1685. The further history of the Friends' Society in Lower Alloways is thus given by Thomas Shourds, Esq.:[2]

[1] Contributed by the late Samuel C. Pancoast.

[2] History of Fenwick's Colony, pp. 397, 398. 1876.

"In the year 1684, Edward Champney and John Smith each deeded half an acre of ground to Christopher White and Samuel Wade,—one for a meeting-house, the other for a graveyard. The ground was a corner of each of their lots on Monmouth River. The same year Salem Monthly Meeting of Friends agreed with Christopher to build a meeting-house on one of the said lots, the cost of the building not to exceed forty pounds. He was also directed to clear a road from the King's Highway to the meeting-house, for which he charged ten pounds more. In 1685 the first religious meeting was held there, and so continued until 1718. The greater part of the members resided on the south side of the creek, and there being no bridge at that period, they were put to great inconvenience in getting to meeting. Joseph Ware gave the Friends a lot of ground on his plantation on the south side of the creek, the deed having been given in 1717. As soon as the meeting-house was finished the members on the north side of Monmouth River were attached to Salem Particular Meeting. The families were the Abbotts, Stubbinses, Mosses, and Tylers. The meeting-house was abandoned about that time, but the graveyard was used for a number of years after the meetings ceased to be held at that place. The Friends subsequently purchased a lot of ground on the south side of the creek, near Harmersville, for a burying-ground, which has been the principal place of interment up to this time. A number of persons, however, have been buried in the ancient graveyard since the members of the society in a measure abandoned it. Such families as the Waddingtons, Hancocks, Carlls, and a few others were desirous to be laid with their ancestors. The principal families that were members of Alloways Creek Meeting at the time alluded to were the Whites, Bradways, Denns, Wares, Chamblesses, Oakfords, Wades, Danielses, Hancocks, Stretches, Barbers, and several others. Friends continued to hold their meeting in the house built on the Ware property until the year 1756. In 1753, William Hancock deeded a lot of ground to the members of Alloways Creek Particular Meeting for a meeting-house site, as it was a more convenient location. The house was built at two different periods of time, the oldest portion in 1756, the new, as it is called, in 1784."

Among prominent speakers in the Friends' Meetings in Lower Alloways Creek was James Daniels, who made a tour of Europe, and was regarded as a man of uncommon ability and unquestioned piety. Edward Bradway and Anna Bradway, his wife, were speakers of note. The name of Rachel Hancock will not soon be forgotten. The present speaker, a woman of exceptional brilliancy of thought, noted for the beauty and force of her language, is Mary Bradway, a sister of Thomas Shourds.

The membership of this society has fallen off considerably during late years, and does not now number more than thirty-five.

Presbyterians.—The records of the Presbyterian Church once located at Logtown, near Harmersville, seem to have been irretrievably lost. Johnson says this church was founded in 1750, and that the most prominent members were James Sayre, Joseph Hildreth, Richard Moore, a man named Woodruff (thought by Thomas Shourds to have been Thomas Woodruff), and Thomas Padgett, Jr. Solomon Dubois, a young man from Pittsgrove, Henry Wood, George Grier, Sr., and a few others became members.

The church was supplied occasionally by Revs. Faithoute, Hunter, Smith, Eaken, and Schenck. In 1797, Rev. Nathaniel Harris became pastor, surrendering the charge in 1800, and removing to Trenton. In 1801 the Rev. David Edwards, from Wales, assumed the pastoral relation, remaining until 1805, when he removed to Cape May.

It is not thought that the membership of this society was at any time large. The house of worship was taken down about sixty years ago.

Baptists.—Records dated March 29, 1809, show that steps were taken by the Baptist residents of the neighborhood of New Canton preparatory to the erection of a meeting-house. It is recorded that on March 12, 1812, "the neighborhood met at meeting-house to choose trustees." It is supposed Rev. Henry Smalley, pastor of the Cohansey Baptist Church, and Rev. Joseph Sheppard, of the Salem Church, preached in the neighborhood occasionally, hence the erection of a place of worship before the constitution of a church; and in this house, which occupied the site of the present building, the constituent members gathered and the council of Nov. 12, 1812, convened.

Oct. 17, 1818, twenty-six persons from the Salem Baptist Church, and five from the Cohansey Church, aggregating thirty-one, were dismissed to form the nucleus of the new organization. The following are the names of the constituent members: From the Salem Church: Abraham Harris, Joseph Elwell, William Simkins, John Mulford, John Findley, Jeremiah Anderson, Rachel Vanhizle, Elizabeth Sayre, Elizabeth Mulford, Mary Elwell, Mary Simkins, Phebe Finley, Eleanor Anderson, Orpha Emerson, Mary Harris, Mary Mills, Sarah Boon, Hannah Griffith, Hannah Anderson, Rachel Mulford, Hannah Simkins, Naomi Stretch, Hannah Dilks, Ruth Ashton, Anna Bowen, Mary Mills. From Cohansey Church: Robert Watson, Charles Mulford, Hannah Watson, Mary Simkins, Hannah Corliess.

The council, consisting of Rev. Henry Smalley and Rev. Joseph Sheppard, convened Nov. 12, 1818. Mr. Smalley preached, and it is said "all things were done decently and in order." On the afternoon of the same day, Abraham Harris and John Mulford were chosen deacons, and Charles Mulford was elected clerk.

Previous to the constitution of the church there seems to have been an understanding with Thomas J. Kitts, of Wilmington, Del., that he should act as

supply, with a view to the pastorate. Nov. 17, 1818, Rev. Mr. Kitts brought a letter of dismission from the Wilmington Church, and December 8th following he was ordained pastor of the Canton Church. During his pastorate a board of trustees was chosen, consisting of John Mulford, Joseph Ewell, James Butcher, David Bowen, and Charles Mulford. A communion service and table were presented by the Salem Church. Robert Watson was chosen deacon in place of John Mulford, and Charles Mulford succeeded David Bowen as clerk. Aug. 19, 1819, it was resolved to apply for admission to the New Jersey Baptist Association, and a letter was prepared and delegates were appointed. Rev. Mr. Kitts closed his labors March 11, 1820.

April 8, 1820, Rev. John P. Cooper was called as a supply for one year. The relation was continued, and he remained three years and ten months. Feb. 24, 1824, Rev. Ebenezer Jayne, of Tuckahoe, became pastor, at a salary of one hundred and twenty dollars for the first year, at the expiration of which time the relation was continued by unanimous vote, and he remained two years and three months, dying in the pastorate. A monument near the church bears this inscription:

"Elder Ebenezer Jayne, born Feb. 19, 1754; died while pastor of this church, May 27, 1826, in the seventy-fifth year of his age."

April 7, 1827, Rev. John P. Thompson, of the Port Elizabeth Church, became pastor, and remained three years and two months. During his pastorate a spirit of unkindness, which seems to have originated years previous, was fully disclosed, and the council recommended by the Association in 1827 to settle this difficulty was refused by a resolution passed Feb. 9, 1828, declaring it "against the independence and dignity of the church, and contrary to Scripture and discipline." He having removed from the immediate vicinity, Rev. Mr. Thompson was granted a letter to Cohansey Church, June 12, 1830. July 10, 1830, Enoch M. Barker, a licentiate of the Woodstown Baptist Church, became supply, and on June 8, 1831, a council was called for his ordination. He closed his labors March 9, 1833. During his pastorate it was agreed to rent the pews, and Ephraim Turner was appointed clerk. Rev. John P. Cooper served as supply four months, when Rev. John Miller, of Alloway's town, was called as supply for one year, and became pastor, and so served four years and nine months. During this period the church voted to withdraw from the New Jersey Association because it had permitted changes in the articles of faith.

Towards the close of Rev. Mr. Miller's pastorate the church became divided in their views and feelings concerning him, and a council was unanimously called, by whose decision both parties agreed to abide. The decision was disregarded by the Miller faction, however; a division occurred, and the minority, with the pastor at their head, left the church. After time had been given these disaffected members for reflection, and an opportunity to return afforded them, by advice of the former council, Rev. John Miller and over thirty others were excluded from the communion and fellowship of the church, Aug. 12, 1837. These and their adherents erected a house of worship near by, adopted the Old School confession of faith, Rev. Mr. Miller became pastor, and services were held regularly for some years. After Mr. Miller's resignation other preachers occupied the pulpit, but the interest subsided, and eventually the building was sold, removed, and devoted to school purposes. For about a year succeeding the separation, Ephraim Turner, a licentiate, already referred to, with John P. Cooper and John Huston, supplied the pulpit, and at the expiration of that time Rev. William Ruddy, of Philadelphia, became pastor, and was instrumental in reuniting the church with the New Jersey Baptist Association. The old frame church gave way to a neat and substantial brick structure, forty feet by sixty, and the asperity and bitterness of the past were greatly allayed during Mr. Ruddy's four years' pastorate. Rev. William G. Nice, from Philadelphia, was pastor from July 7, 1842, to March 21, 1846. Rev. William Bowen, of Friskville, N. Y., was called as supply for a year, and became and continued pastor until March 25, 1849. Sept. 8, 1849,—the church having in the interval been supplied by Rev. Joseph N. Folwell and Ephraim Turner,—Rev. George Sleeper, of Medford, N. J., accepted the pastorate, and served with much success. He resigned March 11, 1855, and died in Vincent, Chester Co., Pa., March 19, 1866.

Henry B. Shermer served some months as supply. Oct. 13, 1855, Rev. William Pike, of Balligomingo, Pa., accepted a call, and was pastor until March 25, 1859. May 7th, following, Rev. Samuel C. Dare, a licentiate of the Pittsgrove Baptist Church, was received as supply, and was ordained and installed as pastor June 9th, the relation continuing until Sept. 25, 1863. Rev. William C. Cornwell, of Philadelphia, was pastor from Nov. 15, 1863, to February, 1866; Rev. Jeremiah W. Marsh, of Bloomingdale, N. J., from April 7, 1866, to Dec. 10, 1869. Jan. 10, 1870, Eugene Mansfield Buyrn was called as supply, bringing a letter of dismissal from the Twelfth Baptist Church, Philadelphia. In 1870 the Association held with the church of Woodstown refused to recognize him as an accredited minister, and to place his name as such on the records. Notwithstanding this he was called as pastor November 12th, by a large majority; but, owing to the dissatisfaction of the minority and his unsettled relations with the Association, he resigned, and was dismissed by letter to Newton, Md., Jan. 7, 1871. Rev. Samuel Hughes, of Camden, was pastor from May 13, 1871, to March 9, 1872. Rev. E. M. Barker, of Blackwoodtown, N. J., who had served the church 1830–33, was called, by a unanimous vote, March 24, 1872, and resigned May 4, 1874. During his pastorate a new roof was put on the church and a pulpit recess

added. Charles Warwick, a licentiate from Cape May, was a supply for a time. Frank Spencer, a licentiate of the West Meriden, Conn., Baptist Church, became a supply Dec. 7, 1874. He was ordained and installed as pastor March 18, 1875, and resigned after a successful administration March 10, 1877. The succeeding pastor was Rev. M. Moore Fogg, who was called immediately upon the resignation of Rev. Mr. Spencer. His successor was the present pastor, Rev. Charles P. De Camp.

The present membership of this church is nearly four hundred, and besides the "Home" or Canton Sunday-school, there are connected with it schools known as the Hill Neck, Cross-Roads, Harmersville, Harmony, and Stow Creek Sunday-schools; the property, consisting of the house of worship, parsonage and sexton's house, and five acres of land, being located in an agricultural section, with a large territory surrounding it unoccupied by other Baptist Churches.

Methodists.—Formerly there was a Methodist Church at Canton. The society was regularly organized and owned a house of worship. Owing to causes not necessary to name here the society gradually grew weaker and weaker, till its existence was nearly nominal, and a few years ago the church edifice was sold and converted into a store.

The Methodists of Hancock's Bridge and Harmersville and surrounding country purchased a lot at Harmersville, of Peter Stretch and wife, in 1833, and built a church thereon. The society purchased a second lot of Richard Medford and wife, at Hancock's Bridge, in 1849, and the present house of worship has been standing since about that date.

Industrial Pursuits.—The leading industry of this township has long been agriculture. The soil of the township is measurably productive. Much labor has been expended in reclaiming marshy lands. The inhabitants dwelling on both sides of Alloways Creek, in 1697, obtained a law authorizing the erection of a dam to stop out the creek a few rods above Hancock's Bridge. It was completed, but, as the result of neglect, broke, and was never afterwards repaired. Since then millions of tons of wood and lumber have passed over the site of this ancient dam, and many vessels have been built farther up the creek and floated down past this place.

The canning-factory of Messrs. Garrison & Sheppard, at Canton, was established in 1881. The principal product is canned tomatoes. A large and increasing business is done, and from fifty to ninety hands are employed during the season for canning, and several in the tin-shop manufacturing cans.

Messrs. Starr Brothers, of Salem, in 1882 put in operation a canning establishment at Hancock's Bridge. The factory proper is a building one hundred and twenty-two feet by sixty-two. An annex, measuring fifty-two feet by thirty, with twenty-two-feet posts, is used as a packing-room. The enterprise of the proprietors of this establishment and its favorable location combine to render it one of the leading canning-houses in the county.

There was an early tide-mill on Cooper's Creek, in Beasley's Neck.

For more than one hundred and fifty years there have been two water-mills in the township for grinding grain. The first was erected by John Mason, of Elsinboro. He purchased two hundred and fifty acres of Annie Salter, situated on the upper branch of Stow Creek, and erected a flouring-mill about 1702. His son, Thomas Mason, sold the land and mill to Samuel Wood about 1740. The latter, at the time of his death, willed the property to his eldest son. Jonathan Wood, who left it to his son, William Wood. The latter sold the farm to William Bradway, and the mill and pond to his uncle, John Wood, father of the late John Smith Wood. John Wood left it to his grandson, John Wood Maskell, and at the death of the latter it passed to Thomas Maskell.

Judge John Brick, who resided on the lower branch of Stow Creek, called Gravelly Run, erected a flouring-mill there in the early part of the last century. Some time after the death of Judge Brick, which occurred about 1758, his heirs sold the mill to John Wood, son of Samuel Wood, and at the death of John Wood, his son, John Smith Wood, became the owner. In the division of the property of John Smith Wood, the mill and the land adjoining it were set off to Lucy Wood, his daughter, the wife of Dr. Clark, of Woodbury.

About 1790, Edward Bradway purchased of Jeremiah Powell the right to a natural pond on Powell's land, and the privilege of cutting a ditch from the pond to the creek, so that flood-tide could fill the former from the latter, the returning water being utilized to run a grist-mill. This establishment was never in favor with the inhabitants, and never did an extensive business, and about the year 1814 it was abandoned, and the site reverted to its former owner.

CHAPTER LXVIII.

TOWNSHIP OF LOWER PENN'S NECK.[1]

Situation and Boundaries.—This is the most westerly township in the county, and the larger portion of it is virtually an island. It is bounded north by Upper Penn's Neck, east and south by Salem Creek, which separates it from Mannington, Salem, and Elsinboro, and west by the Delaware River.

Descriptive.—Lower Penn's Neck contains an area of thirteen thousand five hundred and eighty-one acres, most of which is available, being well adapted to grazing and market gardening. The township con-

[1] By M. O. Rolfe.

tains one hundred and twenty-one farms, and the soil is rich, and on the margin of the Delaware are large strips of marsh-meadow lands. Some of the finest cattle in the county are raised here, and large quantities of vegetables have long been produced for the Philadelphia markets.

The Delaware River flows along the western side of this township, and an artificial canal about two miles long has been cut at the extreme north, connecting the Delaware with Salem Creek, which flows along the eastern and southern borders, saving a circuitous navigation of about twenty-five miles, and surrounding the township with water, except a few hundred rods at its northwestern corner. Mill Creek and Baldridge's Creek and other small streams have their sources in the township, emptying their waters into the Delaware River and Salem Creek.

Well-traveled roads traverse the township in all directions, farms and farm buildings have a thrifty aspect, and Lower Penn's Neck may be regarded as one of the most prosperous townships in Salem County. Its inhabitants, numbering thirteen hundred and thirty-four in 1880, are industrious and enterprising.

The assessed valuation of personal property in Lower Penn's Neck in 1881 was $325,387; its real estate was assessed at $626,889; its total debt amounted to $213,276; its voters numbered 350. Its poll-tax amounted to $238; its school tax, $1868; and its county tax, $1773.

Original Purchases and Settlement.[1]—Lower Penn's Neck was settled by Europeans, probably earlier than any other part of Salem County. Here the Finns and Swedes made a settlement as early as 1638 or 1640.

At Finn's Point the Swedes built a fort. That it was primitive in conception and rude in construction may well be imagined. In the vicinity of its site, opposite Fort Delaware, is the present Finn's Point battery. At this place lived, at a later date, Lasse Hendricks, Stephen Yearnans, Erick Yearnans, and Matthias Spackleson, from whom John Fenwick purchased one thousand acres of land, called Pampian's Hook, where he conceived a project, which was never executed, of laying out a town to be called Finnstown Point. Erick Yearnans Fenwick was appointed bailiff over the bailiwick of West Fenwick, now Penn's Neck.

Among the early comers to this township were several Dutch families, some of whose descendants were conspicuous in after generations.

"The Sinnickson family is one of the oldest in South Jersey. Originally they spelled their name Cenca, corrupted to Sinaker. There is no definite account that I know of fixing the year when Anders Seneca left Sweden and settled on the shores of the Delaware, but circumstances convince me that he and his family came in company with Minuit, the first Governor of New Sweden, in 1638. Anders Seneca had two sons born in Sweden, Broor and Anders. At what period Anders Seneca, Jr., came and settled on the eastern shore of the Delaware is uncertain, but it is safe to presume that it was soon after their arrival in this country, for Anders Nilson, Jonas Nilson, Michael Nilson, Hans Peterson, Van Nemans (now Vanneman), and several other families were inhabitants of Penn's Neck as early as 1640, and the Dahlbo family were likewise residing on the eastern shore of the Delaware about that period. . . . Broor Seneca and his family, I think, made a home on the western shore of the Delaware River. . . . Anders Seneca, Jr., . . . bought a large tract of land at Obisquahasit, now known as Penn's Neck, of the natives, and settled thereon; that being about thirty years prior to Fenwick's arrival with his English colony. . . . William Gill Johnson bought land in Penn's Neck of William Penn and Michael Lecroa in 1684. . . . William Gill Johnson left two sons, who inherited his property, Thomas and John Gill Johnson. Thomas died in 1721, leaving a widow and six daughters. . . . The widow of Thomas Gill Johnson married Thomas Miles about 1723. Thomas and his wife bought of Christina, Rhina, and Alice (sisters of Mrs. Miles) their shares of the lands inherited from their father. Andrew, the son of Sinnick Sinnickson, was the first of the family to write his name Sinnickson.

"He and his brother John, in 1734, purchased large tracts of meadow- and wood-land of the heirs of William Penn, as the following order, given to Thomas Miles, the deputy surveyor for James Logan, will show: 'An order to Thomas Miles to survey to Sinnick and John Seneca the marsh called Mud Island, and one hundred acres of land adjoining to their other tracts, and for William Philpot the point of land and marsh between his plantation and Salem Creek, and for Owneifferds Stanley, Mayant Bilderback, and Thomas Bilderback one hundred acres at a place called Hell Gate. Dated 7th of Fourth Month, 1733. The price of the marsh is five and twenty pounds and one hundred acres of wood-land, thirty pounds for a hundred acres clear of quit-rents.' Andrew Sinnickson (3d) held important offices in the colonial government in the town and county in which he dwelt. He filled the office of judge of the court and justice under George III., and was an ardent Whig during the American Revolution. He died 20th of Eighth Month, 1790, aged seventy years, leaving to his heirs a large real estate. . . . Thomas Sinnickson, the eldest son of Andrew (3d), took an active part in the Revolutionary war, and commanded a company in the Continental army. On account of his writings and bitter opposition to British tyranny he was outlawed by Lord Howe, and a heavy reward was offered for him dead or alive. At the organization of this government he warmly approved of Alexander Hamilton's views, and hence he became the

[1] Partially from data contributed by Thomas Shourds.

RESIDENCE OF THOMAS SINNICKSON, JR.
ORIGINAL HOMESTEAD BUILT 1680.
LOWER PENN'S NECK, SALEM CO., N. J.

leader of the Federal party in this section of country during the administrations of Washington and the elder Adams. He frequently represented this county in the State Legislature, was a member of the First Congress of the United States, which met in New York City, and also a member of Congress from 1796 to 1798. For a number of years he was a judge and a justice, and likewise county treasurer. Andrew Sinnickson (4th) was an ardent Whig. During the American Revolution he raised a company of men, and commanded them at the battles of Trenton and Princeton. After the war was over he held a commission as judge and justice, and lived to an old age greatly respected."[1]

The above extracts speak of the settlement of the original Lower Penn's Neck, Sinnickson, and other pioneers, and of later Sinnicksons and others, who were conspicuous in their day and generation, notably during the struggle for American freedom. In all generations to the present Sinnicksons have been among the wealthy and prominent men of the township and county, much of the land purchased by Anders Seneca, Jr., now being in possession of his descendants.

The Dunns are an old family in Lower Penn's Neck. Soon after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, by order of Louis XIV., in 1684, many Huguenots emigrated to this country to avoid persecution. Among them were two brothers, Zaccheus and Thomas Dunn, most probably natives of Alsace or Lorraine. The former settled in Pilesgrove; the latter located in Penn's Neck, and had numerous descendants. In 1689 he bought one hundred acres of land of William Penn, which was surveyed to him by Richard Tindall, and which adjoined lands of Hans Cornelius and Widow Hendricks, near Finn's Point. He was a Calvinist, and some of his descendants, with the Copners and other families, organized the old Presbyterian Church at Pennsville. Another Huguenot family which became prominent in the township and county were the Jaquetts.

Thomas Miles was an eminent surveyor, and became conspicuous as early as 1725. He did considerable surveying in Penn's Neck, Mannington, and the lower part of Gloucester County, for the heirs of William Penn. He owned and lived on a farm opposite New Castle, Del. His son, the Francis Miles elsewhere referred to, inherited this farm, and, dying without heirs, left it to the township for the support of public schools. The place is under the supervision of a trustee appointed by township authority.

Thomas Lambson was a large owner in Lower Penn's Neck. The Garrison family owned one thousand acres, extending from the river to Salem Creek. The family own considerable land bordering on the river at the present day. The first Swedish Church was built on the Garrison property in 1742. Steven Baldwin owned one thousand acres, bounded by the river and Salem Creek. It was located near Salem, and was bounded on the northeast by Richard Tindall's land.

In 1676, John Fenwick gave to his daughter Elizabeth and her husband, John Adams, all that tract of land located in Penn's Neck, and known at this time as Sapaney.

Fenwick Adams, son of John, married, and settled on his father's property in Penn's Neck.

The Powers family came into the township a few generations since, and have been influential and well known, having been conspicuous in connection with religious and public affairs.

The Copners were an ancient family in Lower Penn's Neck, and, with the Dunn and several other families, were prominent members of the Presbyterian Church near Pennsville, though Samuel, son of Joseph Copner, late in life joined the Friends' Society, and devised one-half of his property to the Society of Friends.

The following are the names of conspicuous families and persons resident in Lower Penn's Neck between 1800 and 1830:

Aplin, Biddle, Brewer, Beaver, Batten, Corson, Congleton, Callahan, Craven, Dunn, Dilmore, Dickinson, Dauser, Elwell, Findley, Gibbon, Griscom, Garrison, Humphreys, Johnson, Jenkins, Kasson, Kille, Lloyd, Lambson, Lippincott, Loomis, Matson, Nickerson, Orr, Peterson, Redstrake, Ridgeway, Rork, Sinnickson, Sparks, Steelman, Shourds, Tindall, Thompson, Vickers, Vining, Ware, Wright.

The names of representatives of the before mentioned and other families who have been prominent during a later period will be found in the civil lists, and in the accounts of various local interests with which they have been identified.

Organization.—The territory now comprising the townships of Upper and Lower Penn's Neck and Oldman's was originally included in one township, called West Fenwick, but the name was changed to Penn's Neck, in honor of William Penn, soon after he became interested in the Proprietary management of a portion of what was at first part of Fenwick's "tenth," or colony. The division of the township was effected some years later, the precise date not being now obtainable, and the township of Lower Penn's Neck was thus erected.

Civil List.—The following is as complete a civil list as the historian was able to compile from records in the office of the township clerk. If any of the township minute-books of a date previous to the year 1840 are in existence it is not known where they are to be found.

TOWNSHIP CLERKS.

1840–41. Sylvanus B. Sheppard.
1842, 1844–45. Henry W. C. Snitcher.
1843. Alpheus Bilderback.
1846. Isaac Lippincott.
1847–50. Jonathan E. Moore.
1851. John M. Powers.
1852–54. John Casperson.

[1] History of Fenwick's Colony, p. 188, *et seq.*: Thomas Shourds.

1855. William A. Casper.
1856–57. Isaac C. Griscom.
1858–59. T. G. Dunn.
1860. William R. Snitcher.
1861. Joseph B. Yonker.
1862, 1864. John P. Newcomb.
1863. Samuel Leroy.
1865, 1869. Charles Casperson.
1866, 1870–71. Albert P. Moore.
1867. Samuel N. Elwell.
1872–73. Samuel H Callahan.
1874–76. William T. Garrison.
1877. John Elwell.
1878–79, 1881–82. Charles W. Dunn.
1880. Samuel U. Elwell.

ASSESSORS.

1840–46. Joseph Lippincott.
1847. Henry W. C. Snitcher.
1848–53. James E. Dunham.
1854, 1857, 1873–74. James M. Powers.
1855, 1858, 1869–72, 1877. Jonathan E. Moore.
1856. Jeremiah Davis.
1859–60. Edward Hancock.
1861–62. Thomas G. Dunn.
1863–64, 1866–67. Charles Casperson.
1865. Joseph A. Kidd.
1875–76, 1879–82. Samuel Lecroy.
1878. Ephraim Fowler.

COLLECTORS.

1840–41, 1850–52. John G. Elwell.
1842–43. William Dunn.
1844–49. Thomas Torton.
1853. Jonathan E. Moore.
1854. Thomas Brown.
1855–57. Joseph B. Yonker.
1858–59. William Callahan.
1860. Benjamin A. Snitcher.
1861–62. Aaron Biddle.
1863. Thomas Brown.
1864. Jacob M. Mitchell.
1865–67, 1869–74, 1877[1]–78. Samuel Lecroy.
1875–77. Henry White.
1879. William T. Garrison.
1880–82. Jonathan T. Turner.

COMMISSIONERS OF APPEAL.

1840–41. Thomas F. Lambson.
1840–42, 1849–53, 1855–58. Samuel Lippincott.
1840–41. Benjamin Griscom.
1842. Tobias Casperson.
1842, 1858, 1873. Martin Patterson.
1843–46. James Newell.
1843–48. William A. Dick.
1847–49, 1860. Joseph T. Locuson.
1849. John G. Elwell.
1849–53. William Dunn.
1854. Joseph Wright.
1854. Samuel Dunn.
1854. James Halton.
1855–58. Jonathan Scattergood.
1859–60, 1866. John T. White.
1859–60. Reuben Hinchman.
1861, 1877–82. James S. Johnson.
1861, 1863–67, 1869–70. William R. Freas.
1861. Jonathan E. Moore.
1863–65. John Casperson.
1863–64. William Newell.
1862. Samuel E. Snitcher.
1862. Thomas J. Battin.
1862. Isaac Fowler.
1865–67, 1869–70, 1872–74. Powell Smith.
1867. Edward D. Redstrake.
1869. Paul Jaquett.
1870. Joseph Benner.
1871. Henry White.
1871. Edward Busby.
1871–72, 1874. Samuel D. Hewitt.
1872–77. Samuel Urion.
1875–76. Hance Jaquett.
1875–82. William Newell.
1878–82. William T. Garrison.

CHOSEN FREEHOLDERS.

1840–42. Mark Stretch.
1840–42. Thomas D. Bradway.
1843. Henry Freas.
1843. John Casperson.
1844–45. William A. Dick.
1844–45, 1851–54. Alpheus Bilderback.
1846. Joseph T. Locuson.
1847–48. James Newell.
1847. William Dunn.
1848–49. Isaac Lippincott.
1849–53. John V. Hill.
1850. Thomas Torten.
1854–55. Samuel Urion.
1855, 1858. William A. Casper.
1856–57. Aaron Biddle.
1856–57, 1861–62, 1866, 1876–77. P. Jaquett.
1858–59. Benjamin Hewitt.
1859–60. Isaac Fowler.
1860–61. William Callahan.
1863–67, 1871. Benj. H. Jenkins.
1863–64, 1867. Firman Carpenter.
1862. John Callahan.
1865. Joseph Davis.
1866. James H. Seagrave.
1869–70. Joseph A. Kidd.
1869–70. Hance Jaquett.
1872, 1878. James S. Johnson.
1873. David W. Lloyd.
1874–75. William H. Callahan.
1879, 1881. Richard D. Battin.
1880. John V. Tuft.
1882. William J. Casper.

TOWNSHIP COMMITTEE.

1840–41, 1851–52, 1859. Thackara Dunn.
1840–41. Benjamin Lloyd.
1840–41. Joseph T. Locuson.
1840–41. Peter Jaquett.
1840–41. Thomas F. Lambson.
1842–45, 1854. William A. Dick.
1842–46, 1848–53. James Newell.
1842–50. John Casperson.
1843–46, 1851–53. Samuel Lippincott.
1842–43. Henry Freas.
1844–45. James P. Fogg.
1846–49. William K. Seagrave.
1846–47. George Hancock.
1847–49. Isaac Lippincott.
1847. George Snitcher.
1848–49. Alpheus Bilderback.
1850. Henry W. C. Snitcher.
1850. Matthias German.
1851–52, 1858, 1861. Jonathan E. Moore.
1851. Isaac Snitcher.
1852, 1854. Paul Jaquett.
1853–54. John Johnson.
1853–54. John G. Elwell.
1853. Joseph Baker.
1854–57. Martin Patterson.
1855–57, 1859. Reuben Hinchman.
1855. William Patterson.
1855–57. John V. Hill.
1855–56, 1860. John M. Powers.
1856–57. J. Howard Sinnickson.
1858, 1860. Thomas I. Battin.
1858, 1865–67, 1869–71, 1873–82. W. Newell.
1858. Joseph B. Yonker.
1858, 1861, 1863–65. Hance Jaquett.
1858, 1862. Joseph T. Locuson.
1859. William Powers.
1859–60, 1862–64, 1866–67. John T. White.
1860. Edward Dickinson.
1860. William A. Dick.
1861, 1865. Henry Keen.
1861, 1866–67. James S. Johnson.
1861, 1863–64. Robert T. Seagrave.
1862–64, 1867. Edward D. Redstrake.
1863–64, 1870. John Lindsay.
1862. William Callahan.
1862. Michael Powers.
1865. Joseph W. Cook.
1865–66. John C. Hillman.
1866. Benjamin Jenkins.
1867. Thomas Callahan.
1869–77. Samuel Urion.
1869–71. Henry White.
1869. Charles Lindsay.
1869, 1872. Edward Stout.
1870–72. Theophilus Fox.
1871–72, 1876–79. Charles Casperson.
1872–74. Smith B. Siclen.
1873–75. John H. Jenkins.
1873–77, 1881. James S. Johnson.
1875. Morris B. Elton.
1876. Edward Stout.
1877. John V. Tuft.
1878. Richard Smith.
1878. Jonathan E. Moore.
1878. William T. Garrison.
1879–82. Henry Sinnickson.
1880, 1882. John Callahan.

CONSTABLES.

1840. David Palmer.
1841. William Dunn.
1842–43. Sylvanus B. Sheppard.
1844, 1853. Thomas Brown.
1845. Benjamin Griscom, Jr.
1846. Samuel Callahan.
1847, 1852. Travis Jenkins.
1848. Charles B. Newell.
1849–51. Jacob M. Mitchell.
1852. Henry White.
1854. Joseph Yonker.
1855–57, 1860–61. John Casperson.
1858–59. John L. Carpenter.
1859. John Callahan.
1863. William W. Somers.
1862. Elijah Wheaton.
1864. Edward Stout.
1865–66. David S. Patten.
1867. Charles Brown.
1869. John L. Carpenter.
1870–78, 1880–81. Saml. D. Hewitt.
1879, 1882. Edmund H. Lawrence.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1859. William A. Dick.
1859, 1864. Reuben Hinchman.
1864. Jonathan E. Moore.
1866, 1869. Samuel Lecroy.
1869, 1879. Samuel Urion.
1870. Hance Jaquett.
1879. Daniel J. Garrison.

SCHOOL COMMITTEEMEN.

1840–46. James Newell.
1840–41. William Johnson.
1840–46. William A. Dick.
1842–44. Benjamin Lloyd.
1845–46. John Casperson.

SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS.

1847–53. James Newell.
1854–57. Alpheus Bilderback.
1858. Jonathan Scattergood.
1859–60, 1862. Martin Patterson.
1861, 1863, 1866. Daniel J. Garrison.
1864, 1867. Wm. H. Gilmore.
1865. Robert T. Seagrave.

[1] To fill vacancy caused by the death of Henry White.

VILLAGES AND HAMLETS.

Pennsville.—Pennsville is the principal village in Lower Penn's Neck township. It lies on the bank of the Delaware, directly opposite New Castle, seven miles northwest from Salem, and fifty-eight from Trenton. There is a ferry here, and boats ply frequently between Pennsville and New Castle during the summer season, the steamers running between Salem and Philadelphia also touching at this point.

Here a ferry was established, and crossing to New Castle, Del., was regular as early as 1800. This ferry was kept up, and accommodation to travelers was increased by connection with Salem by regular stage crossing the river, and meeting a steamboat at New Castle from Philadelphia, as early as 1822. Richard Craven was the proprietor of the stage-line and the landlord of the hotel at the ferry. Two hotels were supported at this point from 1822 to 1836, and quite an extensive store carried on a grain, produce, and general country trade as early as 1817.

In 1839 or 1840, Jacob Ridgway, of Philadelphia, purchased of the heirs of David Ware, deceased, the tract of about six acres formerly known as Craven's Ferry and built a wharf and erected thereon a large brick grain-house. He also built a large brick dwelling with a store attached, and two double frame dwellings for tenant-houses. The brick dwelling was occupied by Thomas Craven, and one of the frame houses by Bloomfield H. Moore, and the two kept the brick store under the firm-name of Craven & Moore.

John V. Hill, of Salem, succeeded Craven & Moore, and did quite an extensive mercantile and grain business for two or three years, and was succeeded by John G. Elwell in both branches of business, when the aforesaid tract was sold by the heirs of Jacob Ridgway, deceased, to Capt. John Johnston, Thomas D. Bradway, and William A. Dick. The store was then kept by Joseph B. Yonker and Charles H. Bradway, under the firm-name of Yonker & Bradway.

In 1860 the brick store and dwelling were purchased by Aaron Biddle, and the store was kept by him until his decease in February, 1881. Charles Lloyd then occupied the premises from March 25, 1881, to March 25, 1882. In March, 1882, Jonathan Y. Turner, administrator of Aaron Biddle, deceased, sold the premises to William H. H. Wheaton, and they are now occupied by him.

Johnson, Bradway, and Dick sold several building lots, and then sold the balance of said tract to Jacob M. Mitchell and Charles B. Newell. Some time thereafter the property was divided, each party taking to the middle of the road, and also to the middle of the wharf. Mitchell built a frame grain-store at the end of his side of the wharf, also a frame dwelling with a store attached, and carried on the grain and general store business for some years, and then removed to Salem.

William Callahan bought of Mitchell his brick house and store, and half of the wharf and the grain-store, and traded in grain and general merchandise a short time. He failed, and the property passed into the hands of John Mulford, of Salem, and was by him conveyed to B. H. Pitfield, of Philadelphia, by whom it is still held. Mitchell recently sold the dwelling and store and other buildings to Samuel Lecroy, the present occupant.

The public-house known as the "Silver Grove House" is owned by the the Franklin Loan and Building Association of Salem, and kept by Charles Brown. An old tavern on its site was long ago kept by Richard Craven, who gave his name to a ferry formerly in existence here. It was built about seventy-five years ago, by Frank Philpot, one of a family of that name who owned land at "the ferry" then, and it has had numerous successive keepers. About 1865 it came into the ownership of Joseph A. Kidd, who rebuilt and enlarged it, and set out the fine grove adjacent to it.

There was for some years, until twenty-five years ago or thereabouts, a tavern about three hundred yards north of the present hotel. Its last keeper was Elisha Wheaton, and it is now a farm-house.

On the Kinsey farm, just northeast of the village proper, but usually included in Pennsville, were early three or four houses known as Kinseyville.

The present merchants at Pennsville are Messrs. Samuel H. Ballinger, Samuel Lecroy, W. H. H. Wheaton, and Harry W. D. White. The village contains a school-house, a Methodist Episcopal Chapel, the usual variety of small mechanics' shops, a hotel, and a population of one hundred and two. It was named by Jacob Ridgway, its founder.

Harrisonville.—Harrisonville, for some unknown reason sometimes called "Pigs-eye," is a small hamlet in the southern part of the township, about two miles from Salem. It contains a school-house, a store, kept by Joshua Davis, the blacksmith-shop of Minor H. Fox, and about half a dozen dwellings, and it is said to have been named in honor of ex-President William Henry Harrison.

Public Schools.—Lower Penn's Neck township is divided into five school districts, known and numbered as follows: Harrisonville District, No. 10; Finn's Point District, No. 11; Centre District, No. 12; Pennsville District, No. 13; and Church District, No. 14.

The schools of this township are very good, comparing more than favorably with those of some of the other townships in the county.

One name never to be forgotten among those of the friends of free schools in Salem County is that of Francis Miles, who gave considerable property to be devoted to establishing and maintaining schools for the poor children of the township, and in whose memory the citizens of Lower Penn's Neck erected a monument over his last earthly resting-place in the old Presbyterian burying-ground.

CHURCHES.

St. George's Episcopal Church.—This church is the outgrowth of an ancient Swedish Church, the date of the organization of which is unknown. For a number of years the inhabitants of New Sweden on the eastern shore of the Delaware belonged to the Swedes' Church at the mouth of Christiana Creek, on the western shore. At that time the prominent Swedish families in Salem County were the Neilsons, Joansons, Sinakers, Ericksons, Hendrickses, Yearnances,

and others. The Jaquetts and other families of French Protestants also lived in the vicinity, and are thought to have taken an interest in this church.

It has been stated that the Swedes' Church, on the site of the present Episcopal Church in Lower Penn's Neck, was erected as early as 1714 on ground deeded to the organization by Hans Jaquett. In that year Abraham Lindenius was appointed pastor, and served until 1724, when Petrus Tauberg and Andreas Windrufa succeeded him, and divided their labors between the church at Penn's Neck and that at Raccoon, as Swedesboro was then called.

Johnson says that Andreas Windrufa died in 1728, and that John Sandin succeeded Petrus Tauberg in 1748, and died that year, and was followed by Erick Unander, who continued until 1756. Next came John Lindenius, son of Abraham Lindenius, the first pastor. John Wicksell officiated from 1763 to about 1773. His successor was Rev. Nicholas Collin, who was the last of the Swedish ministers, and served until about the time of the close of the Revolution. In 1789 it is said that Rev. John Wade was officiating and that a vestry was then chosen, and the church was organized and modeled after the present Protestant Episcopal order.

Owing to the lack of satisfactory records, it is not possible to follow the history of this church in detail from that time to the present. It came to be known as St. George's Episcopal Church of Penn's Neck. Formerly the congregation was large, now it is small. Having gone to decay, the old wooden building gave place to a brick church in 1808, which has since undergone necessary alterations and repairs. Among early Protestant Episcopal rectors were Revs. Gray and Higby. The names of succeeding ones for many years cannot be obtained. Rev. William B. Otis was appointed in 1879, and was succeeded by the present rector, Rev. William Matthias.

Presbyterian Church.—The Penn's Neck Presbyterian Church was founded about 1748. It is not certain whether a minister and other officers were appointed or chosen until 1778, when Rev. Samuel Eaken assumed control of affairs. Some of the early members were Tobias Copner and his family and the Dunn and Lambson families. The Philpots, Nevils, Wrights, Lippincotts, Stanleys, Burdens, Healeys, and Congletons of that section were also identified with it, and tradition says Thomas Miles and his son Francis, and others.

Rev. Samuel Eaken was pastor until the close of the Revolutionary war. The church was without a regular pastor until 1797, but was occasionally supplied by clergymen from a distance. Rev. Nathaniel Harris was pastor from 1797 to 1800, when he removed to Trenton. His successor was Rev. David Edwards, who resigned and went to Cape May in 1805.

The church edifice stood within the present somewhat uncertain limits of Pennsville, and its location is indicated pretty accurately by the churchyard, which still remains in use, and in which lie the bones of early members and their descendants. It long since disappeared so entirely that not a vestige of it remains. John Copner, the son of Tobias Copner, became a member of the Society of Friends in his old age, and many of the large and influential family of Dunn have left the sectarian associations of their ancestors, most of them identifying themselves with the Methodist Church.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—About 1782 or 1783 the first Methodist class was formed in Lower Penn's Neck, by Benjamin Abbott, and it met in an old log house belonging to an aged man named Swanson, who with his wife, Catharine Casper, Elizabeth Dixon, Sarah Bright, William Bilderback and wife, and a few others constituted the class. Swanson was the class-leader.

One of the earliest preachers recollected was Ezekiel Cooper. Richard Swayne traveled through that part of the country, succeeding Cooper, and being too poor to buy a horse, made his way on foot. Richard Sparks, a principal member of the Presbyterian Church, out of curiosity went to hear the Methodist preachers, and shortly joined the little band. Mr. Swanson dying soon after, Mr. Sparks was made class-leader. As Rev. Mr. Swayne was one day trudging along through the woods, carrying his saddle-bags on his arm, Mr. Sparks met him and inquired why he did not get a horse. The reply was that he was "too poor to buy one." "I have a horse I will sell," said Sparks. "I have no money to pay for it," returned Swayne, "but at home I have a few sheep I could exchange for it." "I want some sheep," said Sparks, "and I'll trade with you." They soon made the exchange, and Brother Swayne rode off on his horse, and Sparks received the sheep in due time as pay for it. This incident fairly illustrated the inconveniences under which the circuit preachers labored in the pioneer days of Methodism.

Some years afterward the people began the erection of a frame church, which was in an unfinished state for years, but they held quarterly meetings, and Benjamin Abbott, a local preacher named Stratton, and others were present from time to time, and revivals were frequent and fruitful for many years. There are no records to be found which throw much light on the history of this organization prior to the rebuilding of the house of worship in 1844, during the pastorate of Rev. Sedgwick Rusling.

The pastors since the close of Mr. Rusling's labors have been the following:

Revs. Matthias German, Thomas Christopher, David Duffel, George Hitchen, David Graves, Bartholomew Weed, Henry B. Beadle, George F. Downs, William Margerum, Levi Roads, Joseph C. Summerel, William Boyle, Samuel M. Hudson, Samuel C. Chatten, Garnet Tullis, Hamilton H. Norris, Jacob T. Price, Calvin C. Eastlack, and the present incumbent, Edwin J. Lippincott.

The property of this church, including the house of worship, a large wooden structure, the parsonage and land, is valued at fifteen thousand dollars.

The present trustees are William Newell, Edward Q. Powers, Charles Powers, Ephraim Fowler, Samuel Elwell, Harris Wright, and John M. Powers. The stewards are Jonathan Turner, Samuel Lecroy, James T. Baker, Samuel Powers, George Hancock, Elijah Powers, Joseph L. Davis.

There are two Sunday-schools connected with this church, one known as the "church school," under the superintendency of Ephraim Fowler, which meets in the church, and one known as the "Pennsville School," which is superintended by Samuel Lecroy, its sessions being held in the chapel at Pennsville, which was erected in 1881, and which is occupied for prayer-, class-, and business-meetings, and for other purposes for which it is not deemed advisable to open the church.

Burial-Places.—It is probable that the first interments in this township were made by the Swedes, in the vicinity of Finn's Point.

In the old Presbyterian burying-ground at Pennsville are many old monuments, and many are to be seen in the Episcopal churchyard in the north part of the township. Yet in both of these burial-places are graves, unmarked and long forgotten, which were doubtless made from a quarter to half a century before the earliest one which still retains a headstone bearing a decipherable inscription. There have been many buried in the Methodist churchyard, but no ancient headstones are to be seen there.

On Finn's Point, opposite Fort Delaware, is a government burying-ground, which was opened during the war, and in which are interred soldiers and political prisoners who have died at the fort.

In the old Presbyterian burying-ground is a monument bearing the following inscriptions:

(1) "Francis Miles, Born October 1st, 1727, Died May, 1768, aged 41 years." (2) "By his deeds has he perpetuated his name as the friend of poor children." (3) "Ye who are reaping the fruit of his benevolence, forget not your benefactor." (4) "As a Tribute to his memory this monument is erected by the Inhabitants of Lower Penn's Neck."

Industrial Pursuits.—The principal employment of the citizens of Lower Penn's Neck has always been agriculture. The township contains no factories, and its few mechanics' shops are referred to in the sketches of Pennsville and Harrisonville.

A windmill was early in operation at Kinseyville.

In 1840, Jacob Ridgway, of Philadelphia, took steps toward the establishment of a cotton-factory at Pennsville, but died before he had accomplished anything worthy of note in an industrial way.

Fort Delaware and Finn's Point Battery.—On an island in the Delaware River opposite this township, and belonging to the State of Delaware, is Fort Delaware, which became famous during the late war as a place of detention for political prisoners. Finn's Point Battery is opposite Fort Delaware, on the western border of Lower Penn's Neck. The works here are in an incomplete state and entirely ungarrisoned. A small tract of land embracing this locality, which is owned by government, also includes the burial-place elsewhere referred to.

CHAPTER LXIX.

TOWNSHIP OF MANNINGTON.[1]

Situation and Boundaries.—Mannington is centrally distant from Salem six miles, and contains an area of twenty-two thousand four hundred and thirty-nine acres. Its population is two thousand two hundred and twenty-nine. It has an average length of about eight miles, and an average width of about five miles. It is located nearly in the centre of the county north and south, though considerably west of a central position, all points considered, and is bounded north by Upper Penn's Neck and Pilesgrove, east by Pilesgrove, south by Upper Alloways Creek and Quinton, southwest by Salem, and west by Lower Penn's Neck.

Descriptive.—Salem Creek, Fenwick Creek, and Manning's Run have their courses fully two-thirds of the distance around this township. Swedes' Run and Mannington Creek flow centrally across the township from east to west, and Keasbey's Creek cuts off its southwest corner. Horne Run rises northeast of the centre, and flows westwardly to Salem Creek, at a point north of the latter's junction with Mannington Creek.

The soil of Mannington is a rich loam, and marl is found in some parts. Grass and wheat and other cereals are raised in goodly quantities. Fruit culture has long been a prominent interest. The surface is generally level, though somewhat undulating in some parts. The highest point is Mannington Hill, south of the centre.

Mannington is well provided with good roads, which afford communication with surrounding townships, villages, and cities, and the Salem Branch of the West Jersey Railroad crosses its southern portion. Until recently the terminus was at Claysville, in this township, separated from Salem by Fenwick's Creek.

Mannington township was evidently, in the year of Fenwick's arrival (1675), almost exclusively a forest of oak. Here the Proprietor, his daughters, and those who had cast in their lot with him in his new venture settled. Here his bones lie, his "grave unhonored and unsung," and (shame to the past and present generations!) no headstone or monument has

[1] By M. O. Rolfe.

been erected to his memory. Mannington became a cleared and fertile land by the industry of the hardy pioneers and the succeeding generations, and by the census of 1830 made the best showing for agricultural productions of any township in the State. Besides wheat, corn, oats, and potatoes, much flax was raised and wool grown. Every farm produced the raw material, and many manufactured their own hemp and woolen goods.

The assessed valuation of property in Mannington in 1881 was as follows: Personal property, $700,715; real estate, $1,381,905; and its total debt was $457,080. Its voters numbered 539. Its tax was as follows: poll, $489; school, $4110; county, $3898. The number of farms in 1880 was 207.

The Salem County almshouse is located in this township.

Early Purchases and Settlement.[1]—Mannington was named in honor of *Maneto*, or Manning, a friendly Indian chief, once resident within its borders. Early it was sometimes referred to as "Manning's Town."

In 1676, John Fenwick turned his attention to providing homes for his children, and accordingly directed Richard Hancock, his surveyor, to lay out and survey two thousand acres in Upper Mannington for Samuel Hedge, Jr., and his wife Anne, which land came to be known as "Hedgefield."

In 1683, John Fenwick left his home in Salem and went to Samuel Hedge's, there to be cared for by his favorite daughter, Anne Hedge, in his last days, for he died shortly afterwards, at the age of sixty-five. At his request he was buried in the Sharp family burying-ground, on the farm of Elmer Reeve.

Samuel Hedge, Jr., was a son of Samuel Hedge, a merchant and citizen of London. To be a citizen at that time required a person of wealth and influence to have the privilege of voting for members of Parliament. It was the opinion of some persons that there was an attachment formed between Samuel Hedge, Jr., and Anne Fenwick while they both yet tarried in their native land. They were married in Salem in the spring of the year of their removal to Mannington, where they lived until in 1685, when, having been appointed one of the executors of his father-in-law's will, and having been appointed by Fenwick to carry out his plans for laying out streets in Salem and Cohansey, Hedge removed to Salem, and built a brick house on Broadway, where both he and his wife died between 1694 and 1697.

In the first half of the last century Jedediah Allen purchased John Rolph's estate in Mannington. It contained five hundred acres, and lay south of Mannington Creek, adjoining Job Ridgway's land. At his death the property was divided equally between his sons Jedediah and David.

John Pledger and Hippolite Lefevre purchased six thousand acres of John Fenwick in 1675. This land bordered on Fenwick's Creek and Pledger's Creek, one of the branches of Fenwick's Creek, and included what is known as Quaker Neck. There is but a small part of this fertile land that belongs to the descendants of the first purchaser.

Richard Woodnutt became the owner of two hundred acres by purchase or by marrying Mary, daughter of John Pledger, as is supposed.

Adjoining Woodnutt's land James Whitney bought a tract of the Proprietor.

Edmund Weatherby became the owner of a large farm, through his wife, daughter of John Pledger.

Bartholomew Wyatt purchased twelve hundred acres adjoining Weatherby's land, which was equally divided by his son Bartholomew between his two children, Bartholomew and Sarah, wife of Richard Wistar, of Philadelphia. The Wyatt property is divided into five or six farms, but not one of them at present belongs to any of the Wyatt family.

Adjoining the Wyatt tract was James Sherron's one thousand acres. James Sherron, during the days of the Proprietor, was a high constable. He resided on his farm, and there kept a jail for the confinement of prisoners in his charge. He was killed by one of them with a hatchet, for which the prisoner was tried and executed.

East of Sherron's allotment John Vining owned two hundred and fifty acres of land, on which he resided until his death. Vining was one of those who assisted in organizing the Episcopal Church in the town of Salem. He was very popular with the inhabitants of the infant colony, and there was a great demonstration of the people at his funeral. He was buried in the Episcopal churchyard in Salem.

Mannington Creek was the largest branch of Salem Creek. That part of the township east of it was early called Upper Mannington. "Hedgefield," a tract of two thousand acres, previously referred to, was bounded by Mannington Creek on the west, and a small tributary known as Hedge's Creek on the east. On this land Samuel Hedge and wife located in 1677. In 1685, Samuel and his wife sold one thousand acres, or one-half of the allotment, to John Smith, of Smithfield. The said land remained in the Smith family for five generations. There is none of it belonging to members of the family now. In 1720 Samuel Fenwick Hedge, the grandson of Samuel Hedge (1st), sold five hundred acres to William Nicholson, of Elsinboro. In the same year he sold the balance to Thomas Mason. There is no part of the above tracts of land remaining in the first purchasers' families at this date.

Near the head of Mannington Creek, Samuel Jennings, of Burlington, owned two thousand acres, part of which was in Upper Alloways Creek.

Richard Brick, third son of Judge John Brick, owned five hundred acres of the Jennings estate, and resided thereon until his death. He was an ex-

[1] The data for this sketch was contributed to a considerable extent by Thomas Shourds.

tensive farmer, and a tanner and currier. His only son, John Brick, died, leaving no heirs, and the property was purchased by his cousin, Joshua Brick and Isaac Townsend, of Port Elizabeth, and by them conveyed to Jesse Boyd. Samuel Brick, youngest son of John Brick, Sr., married and left issue. His son Samuel, the father of Joshua Brick, of Upper Penn's Neck, was a tanner and farmer, and lived a number of years on his cousin John's estate.

East of Hedge's Branch, William Hall, Jr., son of Judge William Hall, owned two thousand acres of land. He built a large brick dwelling early in the last century, still standing in good repair. No part of this large landed estate is owned now by any of the Hall family, except the old mansion, together with about one hundred acres of land adjoining. Samuel L. J. Miller, of Mannington, is the owner, being of the sixth generation from William Hall, Jr.

The following relative to Col. Edward Hall will be found interesting:

"Edward Hall, the youngest son of William Hall, Jr., was considered above mediocrity in physical and mental abilities. His affability and pleasing address secured him many friends among a large circle of acquaintances. His first wife was a Willis, and by her he had one son, named Howell. At the commencement of the Revolutionary war he abandoned the religious society of which he and his ancestors were members and enlisted in the army. There are many anecdotes of his sayings and doings while he was in the service of his country. I will mention two which are well authenticated by tradition.

"The army under Col. Hand was at Cohansey Bridge, which is now Bridgeton. Edward, on his way down to join it, met his intimate friend, John Reeve, about his own age, who was a public minister, on his way to attend Salem Quarterly Meeting. After the usual salutation, John remarked,—

"'Edward, I notice thee is dressed in soldier's clothes.'

"'I am,' replied Hall, after consideration. 'I came to the conclusion it would be right for me to fight for my country.'

"John then replied,—

"'If thee thinks it is right, it may then be thy duty. I hope God will be with thee. I bid thee good-by.'

"They then separated, and did not meet again until the war was ended.

"Soon after he went to the army he was made a colonel in the West Jersey militia. It was the practice in those days among some of the tanners, when they had a quantity of leather on hand, to take a load down among the inhabitants of the sea-shore, and trade it for raw-hides. Samuel Austin told of one of his adventures during the war. He left his home in Mannington with a load of leather, which he had frequently done before, and proceeded to Egg Harbor with it. There were at that time several vessels belonging to England anchored in the bay, one of them having a quantity of boxes of tea aboard. The officer told him he would exchange a few boxes of tea for leather. The love of great gain which is predominant in the human family made him yield to the temptation. Thinking he could evade the authorities, he covered up the tea with some hides he purchased, and started for home. Inadvertently he came by the way of Bridgeton, where the American army was quartered, and was soon stopped by some of the soldiers to search his load. He declared his innocence, but they told him their orders were to search all wagons that came from the sea-shore, and began to throw off his hides. At this juncture Col. Hall came out of the tavern and saw Austin, and then told the men to put his load on again, and said,—

"'He is a neighbor of mine and a true patriot.'

"He then called Austin in to take a drink with him before he proceeded on his journey. Samuel said it was the first and last time he ever undertook to traffic in contraband goods, and he always felt grate- to Col. Hall, although he did it ignorantly, for his timely interference, as it prevented him from losing his team and load, and likely his life."[1]

Adjoining the Hall land on the east, Anthony Sharp, who lived near Bristol, England, purchased five thousand acres, about one thousand acres of which lay in Mannington, the balance in Pilesgrove.

The almshouse of the county of Salem, and about two hundred and forty acres attached to the institution, formerly belonged to the Sharp family. Near the almshouse is the Sharp family graveyard, in which John Fenwick was buried in 1683. In the southeast part of Sharp's allotment Anthony deeded one thousand acres to his nephews, Thomas and Isaac Sharp, most of which was located in Mannington.

Edward Wade's land was located west of Hedgefield, and bounded by Fenwick Grove on the southwest.

Thomas Mason married Prudence, the only child of Edward and Prudence Wade. After their death Thomas and Prudence Mason became the owners of much excellent land. They had several children. The oldest son was James Mason, who inherited a large portion of his parents' property. He married Ann, the daughter of Abel and Mary Nicholson, of Elsinboro. James Mason and wife had no issue. James left the largest portion of his landed estate to his nephew, James Mason Woodnutt. At present no part of the Mason or Woodnutt property belongs to the family.

Fenwick's Grove, the favorite country-seat of John Fenwick, contained six thousand acres. It was a point of land that lay between Salem and Mannington Creeks.

William Griscom and Rachel, daughter of John Denn, were married in 1773. For a time William

[1] History of Fenwick's Colony, p. 100: Thomas Shourds.

Griscom was a saddler at Hancock's Bridge, in Lower Alloways Creek, but after a few years he purchased a farm in Mannington, and there he and his wife lived until their death. "Their oldest son, John Griscom," says Shourds, "commenced teaching school in early life, and subsequently married a young woman by the name of Haskins, and had several children. After her death, and in his old age, he married Rachel Denn, of Salem, daughter of John and Rhoda Denn, who is still living. Many years of his life he taught school in the city of New York, and was considered one of the best scholars in that city. He was elected a Professor in Chemistry. When he was past middle age he went to Europe, where his reputation as a scholar preceded him. On his arrival in England he was at once introduced among the literary people of that kingdom, also on the Continent,—France, Belgium, Germany, and the Netherlands. When he returned home he published an account of his travels, called his 'Tour in Europe,' which was much read at the time, and greatly admired for its easy and beautiful language. . . . Soon afterwards he traveled through most of the cities and towns of the Eastern and Middle States, lecturing on Joseph Lancaster's system of education in common schools. The plan was generally adopted. He might be considered the father of that system in this country, as Joseph Lancaster was in England. His letters addressed to his mother during her last illness, while she was suffering with that loathsome disease, cancer, will always reflect great credit on his memory for the kind and sympathetic feeling they expressed to a kind and affectionate parent in her great affliction."

Whitten Cripps was an early property-owner in Mannington. John Denn, who had been a hatter at Hancock's Bridge and Salem, bought the Cripps estate and removed there. His son John succeeded him as its owner. He died past eighty, having had a successful career.

About two thousand acres of the Pledger and Lefevre allotment of six thousand acres, now known as Quaker Neck, came into the possession of Benjamin Wyncoop, an Englishman, who is thought to have purchased it of the heirs of Hypolite Lefevre. A house built by one of the family at the beginning of the last century is still standing on the property now of George Griscom. At the time of the Revolution all the land between Stone Bridge and the Salem line, then called "the Neck," was covered with heavy timber, and was long after referred to as "Wyncoop's Woods." Wyncoop sympathized with the British cause, and through fear that his property might be confiscated offered it for sale.

Ebenezer Miller, Jr., purchased a farm of Wyncoop. Richard Ware, of Alloways Creek, bought and lived to the close of his life on the Josiah Wistar farm. Mark Miller, his brother, bought the David E. Davis place. William Abbott, from Elsinboro, bought the farm and ended his days where Samuel Abbott, his grandson, now lives. Benjamin Wright bought the Joseph Waddington farm, and devised it to Benjamin Wright, his grandson. The Millers came from Cumberland County, and lived on the farms purchased as above mentioned. Josiah Miller, the second son of Ebenezer, about 1774 purchased a large tract of land in Lower Mannington, the southern portion of James Sherron's one-thousand-acre allotment, which at his death was divided between his sons, Josiah and Richard.

William, the son of Abel and Mary Nicholson, of Elsinboro, who was born in 1703, became the owner of five hundred acres of "Hedgefield," where he built a brick mansion which is still standing. Some old houses in Mannington have been referred to. The following on this subject is appended:

"There are a number of ancient dwellings standing in Mannington. About a mile from the city of Salem is a large brick house with a double roof, built by John Pledger, Jr., in 1727. In Upper Mannington, on the property which is now owned by James J. Pettit, is an ancient brick dwelling, built in 1722 by Samuel Mason, son of Thomas Mason, who bought the property of Samuel Hedge (4th) in 1720, being a part of Hedgefield. Farther up the Mannington Creek there is another brick mansion, built by William Nicholson, son of Abel Nicholson, about 1730. Near this ancient dwelling once stood the property of Samuel Hedge, and the place where the building formerly stood is quite visible at the present day. It is a venerated spot, because there, in the autumn of 1683, John Fenwick left this world of care and perplexities. The property is now owned by Dr. Thomas and his wife, Joan Dickinson. Not far from the Nicholson house stands a large brick house on the southern part of Hedgefield, built by Samuel Smith, son of John Smith, of Smithfield, about 1718. The said house stands near the King's Highway, laid out from Salem to Burlington. Near the straight road from Mannington Hill to Woodstown, about five miles from Salem, stands a large brick dwelling, built by William Hall, Jr., in the year 1724. According to the record in the family Bible of the Halls, John Smith, of Amblebury, died in that house. Elizabeth, the wife of William Hall, Jr., was his great-granddaughter. He was one hundred and six years old and a few days over at the time of his death, which event took place in the beginning of 1731. He was born in the county of Norfolk, England, 20th of Third Month, 1623, and lived in his adopted country nearly fifty years."[1]

Prominent families in Mannington from 1800 to 1830: Allen, Austin, Abbott, Anderson, Ale, Aplin, Armstrong, Bassett, Barber, Bilderback, Baker, Brick, Black, Bell, Bennett, Ballinger, Benner, Carpenter, Denn, Dickinson, Ellet, Elliott, Emley, English, Friedland, Freas, Franklin, Fox, Githens, Hall,

[1] History of Fenwick's Colony: Shourds.

Haines, Harris, Hilliard, Hillman, Johnson, James, Jaquett, Kidd, Kean, Kigor, Lawrence, Murray, Morrison, Miller, Mitchell, Pettit, Peterson, Robinson, Ridgway, Sheppard, Seagrave, Shreve, Stanley, Smith, Stephenson, Tyler, Thompson, Treadway, Townsend, Woodnutt, Wright, Welsh, Woodsides, Wood, Wister, Wyatt, Webber.

Organization. — Mannington Precinct originally contained twenty-eight thousand acres. The township was at first called East Fenwick, and received its present appellation, Anglicized from the Indian word "Maneto," at an unknown date. It was one of the constituent townships of the county.

Civil List.—Below is as complete a civil list as the records of Mannington contain the data for, showing the result of the annual township elections from 1820 to 1882, inclusive:

TOWNSHIP COMMITTEE.

1820–21, 1823. Maurice Hall.
1820–26, 1831–32. Clayton Wistar.
1820–22, 1824–26. Joseph Bassett.
1820. Samuel Austin.
1820, 1822. Nathan Wright.
1821–23. William F. Miller.
1821. Furman Mulford.
1822–23, 1834–41. Samuel Allen.
1823–26. James Peterson.
1824–29. Joseph Hancock.
1824–26. Jedediah T. Allen.
1827–30. Reuben Robinson.
1827–30. Woodnut Pettit.
1827–29. William Peterson.
1827–31. James Newell.
1830–36. George Hall.
1830. Henry Kiger.
1831. John Armstrong.
1831. James Lippincott.
1832–42, 1857. David Bassett.
1832. Benjamin Tyler.
1832. Charles Bennett.
1833–45. Casper Wistar.
1833. Robert R. Sheppard.
1833. William Seagraves, Sr.
1834–37, 1839–41. Robert P. Robinson.
1837. Thomas Dunn.
1838, 1846–49. Thomas J. Casper.
1838–41. Isaac B. Lawrence.
1842–45. William Carpenter.
1842–44. John Armstrong.
1842–56, 1860–62. Samuel P. Carpenter.
1843. Elisha Bassett.
1844–56, 1869–70, 1877–78. Samuel Abbott.
1845–54. John Fowler.
1846–47. Thomas Dickinson, Jr.
1848–49. Samuel Hall.
1851–56, 1862–64. Edward Bilderback.
1851, 1856–57. Champion Atkinson.
1852–53, 1855–56, 1864–67. Edward H. Bassett.
1854–55. Thomas B. Jones.
1857–59, 1865, 1867. Aaron A. Fogg.
1857, 1864–65. John Layton.
1857. Joseph R. Chew.
1858–60, 1863. S. Bacon Sheppard.
1859. Henry Richman.
1859. David Pettit.
1859–60, 1878–80. C. W. Acton.
1860–64, 1873, 1879–81. Josiah Wistar.
1860–63, 1871–73. Jonathan B. Grier.
1861–62. John H. Morris.
1863. William Webber.
1864–66. Richard Wistar.
1865–66. Elisha Bassett.
1866–69, 1880–81. Collins Allen.
1867–70. William C. Sheppard.
1867–70. John R. Zerns.
1868–70. Samuel P. Allen.
1868. George C. Mulford.
1870–74. Thompson Hinchman.
1871–79. George A. Peterson.
1871–77. Samuel T. Lippincott.
1871–72. David E. Davis.
1874–75. A. M. P. V. H. Dickeson.
1874–75. Benjamin Griscom.
1875–76. Empson Atkinson.
1876. David F. Grier.
1876–78, 1882. John T. Bassett.
1877–78. Aaron Lippincott.
1882. Robert J. Summerill.

CHOSEN FREEHOLDERS.

1820–21. John Denn.
1820–22. Joseph Bassett.
1822–24. William Hall.
1823–24, 1827–28, 1830. Lott Hinchman.
1825–26. Jonathan Bilderback.
1825–29. Joseph Hancock.
1829–30. Josiah Miller.
1831. James Newell.
1831. James Peterson.
1832–38. Woodnut Petit.
1832–35. Joseph Bassett, Jr.
1836–39. Dr. Charles Swing.
1839–44. James Robinson.
1840–41. Robert P. Robinson.
1842–43. David Stretch.
1844–45. Henry Webber.
1845–51. Samuel P. Carpenter.
1846–47. Thomas J. Casper.
1848–53. John Fowler.
1852–55. Richard Wistar.
1854–56. Thomas B. Jones.
1856–57. William Lawrence.
1857–59. William A. Baker.
1858–60. John H. Morris.
1860–61. Samuel P. Allen.
1861–63. John T. Bassett.
1862–64 Richard T. Fogg.
1864–67. Barclay Griscom.
1865–70. Casper W. Acton.
1868–70. James J. Pettit.
1872–73. David F. Grier.
1874. Edward H. Bassett.
1875–77. Collins Allen.
1878–81. Richard Bassett.
1882. Henry B. Richman.

ASSESSORS.

1820. Samuel Austin.
1821–23. Morris Hall.
1824–34, 1845–49. John Armstrong.
1835–37. Thomas J. Casper.
1838–42, 1850–52. Samuel Hall.
1843–44. Thomas Dickinson, Jr.
1855. John W. Wright.
1853–54, 1856, 1865–72. Jonathan B. Grier.
1857. John S. Armstrong.
1858–62, 1873. James J. Pettit.
1863–64. Edward Hall.
1874–76. James H. White.
1877–82. David F. Grier.

COLLECTORS.

1820–21. William J. Shinn.
1822–31. David Bassett.
1832–34. Jonathan Freedland.
1835–36. Woodnutt Pettit.
1837–40. Robert Newell.
1841–54, 1856. Joseph R. Chew.
1855. John Layton.
1857–58. Peter Smith.
1859, 1861–62. William Summerill.
1863–65. William Stratton.
1866–73. Benjamin Bowen.
1874–82. Woodnutt Pettit.

CLERKS.

1820–21. William Shourds.
1822–26. Jedediah T. Allen.
1827–37. Samuel Hall.
1838–40. James M. Woodnutt.
1841–47. Samuel P. Carpenter.
1848–51, 1853. Joseph C. Sheppard.
1854–62. William C. Sheppard.
1863. Joseph B. Wistar.
1864–70. Woodnutt Pettit.
1872–75. Clarkson Pettit.
1876–82. Ebenezer S. Mulford.

CONSTABLES.

1820–22, 1824. John Armstrong.
1820. Joseph Nichols.
1821. Job Shreve.
1822. Artis Seagraves.
1823. William Taylor.
1823. Samuel Jones.
1824. David Smith.
1825. Josiah Miller.
1825. Joseph Hancock.
1826. Elisha Bassett.
1826. Jacob Stanger.
1827. James Peterson.
1827. Jedediah T. Allen.
1828–29. Samuel Seagraves.
1828–29. James Stanger.
1830–32, 1834–37, 1839–41. David Stanger.
1830–37. Thomas J. Casper.
1833. James Bright.
1838. Robert Newell.
1839. Charles Benner.
1842, 1847–48. David F. Stanger.
1843–46. Joseph Benner.
1843–50, 1875, 1877, 1879. John Noble.
1849. Thomas Fonsbury.
1851, 1858. Charles B. Robinson.
1852–53. Noah Robinson.
1854. John Casper.
1855. John W. Wright.
1856. Nathaniel C. Stanger.
1859–62. Joshua W. Wible.
1860–68. William Stratton.
1863. Maurice B. Elton.
1863. Benjamin Stratton.
1863. Samuel Rogers.
1869, 1877–78. Thomas Lippincott.
1870–73. Edward Hall.
1872–74, 1876. Joseph H. Webber.
1876. Benjamin Bowen.
1878–80. David P. Elwell.
1880–81. Thomas R. Johnson.
1881. William Fox.
1882. Josiah Miller.

COMMISSIONERS OF APPEAL.

1820. Maurice Hall.
1820. Joseph Bassett.
1820. Jedediah T. Allen.
1821–41. Elisha Bassett.
1821–25. Casper Wistar.
1821. William Hall.
1822. Joseph Hancock.
1823–33. Josiah Miller.
1826–45. James Robinson.
1834–39. Clayton Wistar.
1840–41. Isaac B. Lawrence.
1842–46, 1860. William A. Baker.
1842–54. Joseph Bassett, Jr.
1846–53. Joseph C. Sheppard.
1847, 1849–54. Joseph R. Chew.
1854–56, 1874–78. Wm. C. Sheppard.
1855–57. Joseph Lippincott.
1855–57. John Layton.
1857–58. Peter Smith.
1857. David Bassett.
1858–59, 1860–64. J. B. Grier.
1858–59, 1876–79. Casper W. Acton.
1859–62, 1865. William Summerill.
1863–66. William Stratton.
1864. Thomas H. Wright.
1865–66. David Pettit.
1867. Aaron Lippincott.
1867–70. Benjamin Bowen.
1868, 1877–78. Josiah Wistar.
1868–69. Samuel P. Carpenter.
1869–70. Thomas P. Bond.
1870–74. Wyatt W. Miller.
1872–73. Joshua Thompson.
1872–74. Thomas B. Jones.
1875–76. Barclay Griscom.
1875. Joseph R. Hackett.
1879. Josiah Wistar.
1879–81. John T. Bassett.
1880–82. William H. Acton.
1880–82. Samuel T. Lippincott.
1882. Walter D. Griscom.

SURVEYORS OF HIGHWAYS.

1820. Thomas Lippincott.
1820–22, 1835–36. George Hall.
1821–23. Isaac McAllister.
1823–24. Joseph Hancock.
1824, 1833–34. Caspar Wistar.
1825–28, 1832. Josiah Miller.
1825–34. John Armstrong.
1829–31. Woodnutt Pettit.
1835–37. Charles Bennett.
1837–38. Thomas Dunn.
1838–39. Joseph Bassett, Jr.
1839–41. Asher Buzby.
1840–41. Elisha Bassett.
1842–45. Caleb Lippincott.
1842–45. William Carpenter.
1843. William A. Baker.
1846–51. Richard Wistar.
1846–47. David Vanneman.
1848–50, 1852. Samuel Hall.
1852–56. Samuel Abbott.
1853–56, 1860–62. E. H. Bassett.
1857. Charles Benner.
1857–59. Joshua Thompson.
1858–62. William C. Sheppard.
1863. James J. Pettit.
1863. Samuel P. Allen.
1864–67. Richard Bond.
1864–72. Morris R. Elwell.
1868–73, 1875–82. T. H. Wright.
1873–74. Woodnutt Pettit.
1874. David S. Kiger.
1875–80. Thompson Hinchman.
1881–82. Robert J. Summerill.

JUDGES OF ELECTION.

1820–24. William Hall.
1821–23, 1825–27. Furman Mulford.
1828–29. Joseph Hancock.
1830–31. Henry Freas.
1832–36. George Hall.
1837–40. John Armstrong.
1841–43. David Bassett.
1842. Thomas Dickinson, Jr.
1844–49. Asher Buzby.
1850–51. Richard Wistar.
1852–56. Samuel P. Carpenter.
1857–61, 1863–66. John H. Zorns.
1869–70. James J. Pettit.
1873. Jonathan B Grier.
1874. Edward H. Bassett.
1874–77. Wyatt W. Miller.
1876. David F. Grier.
1878–79. Jonathan B. Grier, Jr.
1880. Robert J. Summerill.
1881–82. Joshua Thompson.

SCHOOL COMMITTEEMEN.

1830–31. James Newell.
1830–37. William F. Miller.
1830–32. Jonathan Bilderback.
1831–37. Woodnutt Pettit.
1831–33. Charles Bennett.
1832. Henry Freas.
1833–37. Clayton Wistar.
1833–37. Nathan Wright.
1833–38. Dr. Charles Swing.
1838. Robert Newell.
1838–45. Samuel Hall.
1839–44. Thomas Dickinson, Jr.
1839–43. Samuel P. Carpenter.
1842–47. Samuel Abbott.
1842–44. David Allen.
1844. Samuel Prior.
1845–47. Joseph Bassett, Jr.
1846–47. Harrison Wright.

TOWN SUPERINTENDENTS.

1848. David Allen.
1849–50, 1853–54. S. P. Carpenter.
1851–52. Edward Allen.
1855–56. John J. Bassett.
1857. Thomas Sparks.
1858–59. David Pettit.
1860–64. Joseph R. Hackett.
1865–67. George C. Mulford.

Industrial.—The leading industry of Mannington is agriculture. Much of the soil is of excellent quality, well adapted for raising all kinds of cereals. English grapes have been cultivated somewhat extensively. The land in Mannington is said to yield larger crops to the acre than are grown generally in any other township in Salem County. The nearness of Salem affords a ready market.

Formerly the manufacture of liquors from apple-cider was a prominent interest, and it is said there were seven or eight distilleries in operation at once. Among the distillers were William Anderson, Samuel Hall, William A. Baker, and others. The only such enterprise at this time is that of Elton Rogers, near Halltown. Some of the other distilleries referred to were located in the same vicinity.

A windmill was erected in this township before the Revolution. It stood on the hill at what is now known as "Claysville," and did all the work of manufacturing flour, feed, etc., for ten miles around. This building was taken down in 1826.

The first water-power grist-mill in the county was erected at Mill Hollow, on one of the branches of Pledger's Creek, by William Forest, in 1692. It was abandoned more than a hundred years ago.

Thomas Mason built a grist-mill, supplied with power by a branch of Pledger's Creek, which did a good business during his life, and was kept in repair and operated by his son, James Mason, until the death of the latter, who left it to his wife's niece, Ann Nicholson. This lady married Hill Smith, of Elsinboro, who kept the mill in running order during his life. The head of Pledger's Creek filled up so rapidly that the water-power was destroyed and the mill abandoned about sixty years ago. Situated in a grain-producing section, it had long enjoyed a good patronage.

Fertilizers.—A new enterprise for Salem County is the manufacture of phosphate, an industry of this character now being in progress in Quaker Neck, under the management of Joseph Waddington & Son. A building for the purpose has recently been erected on Mr. Waddington's farm, and the necessary machinery put in for the manufacture of what is known as "Smith's Phosphate."

An important trade has been long had in marl, with which the northern portion of Mannington abounds. It was discovered in 1836 by Joseph Bassett, who began to dig and sell it to the farmers around about. His trade kept pace with the increase in confidence with which the marl was regarded by those who used it, gradually growing to important proportions, and the marl-pits, now the property of Mr. Bassett's heirs, constitute one of the most valuable business interests in this section. Another marl-bed is located on the Richard Hiles property, and is owned by William Slape.

A limekiln, now the property of Clarkson Lippincott, has been some years in operation on Fenwick's Creek, near the bridge connecting Mannington with Salem. Here is also a landing and a coal-wharf belonging to Dunn & Zerns. Henry B. Richman has a second limekiln and landing, established a few years ago on Salem Creek, and known as Webber's Hill landing. Two steam-barges stop there daily during the season of navigation.

Mannington has long been noted for its fruit, which grows luxuriantly, and for the fine varieties of bearing and ornamental trees cultivated there. Samuel Reeves had an early nursery near Mannington Hill, from which fifteen thousand peach-trees were sold in one season as long ago as 1832. The celebrated "Centreton Nurseries" of Mr. Clark Pettit were established by David Pettit in 1837, and by him owned and cultivated successfully most of the time until 1867. Frank Pettit became the proprietor about ten years ago, and soon sold them to the present owner. These nurseries are very extensive and of wide-spread reputation, and Mr. Pettit is also well known as a breeder of "Jersey Red" hogs and fancy poultry, which he ships to all sections of the

United States and Canada. H. T. Shoemaker, of this township, is also a prominent nurseryman, his business being of recent establishment.

VILLAGES AND HAMLETS.

Mannington Hill.—The principal village in Mannington in point of historic interest is Mannington Hill, which is situated on a slight elevation near the centre of the township. It contains within its somewhat uncertain boundaries a goodly settlement, comprising among its inhabitants many persons of thrift and enterprise.

The most prominent and interesting feature in the history of the village is an episode which occurred during the Revolutionary war, and which is thus related in the "Historical Collections" of Messrs. Barber and Howe:

"During the American Revolution, a small party of the enemy, at night, broke into a house occupied by a Mr. Ambler, in this village. The family consisted of the old gentleman and wife and two daughters. The party, on entering, commanded them to keep perfectly quiet, and not to lift their hands from under the bed-clothes on pain of being murdered. After rifling the rooms of the valuables and such articles as they could conveniently carry, they decamped."

This house was rebuilt, and was afterwards long Joseph Sheppard's residence.

Vessels early landed at Mannington Hill, and there was a store-house, probably two hundred years ago, on the farm now owned by the heirs of David Pettit.

On the James J. Pettit farm the Bines sisters, four maiden ladies, kept a store for many years, as is supposed, until 1826. They are said to have dealt in a great variety of merchandise, including about everything demanded by the people of those days, and to have dispensed whiskey wholesale and retail in such quantities as paid them right royally. Later merchants at "the hill" were Joseph Nicholson, John Lawrence, and Mrs. David Bassett.

From time immemorial Mannington Hill has been the scene of the labors of the blacksmith and the wheelwright. Among local blacksmiths during the past sixty years may be mentioned Jacob Freas, Ebenezer Lott, David S. English, Furman Woodsides, Richard Robinson, Joseph K. Chew, and the Foxes, Mark, Minor, and Elwood, the latter being the present blacksmith. Enoch Allen, Isaac Wood, David Peterson, Howell Hoffman, Samuel Barnet, George Sheppard, and George Fox, the latter now carrying on business, are mentioned as among the most prominent wheelwrights during a like period.

Up to twenty years ago several shoemakers successively located at Mannington Hill, remaining for a greater or less time respectively. The last of these was Samuel Snellbaker. His predecessor was Jacob Curlin.

There was long ago a tavern where Elwood Fox now lives. It closed its doors upon the public in 1824.

Welchville.—This is a hamlet southwest of Mannington Hill, on the road to Claysville, containing a store, a blacksmith-shop, and a wheelwright-shop, a few dwellings, and a building known as "the town hall."

Welchville was named in honor of Morris Welch, who opened a store there about 1846. Six years later he was succeeded by Wood Van Meter, who died about 1854, and whose widow sold the store to Richard Dubois, who was succeeded, in 1880, by Benjamin Bowen, who sold out to J. Harvey Robinson in 1881.

The building occupied by the wheelwright- and blacksmith-shops was erected by Joseph C. Sheppard in 1848. About 1849 he sold the wheelwright-shop to Samuel Barnett, and the blacksmith-shop to Charles Seagrave. Both shops had other occupants later, and about twenty-five years ago were purchased of John Armstrong, the then occupant, by William Fox, the present owner.

Halltown.—This is an old hamlet, in the north part of the township, and it was the locality of the residence of the Hall family, of Mannington, a well-remembered representative of which was John Hall. It was formerly known as "Hall's Corners."

One of the early residents there was a Dr. Dixon, who built a house, which is still standing, at a date too remote to be named by the best-informed inhabitants. The school-house lot is a part of the property once owned by him.

A store was built there in 1840 by Jeremiah Fox, who kept it until 1843. He was succeeded by Thomas J. Casper, Holmes Wright, Samuel Benner, John Casper, Lynn & Patterson, and John Layton, who became proprietor in March, 1856, and not long thereafter the building was burned. Mr. Layton rebuilt the store, and kept it until his death. Dayton Riley then purchased the property and for a time kept the store, but it soon passed into the possession of Samuel P. and Collins Allen, who were his backers in what proved to him an unsuccessful enterprise. William and Furman Mattson later kept the store. The present proprietor is William Payton.

In 1840, Thomas Fousburg built and opened a wheelwright-shop. Thomas Wright removed to Halltown in 1851, and in 1853 built a wheelwright-shop, and in 1855 bought the Fousburg property, leasing a blacksmith-shop belonging to the "store property," then owned by Thomas J. Casper, which he occupied until 1875, when he erected his present shop. From 1875 to 1878 John Ballinger and William Wilson successively occupied the blacksmith-shop vacated by Mr. Wright.

Marlboro.—Marlboro is a hamlet largely populated by colored people, which grew up near the marl-pits in the northwest part of the township as the result of the trade there established in marl, as elsewhere stated. Thomas Marshall, a colored man,

opened a small store there in 1839, and upon his death was succeeded by one Scott, also colored. Samuel J. Moore, a colored man, succeeded Scott, and continued business there until 1880.

Benjamin Abbott became proprietor of this stand in 1880, and sold out to Edward Kiger in 1881. A post-office was established in 1880, with Abbott in charge. Edward Kiger is the present postmaster. Another store was established by Thomas F. Lippincott in 1878.

Marlboro is scattered over considerable territory, and contains two colored Methodist Episcopal Churches, the two stores referred to, and several dwellings, most of them small and all of them unpretentious. This place was formerly known as Marshallville, in honor of Thomas Marshall.

Claysville.—Claysville is an unimportant hamlet, across Fenwick Creek from Salem, and until 1882 derived some distinction from the fact of its being the terminus of the Salem Railroad, recently extended into the city.

It is inhabited chiefly by colored people, though several respectable white families also reside and own property there.

It contains three stores, a blacksmith-shop, a wheelwright-shop, a school-house, a Methodist Church (colored), and about twenty-five dwellings.

One store was opened, about 1852, by Lizzie Nickens (colored), who still keeps it. The store of John Noble was opened by the present proprietor about 1856. The building which has been occupied since 1870 by Daniel Burton (colored) as a store was built about that time by Burton & Reynolds (colored), with a view to opening it as a hotel; but failing to obtain a license, Reynolds withdrew from the enterprise and Burton established the store he has since kept.

The blacksmith-shop was established by Furman Woodsides about 1832. Richard Ernest took possession in the spring of 1882. The wheelwright-shop was opened many years ago by Joseph R. Chew, and has been occupied by Joseph Harrison since the spring of 1882.

Acton Station.—By this name is known a flag-station on the Salem Railroad, in the southern part of this township, whence much milk is shipped by farmers to Camden and Philadelphia.

Public Schools.—The earliest schools in this township were established at Mannington Hill and at Halltown. They and some of those established later in other neighborhoods were "pay-schools," organized on the basis of a stated tuition per scholar, payable by parents to teachers.

Under the public school laws of New Jersey, Mannington is divided into nine school districts, known and numbered thus: Claysville, No. 15; Wyncoop, No. 16; Red School, No. 17; Haines' Neck, No. 18; Halltown, No. 19; Concord, No. 20; Centreton, No. 21; Swedes' Bridge, No. 22; Mount Zion, No. 23. The number of children of the school age in the township is six hundred and eighty-one, and four male and seven female teachers are usually employed.

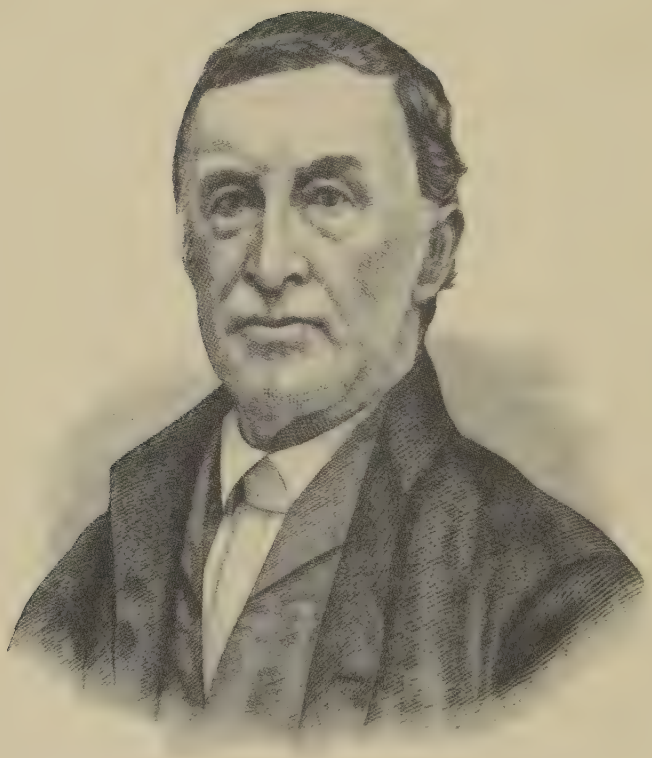
A Well-Remembered Murder.—A most diabolical and brutal murder was perpetrated near Halltown, in this township, on Nov. 11, 1852.. A woman named Mary Treadway, about thirty-two years of age, was the victim, and upon circumstantial evidence of a strong character, her husband, Samuel Treadway, was charged with the murder. She had been living about two months previous to her death in the family of Edward Bilderback as a servant, having separated from her husband, owing to his bad temper and violent treatment. He had been convicted and sentenced to a short term of imprisonment, some time previous to the murder, on the charge of assault and battery and threatening the life of his wife. His sentence expired about two weeks previous to the murder. On the evening of the day mentioned, she was standing at a kitchen window at Mr. Bilderback's, washing dishes, when a shot was fired from without, which took effect principally in her left breast. She immediately exclaimed, "Oh, I am shot!" and staggered through the sitting-room into the parlor, where she died in about twenty minutes.

A coroner's jury was summoned, and a *post-mortem* examination was made. Forty-four large shot were found in and on the body, one of which had penetrated the right ventricle of the heart, and was the immediate cause of death, although sufficient other injuries were made to have produced that result. The deceased was *enceinte* at the time of death. The jury rendered their verdict that the deceased came to her death by gunshot-wounds, believed to have been inflicted by her husband, Samuel Treadway.

In the mean time the husband was arrested and lodged in prison. He was fully committed for trial, and was tried in December following, condemned, and sentenced Jan. 1, 1853, to be hanged March 1st ensuing. He made a confession of his crime January 11th, which was published soon afterwards, and he was hanged as sentenced, after making a statement of the circumstances which led him to the commission of the crime.

A Mastodon Unearthed.—In August, 1869, while Mr. Joseph R. Hackett was digging marl near Swedes' Bridge, in Mannington township, on what was formerly the Lewis Bradway farm, he unearthed part of the skeleton of a mastodon, the head alone of which weighed over four hundred pounds, and measured across two feet ten inches, and in length six feet. The other parts found were in proportion. The following fall Mr. Hackett exhibited the remains at several agricultural fairs, and subsequently sold them to the State of New Jersey.

Burial-Places.—Mannington enjoys one distinction which must long make it a point of great interest in West Jersey, and especially to all thoughtful residents within the borders of Fenwick's colony: it contains the last earthly resting-place of the great Proprietor.



CASPAR WISTAR.

John Fenwick died at his son-in-law, Samuel Hedge's, in Upper Mannington, late in 1683, and at his own request his body was interred in the Sharp family burying-ground, now included in the Elmer Reeve farm, near the county almshouse. The grave is unmarked by any monument, and is known to but few persons.

Early interments were made here and there on farms. Many interments, especially among Friends, are made at Salem. There are small burying-grounds in Haines' Neck and at Marlboro, in the yards of the colored churches, and at the almshouse is a lot where paupers are buried. There is no cemetery of note or importance as such in the township.

Religious.—Mannington depends on Salem and other points outside of its limits almost entirely for church privileges, there being no place of worship in the township belonging to white residents. This township was the first point of settlement in the county for free negroes, and in the early days almost every farmer had black servants or slaves. The colored race in Mannington has been as prolific as it is found to be elsewhere, and at this time it is not an insignificant portion of the population, numerically. In different sections several colored churches have grown up, and have been sustained through varying fortunes. The members belong to different sects of colored Methodists.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

CASPAR WISTAR.

Among the early emigrants to the province of Pennsylvania was Caspar Wistar, the ancestor of the present Wistar family. He was born in the Electorate of Heidelberg, Germany, in the year 1696, and arrived in Philadelphia in 1717, where he married Katharine Johnson, of Germantown, in 1726. He carried on the business of button-maker, and some specimens of his handiwork are still preserved by his descendants. His surplus profits were judiciously invested in real estate, on what is now North Broad Street, Ridge Avenue, etc., Philadelphia, which with the extension of the city rapidly increased in value. Some of these lots still remain in possession of the family.

Their son Richard, who was the oldest of seven children, was born 1727, and married Sarah, daughter of Bartholomew Wyatt, a resident of Mannington township, Salem Co., N. J., in 1751. Richard resided in Philadelphia, but purchased numerous tracts of land in the township of Upper Alloways Creek, Salem Co., amounting in all to between two thousand and three thousand acres. Some of these old deeds are quite curious, being, in most cases, accompanied with a regularly-executed lease for the tract purchased, dated one day previous to the deed. He established a glass-factory about one and a half miles above the present village of Allowaystown, which was one of the first, if not *the* first in the country, and was successfully carried on for many years, having an abundance of timber and excellent sand in the immediate neighborhood.

The children of Richard and Sarah Wyatt Wistar were Caspar, Bartholomew, Richard, John, Caspar (a second son), who became a very eminent physician in the city of Philadelphia; Thomas, Elizabeth, and Catharine. John, who was born in 1759, married Charlotte, daughter of Cleayton and Mary Newbold, of Mansfield, Burlington Co., N. J., and settled on the farm in Mannington township recently owned by the late Thomas S. Bacon, and which was a portion of a large tract owned by his grandfather, Bartholomew Wyatt. He was a man of sterling integrity and uprightness of character, and very useful in his neighborhood. He had eight children who lived to maturity and married,—Mary, who married Isaac Davis, of Philadelphia; Bartholomew, whose wife was Susan Lawrie, and who resided in Philadelphia, where he became a successful merchant; Cleayton, whose first wife was Mary Stevenson, and who afterward married Martha Reeve; Caspar, our subject, who married Rebecca Bassett; Hannah, who married Dr. Theophilus E. Beesley, who afterward removed to Philadelphia; Charlotte, who married Jonathan Freedland; Catherine, who married Thomas Evans, of Philadelphia; and John, whose wife was Margaret Newbold.

Several of the children of Caspar and Rebecca Wistar died young, five of them living to maturity, viz.: Sarah, who married Samuel Abbott, and now living in Salem, N. J.; Mary, who married Caspar W. Thompson, of Salem, N. J.; Katharine, who is the wife of Job Bacon, of Greenwich, Cumberland Co., N. J.; Caspar, who married M. Emma, daughter of Aaron A. Fogg, and who now resides in Philadelphia; and Joseph B., who married Annie, daughter of James Brown, formerly a resident of Salem.

Caspar Wistar was born in Mannington township, on the farm now occupied by George Acton, on Feb. 4, 1795. He received an ordinary English education, and after the death of his father succeeded him on the old Wyatt homestead. About 1825 he built the house now occupied by Andrew Griscom, where he resided until his removal to the city of Salem in 1861, successfully pursuing the business of a farmer, his place being a pattern of neatness and comfort. He was a man of decided convictions, a warm and sympathetic friend, exerting a strong influence in the locality in which he passed a long, useful, and exemplary life; plain in his habits and tastes, and an earnest and consistent member of the Orthodox branch of the Society of Friends.

The remainder of his days were spent in Salem in peaceful retirement, dying in the fullness of years, and amid the general regrets of his friends, Jan. 31, 1872. His widow is still living in 1883.

SAMUEL ABBOTT.

George Abbott, with his two brothers and sister Mary, emigrated from England to New England, and after a short sojourn there, with his wife Mary and sister Mary, took up a residence in the township of Elsinboro, Salem Co., N. J., in the year 1690. In the year 1696 he purchased of Joseph Nicholson one hundred and thirty-six acres of land, lying on the north side of Monmouth River, now known as Alloways Creek, it being the lowest farm situate on the north side, to which were added various pieces and parcels of land in succeeding years. In 1704 he erected a brick house, and in 1724 an addition also of brick. This house is still standing in good repair. It remained in the Abbott family to the fifth generation, a period of one hundred and fifty years.

The children of George and Mary Abbott were Benjamin, Hannah, George, Sarah, Rebecca, Samuel, and Mary. The will of George Abbott, which was admitted to probate in 1729, devised his real estate to his son, Samuel Abbott, and divides his personal property between his two daughters, Hannah and Rebecca Abbott, the other children having died before their father. Mary, his widow, survived him eighteen years, and died in 1747. Rebecca married into the Howell family of Gloucester County. Hannah died before her mother.

Mary Abbott, sister of George, the emigrant, married William Tyler, Jr., whose father emigrated from England in 1685, and had a family of six children. Samuel Abbott, sixth child of George, the emigrant, born 1712, and the only male descendant, married in 1733, Hannah Foster, born Oct. 21, 1715, daughter of Josiah and Amy Foster, of Burlington County, N. J., and had three children,—George, William, and Rebecca. He died Nov. 25, 1760. He was a minister in the Society of Friends, whose exemplary and Christian life gained him a good report among men. Hannah, his widow, married Samuel Nicholson, of Elsinboro, and died in 1793. William Abbott, second child of Samuel Abbott, born April 4, 1737, married Rebecca, daughter of William and Elizabeth Tyler, of Salem County, N. J., and had three children,—Samuel, George, and Josiah.

William, their father, after an active life as a farmer, died in January, 1800, aged sixty-three years. Rebecca, widow of William Abbott, died July 28, 1806, aged sixty-four years.

Samuel Abbott (2d), eldest son of William and Rebecca Abbott, born Nov. 27, 1763, married Marcia Gill, daughter of John and Amy Gill, of Haddonfield, N. J., and had four children,—William, Rebecca, Hannah, and Sarah. His wife died Jan. 2, 1798. On Jan. 10, 1809, he married his second wife, Martha, daughter of Samuel and Mary Ann Ogden, of Pittsgrove township, Salem Co. Of this union were born five children,—Mary Ann, Lydia, Samuel (3d), George, and Martha, who became the wife of Samuel S. Willetts, of Haddonfield, N. J. Samuel Abbott (2d) was a successful business man, a consistent member of the Society of Friends, identifying himself firmly with its interests. He died April 14, 1835, aged seventy-two years. His widow died May 4, 1848. Samuel Abbott (3d), whose portrait appears in this work, was born on the 14th of March, 1815. He was brought up on the home farm, obtaining much of his education at the Salem Academy, and afterwards at Westtown Boarding-School, Chester County, Pa.; also at a school taught by John Bullock at Wilmington, Del. After the death of his father, in 1835, he assumed the responsibilities of the business of the farm, and for a period of near fifty years made agriculture the main business of his life. In May, 1879, he removed to Salem, N. J., and retired from business. When the construction of the Salem Railroad, to connect with the West Jersey, was agitated in 1857, he took an interest in its accomplishment, and upon the organization of the company was elected a director, and in 1881, after the death of Benjamin Acton, was chosen president. He married, May 6, 1846, Sarah, eldest daughter of Caspar and Rebecca Wistar, and has four children, viz.: Mary Ann, wife of Josiah Wistar; Samuel, who is now residing in Florida; Rebecca W., wife of Charles W. Warrington, of Philadelphia; and Katharine W. Abbott.

CHAPTER LXX.

TOWNSHIP OF OLDMAN'S.[1]

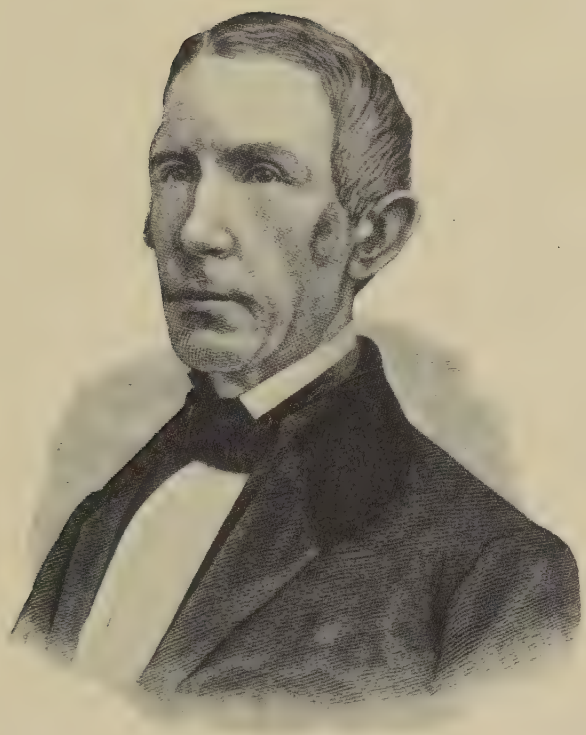
Situation and Boundaries.—Oldman's is the most northerly township in Salem County, and the latest organized. It is bounded north and northeast by Woolwich (Gloucester County), east by Pilesgrove, south by Upper Penn's Neck, and west by the Delaware River.

Descriptive and Statistical.—Oldman's contains eleven thousand seven hundred and eighty-two acres. The surface is level. The soil is a dry sandy loam, which yields good results if properly cultivated. The principal products are rye and Indian corn, though all the cereals grow profusely, and fruits and vegetables abundantly. There is very little unimproved land, and none not susceptible to redemption.

The statistics of property valuation, indebtedness, and taxation, as returned by the assessor in 1881, are here presented: Valuation of real estate, $584,755; valuation of personal property, $354,200; total debt, $248,410; number of voters, 375; amount of poll-tax, $339; school tax, $1746; county tax, $1657.

Near Pedricktown, in this township, is a valuable bed of shell-marl, which has yielded large quantities of that excellent fertilizer. It has been employed advantageously in neighboring townships, having been

[1] By M. O. Rolfe.



Samuel Abbott

found most beneficial to light and sandy soil, in the culture of grass and grain, when applied in quantities of about ten two-horse wagon-loads to the acre. In opening the pits, a bed of oyster and other shells at irregular distances from the surface (varying from three to twenty feet) presented itself, measuring about three feet in thickness. Beneath it is a considerable mass, composed of black earth and shells, known as gunpowder marl, which is not in as high repute as the stratum before alluded to, which when exposed to the air disintegrates rapidly, and is considered in its pulverized form nearly equal to guano for the purposes of artificial fertilization.

The Delaware River washes the township on the west, receiving several tributaries which rise in the central part. Oldman's Creek flows along the northeastern, northern, and northwestern borders, from the eastern extremity of the township to the point where the stream is lost in the Delaware. Ash Creek is a tributary in the northern part, which has its source in some small streams rising north and west of Pedricktown.

The Delaware Shore Railroad crosses Oldman's southwesterly, terminating at Penn's Grove, in Upper Penn's Neck, and the various portions of the township are connected with each other and points beyond by a convenient number of good wagon-roads.

Settlement.[1]—That portion of Oldman's lying contiguous to the boundary between it and Upper Penn's Neck was early settled by the Swedes. Those portions bordering the Delaware River and Oldman's Creek, and extending inland, were purchased by early English landholders and emigrants.

John Haddon, a Friend, resident in England, bought four thousand acres of John Fenwick, extending from Salem Creek to Oldman's Creek, and lying partially within the present township limits, bordering on Pilesgrove.

Haddon never came to America, but empowered John Estaugh, who married Elizabeth Haddon, to have this property resurveyed in 1733. Estaugh sold fourteen hundred and fifty acres to Harman Richman about that time, and the balance of the tract was disposed of a short time afterwards, and the whole was subsequently transferred to different later comers, from whom it has passed to present owners.

Roger Pedrick, the progenitor of the numerous Pedrick family of Oldman's and other portions of Salem County and New Jersey, came from St. Paul's Parish, England, in 1662, and located near Salem. The Indians burned his cabin, and, in 1675, he purchased of John Eldrige one thousand acres of land on Oldman's Creek, in the present township of Oldman's. The consideration was only five pounds, or two and a half cents per acre. The tract embraced the present site of the village of Pedricktown.

The only son of Roger Pedrick was named John, and he inherited the entire purchase, which was yet unbroken at the time of the death of the pioneer, leaving it to be divided between six sons and two daughters. Elihu Pedrick, grandson of John and William Somers, the paternal and maternal grandfathers of William H. Pedrick, Esq., of Pedricktown, became the owners of as much of the tract as had not been sold at the time they assumed possession. By them and their heirs much of the land has been sold, but William H. Pedrick, Esq., now owns one hundred and thirty acres of the original purchase of Roger Pedrick, it having been owned in the family two hundred and seven years.

The Somers family were comparatively early settlers, and some members of it have been prominent citizens.

Edward Mecum, Cornelius Copner, Thomas Lambson, Thomas Baldwin, and William Hewes were among the first English emigrants who purchased lands in the upper district bordering on Oldman's Creek. Hewes purchased a large tract direct from Penn in 1689. It was surveyed by Richard Tindall, in accordance with an order of James Nevill, of Salem. His great-grandson, Hezekiah Hewes, was a cabinet-maker and undertaker in Salem as early as 1780, and he continued in business as much as twenty years.

George Clark's ancestors probably first located in Gloucester County, but he became a large landholder in the vicinity of Auburn. Thomas, his son, was born in 1742, and married Deborah, daughter of Thomas Denny. George, one of their sons, located on his father's property near Auburn.

John Scull is supposed to have emigrated from Holland to America about 1660, and located on Long Island, N. Y. His son, John Scull, located at Great Egg Harbor as early as 1690.

Gideon Scull, Jr., his grandson, came to the site of Auburn, which was for more than sixty years known as Sculltown, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits, dying in 1825. He had nine children, most of whom became useful and influential in different walks of life, some of the sons making their marks as men of business, and some of the daughters marrying into well-known and respectable families. Sarah James Scull was born in 1759, and died in 1836. She was a recommended minister of the Society of Friends. The family belonged to Pilesgrove Monthly Meeting.

Thomas Lambson and Thomas Baldwin have been referred to as among the pioneers. Thomas and Ann Lambson came to America in 1690, and are supposed to have located near Salem Creek, in what is now Upper Penn's Neck. They had numerous children, many of whom became well known in what is now Oldman's township, and had their residence within its borders. Thomas Baldwin did not long remain in Salem County, soon removing to Chester County, Pa.

The last of the race of red men who inhabited the

[1] Some of the data for this article was contributed by William H. Pedrick and Thomas Shourds, Esqs.

wilds of what is now Salem County died in this township in 1828 or 1829. He was known as Indian Tom, and lived in a cabin at the north end of Bradford's Swamp. Samuel Lynch and his neighbor, S. Pedrick, both of whom were boys in 1776, believed that Indian Tom was unintentionally left, when a child, upon the removal of his tribe from this section.

Organization.—The following is a copy of the more important portions of "An Act for the division of the township of Upper Penn's Neck, county of Salem, and to create a new township of the same, to be known as Oldman's township," approved Feb. 7, 1881:

"1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey*, That all that part of the township of Upper Penn's Neck, in the county of Salem, lying within the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at the middle of Oldman's Creek, being the east corner of said township, and corner of Pilesgrove township, and running along said township line until it intersects the middle of the Courses Landing road; thence down the middle thereof to a public road from the Pilesgrove line, near Atwood's house; thence down the middle thereof (1) north fifty-two and three-quarters degrees west thirty-seven chains, seventy-five links; (2) north twenty-three degrees, forty minutes west thirty-seven chains, twenty-five links; (3) north thirty and one-half degrees west seventy-one chains, seventy-five links; (4) north thirty-nine degrees, forty minutes west seven chains, twelve links; (5) north thirty-three and one-half degrees west nine chains to a public road leading from Perkintown to the forked hickory; thence north fifteen degrees west about one and a half miles to the Delaware River Railroad, where it intersects Weps Hook Run, and from thence running down the middle of the main stream thereof, along its general windings, to the Delaware River, being about one mile; thence square out in the Delaware River to the ship-channel; thence up the main ship-channel to opposite the mouth of Oldman's Creek; thence square in until it intersects the Salem and Gloucester Counties' line in the middle of said creek, and from thence running up the middle of the main stream thereof, along its general windings, about twenty-one miles to the place of beginning, shall be and hereby is set off from the township of Upper Penn's Neck, in the county of Salem, and made a separate township, to be known by the name of 'The Township of Oldman's.'"

Civil List.—The following were the officers elected for 1881–82:

Township Clerk, Asa G. Turner; Judge of Election, John S. Hampton; Inspectors of Election, Robert C. Pedrick, Joseph L. Horner; Assessors, James Sweeten (1881), Benjamin F. Straughn (1882); Collector, Samuel M. Hunt; Commissioners of Appeal, Thomas S. Weatherby, William H. Pedrick, David Taylor; Chosen Freeholder, Edward H. Green; Surveyors of Highways, William H. Mattson, Denman Layman; Constables, John Hewitt, William P. Titus; Township Committee, Alexander L. Justice, Jacob Stiles, Benjamin W. Cheeseman; Overseers of Poor, John Hewitt, William P. Titus; Pound-keepers, Silas Pedrick, Abraham Curry.

VILLAGES AND HAMLETS.

Pedricktown.—Pedricktown, the largest village in this township, was named in honor of the pioneer, Roger Pedrick, whose extensive possessions embraced its site. It is located northeast of the centre of the township, in the midst of a good agricultural country, near the Delaware Shore Railroad, enjoys a good local trade and a fine shipping trade in dairy and garden products, and has a population of four hundred and five.

The first store was kept by Hudson Springer from early in the present century until about 1838. He was succeeded by Ira Bradshaw. In 1844, Bradshaw was succeeded by Samuel Bassett, he by William Gregory, in 1846, and Gregory by Daniel Lamplugh in 1852. In 1860, Lamplugh built a new store opposite Odd Fellows' Hall. His successors there have been William Biddle, Charles S. Plummer, and James Pedrick, who keeps a restaurant. Benjamin Pedrick occupied the old store after Lamplugh's removal, and was succeeded by Stephen Straughn, William Allen, and others, until the establishment passed into the ownership of James Sweeten, ten years ago, and so remained until 1882, when Sweeten was succeeded by G. Spitzer. After removing from the Lamplugh store, Charles S. Plummer built a store, which he has since occupied.

The first blacksmith was John Dennis, who was succeeded by Reuben S. Pedrick, and the latter by Alfred Stetsler, blacksmith and wheelwright. Thomas Pedrick and Charles Saxton were early wheelwrights; Joseph E. Pedrick is a present well-known representative of that trade.

Joel Haines was an early tavern-keeper. Among his successors, Samuel Lynch, John Somers, John Sooy, and Samuel Bond are well remembered. There has been no liquor license granted in Pedricktown for any length of time since previous to the war, and consequently tavern-keeping there was found unprofitable, and has been long abandoned. The old building has been destroyed by fire.

Pedricktown contains about one hundred dwellings, a school-house and hall, two churches, several stores, shops, and business-places, and a flouring-mill doing a large business. Much produce is shipped to Philadelphia.

Auburn.—Auburn is located on Oldman's Creek, in the extreme southeast part of the township. It was formerly known as Sculltown, in honor of the Scull family, who were formerly large property-owners and leading citizens there. It contains one store, a coal-yard, one church, a school-house, and about fifty dwellings, and has a population of a little over two hundred.

The first store was opened at an early date by Gideon Scull, who was succeeded, about 1825, by his son David. Among the best-remembered of subsequent comparatively early merchants at the old stand have been Samuel Bolton, who kept a lumber-yard in connection with the store, William Groff, Winfield S. Love, French & Morgan, James Morgan, and John Leap. Since Leap ceased business the store has changed hands quite frequently. It is now kept by Samuel Taylor. Formerly there was a store at the upper end of the village, which was kept by Mark Mayhew and others.

The Sculls early built a blacksmith-shop, which was rented to various occupants, well remembered among whom were James Hoffman and Samuel Lott. The present blacksmith at the old forge is Robert Alcorn. Joseph Poulson occupies another blacksmith-shop of later erection.

A coal-yard is kept by John Sivel, who contemplates the early establishment of a brick-kiln. During the season two tugs ply between Auburn and Philadelphia, employed in the shipment of produce.

Pedricktown Station.—This is a hamlet near Pedricktown, on the Delaware Shore Railroad, which has grown to its present proportions since the construction of the railway mentioned. It contains a depot, a store and restaurant, kept by Samuel L. Pedrick, and the grain and sweet potato warehouse of John Burk, who does an extensive business.

Perkintown.—Perkintown is a hamlet lying south of Pedricktown, and contains only a few houses. Formerly there was a church here, which was converted into a school-house. The residents are farmers.

Five Points.—This is the name of a hamlet at the intersection of several roads just beyond the western limits of Pedricktown. It contains a church, a school-house, and several dwellings.

Industrial.—The energies and capital of the citizens of Oldman's are mostly invested in the cultivation of grain, fruit, and garden produce, and as an agricultural township it takes high rank.

In various parts of the township are sundry blacksmiths' and wheelwrights' shops, mentioned elsewhere. Formerly lumbering and a trade in wood was carried on to some little extent.

The most extensive business conducted within the township borders is that of Messrs. William Justice & Sons, of Pedricktown, manufacturers of flour and feed, dealers in grain, coal, lumber, and hardware, shippers of sweet potatoes and other produce, and agents for the sale of guanos, super-phosphate, and crude fish. This firm handles about twenty-two thousand barrels of sweet potatoes, and grinds about twelve thousand five hundred bushels of wheat and about the same amount of corn yearly, doing an annual business of one hundred and forty thousand dollars.

The grist-mill now the property of this firm was built by William H. Pedrick in 1849, and owned by William H. Pedrick and by Justice & Pedrick until 1860. It has since been owned by William Justice & Co., 1860–64; Justice, Diament & Co., 1864–65; J. H. Diament & Co, 1865–66; Justice & Vanderbilt, 1866–67; William Justice, 1867–71; William Justice & Son, 1871–79; William Justice & Sons, 1879–82.

A change of the mill by the introduction of rollers, now contracted for, will increase its capacity to one hundred barrels of flour and feed each per diem.

CHURCH HISTORY.[1]

Friends' Meeting.—The Friends early worshiped at Pedricktown, in the school-house, which was removed, and the present frame meeting-house built about 1812. The upper part of the building was added about 1859.

This society is connected with the Pilesgrove Monthly Meeting. Priscilla Lippincott, of Auburn, preaches every First Day, and a Monthly Meeting is held on the first Sunday of each month.

Among the early Quaker families in this vicinity the Pedricks, Somerses, Ridgways, Erwins, Hahnses, Greens, Goodwins, Snodens, Kirbys, Perkinses, and others were prominent, and the Hugheses and Owenses, from Gloucester County, were early attendants.

The Former Church at Perkintown.—The history of Methodism in Perkintown is the history of what a single earnest effort may do. In 1792, Benjamin Abbott and David Bartine traveled Salem Circuit. Mr. Abbott was invited to preach in a log house, the home of John Strimple, about half a mile from the present school-house.

In the "Life of the Rev. Benjamin Abbott" we find the following: "An appointment had been made in Upper Penn's Neck by John Ffirth, at the house of John Strimple, a neighborhood famous for vice and immorality, where they had no regular preaching nearer than ten or twelve miles. I was informed that when this appointment was made there were some persons present who were nearly men and women grown who had never heard a gospel sermon. When the day came John Ffirth met me at Murphey's Church. We set off, and on my way thither my mind was solemnly impressed with these words, 'I have a message from God unto thee' (Judges iii. 20). We went to William Barber's, where we dined. When we arrived at the place we found a large congregation assembled; for, in consequence of the novelty of a Methodist meeting, and the talk of an intended interruption by dissolute persons, the people had generally got together." The leader of a rude band had anchored his vessel in the Delaware, in order to attend this meeting, and had sworn that he never meant to weigh anchor again until he had driven every Methodist out of the Neck. He was there with his company prepared for fight. Mrs. Hews, an old Quaker woman, encouraged Mr. Abbott not to be afraid. He poured out the terrors of the law upon him, until he was glad to get out of the house. As he passed out a Quaker gentleman said to him, "Thou hast met with thy match." Mr. Abbott says, "While I was praying for him God convinced a woman of sin, and with her husband joined society. Blessed be God, notwithstanding all the malice of men and devils, we had a solemn and profitable time. Soon after a society was formed, and they became a precious people." Some years after the organization of the society a frame building was erected to accommodate the people. In 1832 the present brick building was built.

Perkintown was once the centre of Methodism for miles around, as there was no Methodist Church near. Churches springing up at the surrounding centres of population—Auburn, Penn's Grove, and Pedricktown—drew so heavily upon this society as

[1] For reference to early Baptist interests in Oldman's, see history of the Pittsgrove Baptist Church.

to completely exhaust it, and in 1866 it ceased to be a regular preaching-place, and the church was converted into a school-house.

Ebenezer Methodist Episcopal Church, Auburn.—The present building, called New Ebenezer Church, was built in 1842. The old Ebenezer Church stood just over Oldman's Creek, in Gloucester County, and had stood there and was used as a house of worship for nearly half a century, but was demolished when the present one was built.

The society at Auburn was organized nearly eighty years ago. This and "Old Pilesgrove," three miles below, were the only preaching-places in all this section of country.

Auburn was originally an appointment on what was called Bridgeport Circuit of the New Jersey Conference, and was supplied with preachers from the Methodist Episcopal Conference General. Two married men were sent, one living at Bridgeport and the other at Auburn.

Among early pastors were S. Y. Monroe, D.D., afterwards a presiding elder and secretary of the Church Extension Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who was killed on the cars between Newark and Jersey City in 1866; Rev. S. E. Post, who was presiding elder on the Camden District, 1877–81; Rev. J. S. Heisler, who was presiding elder on the Bridgeport District, 1874–78; Rev. J. I. Corson, Rev. J. C. Summerell (deceased), Rev. G. H. Tullis, Rev. S. M. Hudson, Rev. James Vansant, and Rev. Edwin Waters.

In 1864 Auburn was made an independent station, with Rev. Joseph L. Roe as pastor. His successors have been Revs. P. Y. Calder, G. W. Dobbins, S. S. Bellville, N. MacNichol, S. H. Asay, Firman Robbins, and the present pastor, J. P. Connelly.

Some of the original members were Elias Jester and wife, James and Sarah Hoffman, John and Elizabeth Butcher, Malachi Horner, Sr., and wife, Joseph Humphreys, Sr., Benjamin Heritage, and Jonathan Matson, all deceased.

Rev. Jonas, for several years a traveling preacher, but now dead, was a member and local preacher here; also Rev. Jesse T. Humphreys, now a traveling preacher in New York. S. T. Horner, now a traveling preacher in Minnesota, was a member of this society also. Some of its early members still living are Elisha Horner, Joseph E. Roberts, of Camden, and Malachi Horner and wife.

The present officers are Enoch Shinn, local preacher; trustees, Malachi Horner, Joseph L. Horner, Elias Horner, J. M. Given, S. H. Given, A. N. Curry, B. W. Cheesman; class-leaders, John M. Given and Malachi Horner, Sr.

The membership is eighty. The Sunday-school has thirteen officers and teachers, and seventy-five scholars. Jonathan Matson was superintendent many years, and latterly Rev. E. Shinn, but at present Elias Horner is in charge of the school.

Pedricktown Methodist Episcopal Church.—The house of worship of this society was built in 1860. There had been services in the school-house twenty-five or thirty years previous to this time. Ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church came and preached once in two weeks. The people generally went to worship at the Methodist Episcopal Churches at Perkintown and Centre Square. Up to the year 1865 the Methodist Episcopal Church of Pedricktown formed a part of Auburn Circuit. In the same year Pedricktown and Centre Square were organized into a charge, and they continue thus. At the time of the creation of the church Rev. Samuel Hudson was pastor. His successors have been as follows: Revs. M. C. Stokes, 1865–67; J. J. Graw, 1868–69; Noah Edwards, 1870–72; James Moore, 1873; Jacob Price, 1874–76; George Hitchens, 1877; James Vansant, 1878–79; John Morris, 1880–81; John Wagg, 1882. During the pastorate of Rev. M. C. Stokes the parsonage was built, which has been occupied by the successive pastors since.

First German Baptist Church of Pedricktown.—A Sunday-school was organized among the German residents at and near Pedricktown in 1856, and in 1859 a church under the above name was formed, and a small frame house of worship was erected at Five Points, all under the ministrations of Rev. Casper Schlag. The constituent members of the society were Caspar Schlag, Barbara Schlag, Jacob Hees, Matteus Schneider, Eseiptina Schneider, John Herti, Jacob Schleich, Dorothe Schleich, and John Schafer.

The first trustees were Caspar Schlag, John Herti, John Schafer, Jacob Schleich, and Jacob Hees. Rev. Mr. Schlag has been pastor since the organization of the church. The present membership is thirty-one.

Methodist Protestant Church, Pedricktown.—A Methodist Protestant Society was organized at Pedricktown, and twenty years or longer ago a house of worship was built, which was dedicated by Rev. Thomas H. Stockton. This is a station on the Bridgeport and Pedricktown charge, which formerly included Penn's Grove. Among pastors of a comparatively recent date have been Revs. J. W. Laughlin and Isaac McDowell. During the past year the pulpit has not been regularly filled.

Public Schools.—This township is divided into five school districts known as Districts Nos. 44, Auburn; 45, Pedricktown; 46, Literary; 47, Brick; 53, Perkintown.

The schools are well kept and fairly attended, and take rank with the best in other similar townships.

Burial-Places.—The earliest burials in this township were made on the farms of the settlers. There are two public burying-grounds. One of these is the Methodist churchyard at Pedricktown; the other is located in the southern part of the township. That at Pedricktown contains some early graves. The other is not large, but holds the remains of some who died in that section years ago.

SOCIETIES.

Winona Lodge, No. 131, I. O. O. F., of Pedricktown, was instituted Sept. 29, 1868, with the following-named charter members: Benjamin F. Straughn, Jonathan H. Bradway, James P. Stanton, Charles O. Pedrick, David Kille, and Thomas H. Robinson. The first officers were Benjamin F. Straughn, N. G.; T. H. Robinson, V. G.; Charles O. Pedrick, Sec.; J. H. Bradway, Treas. The successive Noble Grands have been as follows: T. H. Robinson, R. S. Pedrick, Edward Urion, J. H. Bradway, Charles O. Pedrick, S. M. Layman, David Kille, W. L. Justice, S. M. Hunt, C. C. Barber, Joseph E. Pedrick, George R. Myers, W. Hewett, H. C. Springer, S. Sparks, J. Corson, J. W. Norton, J. K. Justice, William F. Hunt, S. M. Hunt, N. N. Jordan, J. B. Ware, A. Stetser, James Sweeten, Martin Carney. In September, 1882, the officers were as follows: J. B. Ware, N. G.; C. P. Corson, V. G.; T. H. Robinson, Sec.; E. Urion, Treas. Meetings are held on Tuesday evenings each week.

Logan Tribe, No. 37, I. O. R. M., was instituted at Pedricktown, Feb. 28, 1873, with the following charter members: C. O. Pedrick, David Kille, C. T. Shinn, J. W. Norton, William H. Park, Charles Pedrick, C. Munion, Asa Pedrick, O. T. Justice, S. R. Justice, S. M. Layman. C. O. Pedrick was chosen Sachem; S. R. Justice, S. S.; O. T. Justice, T. S.; C. F. Shinn, C. of R.; N. N. Jordan, K. of W.; and J. W. Norton, P. The successive presiding officers have been O. T. Justice, William H. Park, S. M. Layman, C. C. Barber, C. F. Shinn, David Kille, G. W. Jordan, H. T. Gruff, I. Harbert, Thomas Roberts, E. L. James, M. Gaventa, and R. C. Troll. The tribe numbered thirty-three members in the fall of 1882, and meetings were held regularly, Thursday evenings, in Odd-Fellows' Hall.

CHAPTER LXXI.

TOWNSHIP OF PILESGROVE.[1]

Situation and Boundaries.—Pilesgrove is one of the northern tier of townships in Salem County, and is bounded on the north by parts of Woolwich and Harrison townships (Gloucester Co.), on the east by Upper Pittsgrove, on the south by Upper Alloways and Mannington, and on the west by Upper Penn's Neck and Oldman's.

Descriptive.—This township is centrally distant northeast from Salem ten miles. It is about eight miles long and about five miles broad, containing an area of twenty-one thousand seven hundred and eighty-four acres. The surface is level, the soil a rich, clayey loam, is very productive of wheat, oats, corn, and rye. Here and there are valuable deposits of marl, which is extensively employed as a fertilizer in various parts of the county. There is probably less than a thousand acres of unimproved land in the township. The farms number two hundred and forty.

Oldman's Creek flows along the northern border of Pilesgrove, dividing it from Gloucester County, and Salem Creek has its source in the eastern part, where it is formed by the confluence of several small streams, and pursues a southwesterly course through Woodstown and Sharptown, affording good water-power at those and other localities, receiving Nekomis Run and other minor streams from the south and north.

Pilesgrove has a population of three thousand four hundred and ninety-eight. Its people are thrifty and enterprising, education and religion are well advanced, and, socially and politically, this is one of the most important townships in the county.

The township is abundantly provided with well-kept and much-traveled roads, and the Salem Branch of the West Jersey Railroad crosses its southeast corner, with a station at Yorketown, affording a convenient shipping-point for produce, and placing Pilesgrove and contiguous townships in more direct communication with the outside world than many other portions of the county.

In 1881 the assessed valuation of real estate in Pilesgrove was $1,824,750, and the personal property was assessed at $1,195,050, showing it to be the wealthiest township in the county, the city of Salem only surpassing it in its property valuation. Its total indebtedness was $684,200, the number of its voters 873, its poll-tax $761, its school tax $5905, and its county tax $5601.

Settlement.[2]—Pilesgrove originally contained eighty-four thousand acres, and it was reduced in area by the formation of Pittsgrove, about the time of the Revolution. It derived its name from Thomas Pile, an eminent Friend, who purchased ten thousand acres there, as early as 1676, through his friend, Richard Guy, a pioneer in Elsinboro.

The following is the receipt of John Fenwick, given in this transaction. It is quaint and curious and of much historical interest:

"Received, the one and thirtieth day of the month, called May, One thousand, six hundred and seventy-five, of and from Richard Guy, of the Parish of Stepney, *alias* Stebunheath, in the county of Middlesex, Cheesemonger, the full sum of fifty pounds Sterling, which is the same sum of fifty pounds mentioned and expressed in a certain Deed Poll bearing even date herewith, and made from me, John Fenwick, late of Binfield, in the county of Berks, within the kingdom of England, Esquire, and chief proprietor of the one moyetie or halfe parts of the Tract of Land within the Province of New Casaria, or New Jersey, in America, to the said Richard Guy.

"By me, FENWICK.

Witnesseth present,

"Peter Hoff.
Samuel Nicholson.
Richard Morgan.
John Smith.
Edward Champney.
Edward Wade.
Thomas Anderson.
Edmund Warner.
Richard Noble.
James Garfildser."

[1] By M. O. Rolfe.

[2] Portions of this sketch were contributed by Thomas Shourds, Esq.

This land was surveyed by Richard Noble in 1676.

Thomas Pile is described as "a citizen and upholsterer of the city of London." He soon came to America and located upon his purchase. It does not appear that he had any sons, but he had three daughters, one of whom, Elizabeth, married Judge William Hall, of Salem, in 1688. It is thought he died before 1690, his name not being mentioned in the records of any transaction after that date. It is believed William Hall came into possession of considerable property by his wife, some of it, doubtless, lying in Pilesgrove.

About 1730, Isaac Sharp emigrated from Ireland to America, and took possession of six hundred acres of land at Blessington, now called Sharpstown, which had been settled on him by his father. He brought the frame of his house from Ireland. The site where he erected it is known to this day among old residents of the township as "The Park," and is located on the farm of Joseph Robinson. He had a birthright in the Society of Friends, and was a member as long as he lived. He is thought to have died prior to 1770. In 1741 he was appointed judge of the court of Salem County by George II. The following is a copy of his commission:

"GEORGE THE SECOND, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith, and to our trusty and well-beloved Isaac Sharp, Esq., Greeting: We, reposing especial trust and confidence in your integrity, prudence, and ability, have assigned, constituted, and appointed, and we do by these presents assign, constitute, and appoint you, the said Isaac Sharp, to be our officer, Judge of Inferior Court of Common Pleas, to be held in and for our county of Salem, in our Province of New Jersey, giving and hereby granting to you, the said Isaac Sharp, full power and authority to exercise all power and jurisdiction belonging to the said Court, and to hear, try, and determine all causes and quarrels which is recognizable in our said Court, and to award execution thereon accordingly. In testimony whereof we have caused the Great Seal of our Province of New Jersey to be hereunto affixed. Witness our trusty and well-beloved Lewis Morris, Esq., Captain General and Governor-in-Chief over our said Province of Nova Cesarea, or New Jersey, and the territories thereon depending in America, and Vice Admiral in the same, and at our city of Perth Amboy, the sixteenth day of August, in the eighteenth year of our reign, Anno Domini 1741.

"HOLME."

"Anthony, the youngest son of Isaac Sharp, of Sharptown, espoused the part of the patriots during the Revolutionary struggle. He lay concealed in the barn while the British were in the neighborhood of his house, and Samuel Humphreys, the progenitor of the present family of Humphreys, then a small boy, carried provisions to him in his place of refuge. He, however, emerged from his retreat, and went with Dr. Ebenezer Elmer (the father of Judge L. Q. C. Elmer, of Bridgeton) to Fort Ticonderoga, to participate in the engagements on the frontier. It was here that, although a Quaker, he attained the rank of colonel in the army; and his name now stands coupled with the above grade on the roster of the officers of the American forces. When driven from their home, the silver plate and other valuables of the Sharps of Sharptown were conveyed across the Delaware River to their relatives, the Delaneys, who resided at Wilmington, Del. The man who rowed the boat was named Jonas Keen, and he related the circumstance on his death-bed as one that had made a deep impression on his memory. He lived to the very advanced age of ninety years, and has descendants now residing in Salem."[1]

Edward Sharp, Isaac the emigrant's second son, married Martha, daughter of Col. Mark Thompson, of Gloucester County, of Revolutionary memory. The family of Jacob Thompson Sharp, M.D., formerly of Salem, are the only surviving representatives of the family of Isaac Sharp, all of whose children, except Edward, Dr. Sharp's father, died without issue. Dr. Edward S. Sharp, of Salem, is a son of Dr. Jacob Thompson Sharp.

Isaac Sharp's younger brother, Joseph, also lived at Sharptown, and perhaps came to America with or soon after his brother. By his will, made in 1734, Isaac Sharp first gave to his sons, Isaac and Joseph, all his remaining lands in West Jersey.

William Sharp, the younger brother of Anthony Sharp, father of Isaac, was born in Gloucester, England, and married a woman named Covert, and had a son Thomas, who came to America. To this nephew, in consideration of the latter looking after his estate in New Jersey, Anthony granted one thousand acres of land, of which the Salem County almshouse farm is a part, some years before the opening of the eighteenth century. Isaac Sharp, son of Thomas, built, early in the last century, a large brick dwelling, which is still to be seen in good repair on the farm of William Austin. The remains of a large deer park, similar to that of Isaac Sharp, of Sharptown, is visible in the vicinity of the old mansion mentioned. This Isaac Sharp was an active member of the Salem Friends' Meeting, and one of the justices of the Salem Court, 1709–39. His descendants are not numerous, and it is a fact worthy of note that no part of the large landed property of the Sharps is at this time owned by any of their descendants.

Jacob, son of Restore and Hannah Lippincott, located in Pilesgrove, where many of their descendants are now living. In this township live also many descendants of Samuel Lippincott, a "public Friend," a son of Freedom and a grandson of Richard Lippincott, who is thought to have been the pioneer in America of that family. Samuel Lippincott was a well-known citizen as early as 1725.

Joseph Coles settled on a farm near Richman's Mills, lived there, and reared a family, which has grown to be very numerous in the township.

John Davis emigrated from Wales, and settled on Long Island. He belonged to the sect called "Singing Quakers," worshiped daily on a stump, and was very pious and consistent. He lived to the age of one hundred years. About 1705, some years before his death, he moved with his family to Pilesgrove

[1] History of Fenwick's Colony, pp. 246, 247: Shourds.

township, where Woodstown now is. His eldest son, Isaac, came to New Jersey first, John soon after with his family. David, the son of Isaac, became prominent, and his descendants are the most numerous. He was appointed by the Legislature a justice of the peace, and subsequently was judge of the Salem County courts. He was one of the four Friends who assisted in organizing the Pilesgrove Meeting, about 1724 or 1725, previous to which time Friends in Pilesgrove were members of the Salem Meeting. At the time of his death he was sixty years old. His residence was in Pilesgrove, where he owned considerable property.

Samuel Carpenter, of Philadelphia, bought one thousand acres of land in Pilesgrove, and sold a portion of it to John Wood, of Woodbury, who left it to his son, Jaconias Wood, the reputed founder of Woodstown, where it is said he built the first house.

The Barnes family was an ancient one, and it numbers extensive landholders in Pilesgrove.

Elisha Bassett, son of William Bassett, came with his father from Boston in 1691, and bought a farm near Woodstown, on which he lived until his death, at the advanced age of one hundred and one.

Samuel Ogden purchased a farm near Woodstown, on which he and his wife ended their days, she in 1819, aged sixty-six, he in 1821, aged about seventy-six.

After the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, in 1684, two brothers, named Zaccheus and Thomas Dunn, thought to have been natives of Alsace or Lorraine, came to America with other Huguenots, seeking protection in flight from religious persecution, and Zaccheus Dunn settled in the upper part of Pilesgrove. He had a son Zaccheus, who was born in 1698. Seven of his children married and reared families.

David Bacon, a bachelor, and formerly a merchant in Salem, was a son of John and Elizabeth Bacon, of Cohansey, and was born in the first third of the last century. He removed to Woodstown, and ended his days there, leaving a legacy to Pilesgrove Monthly Meeting with which to erect the school-house now known by his name.

One of the most prominent families that have figured in the history of the northern part of Salem County during the past one hundred and fifty years or more is that of the Richmans, now very numerous, and for the most part well-to-do and highly respected. The progenitor was John Richman, a native of Germany, who emigrated to this country at an early day. He located in Pilesgrove township, and followed the milling business during his lifetime, leaving his property to his sons, Isaac and Abraham, the grandfathers of the older Richmans now living. Abraham and John Richman were long prominently identified with the leading interests of the township, especially that portion contiguous to Richman's mills, which were erected by them in 1833.

During the period from 1800 to 1830 the following-named families were prominent in Pilesgrove:

Antrim.	Johnson.
Allen.	Knisell.
Alston.	Kiger.
Ale.	Lippincott.
Alderman.	Lowrie.
Avis.	McCallister.
Borton.	Morgan.
Bishop.	Moore.
Brick.	Mayhew.
Bilderback.	Miller.
Ballinger.	Null.
Barnes.	Nixon.
Borden.	Pierson.
Cailhopper.	Peterson.
Cawley.	Pyle.
Cook.	Prickett.
Conover.	Pissant.
Carey.	Peak.
Casper.	Pancoast.
Cole.	Riley.
Clark.	Risley.
Coots.	Richman.
Conklin.	Robbins.
Davis.	Root.
Dickinson.	Ridgeway.
Dare.	Shull.
Duell.	Scull.
Dickson.	Smith.
Dean.	Seagreaves.
Engle.	Taylor.
Evans.	Torton.
Elwell.	Titsworth.
Fithian.	Titemary.
Gordon.	Vernon.
Gray.	Ulings.
Gardiner.	Yarrow.
Humphreys.	Yardley.
Horner.	Woolman.
Hewitt.	Waters.
Hunt.	Wood.
Ivins.	White.

The following will be found interesting as showing who were the male adult citizens of Pilesgrove thirty-six years ago:

"Names of voters at an election held in the township of Pilesgrove, in the county of Salem, on the 3d day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, for a Member of Congress, Member of the General Assembly, Sheriff, and three Coroners:

John D. Smith.	Samuel Somers.
L. D. Love.	Abb Birdsal.
Morris Elwell.	George R. Watson.
Richard Turner.	William Richman.
William McAltioner.	Clark Pierce.
Israel R. Clawson.	N. H. Brown.
Samuel Headley.	Jonathan Riley.
Benjamin Wright.	Smith Dare.
Jarvis Lewis.	Charles T. Haines.
Joshua Madara.	James Paucoast.
Hosea Fithian, M.D.	John Buran
James M. Reed.	William L. Hampton.
George Davis.	Stacy Peterson.
John Dickinson, Esq.	Samuel Jaquette.
John H. Lippincott.	George Peterson.
Israel Hewitt.	James F. Price.
Robert Hewitt.	Henry H. Hewitt.
Job Kirby.	Lewis Mulford.
John J. Dickinson.	Robinson Conklin.
John T. Allen.	Matthew Ripper.
John Harris, Sr.	Joseph L. Risley.
David Jess.	Charles Jordan.
Lemuel Daugherty.	James R. Thompson.

John Costill.
John Wallace, Jr.
David S. Austin.
John Butcher.
David Banks.
Thomas Lippincott.
Joseph Hoffman.
William M. Cawley.
Joseph Ezmore.
Winlock C. Latchem.
W. S. Clawson.
Eval Richman.
Thomas Dolbow.
William Riley.
Thomas Lamb.
Joseph B. Smith.
Samuel Humphreys.
Samuel Seagraves.
Joseph Urion, Sr.
Ephraim Moore.
David Gosling.
Allen Wallace.
Thomas Edwards.
Samuel Headly, Jr.
R. Davis.
Ephraim S. Coles.
Smith Hewitt.
John P. Adams.
Moses Richman.
Samuel Dickinson.
Martin Carney.
Job Ridgway.
Thomas Enoch.
Silah High.
Joseph Urion, Jr.
James Matlock.
Robert C. Pedrick.
David Davis.
Edward Clark.
Jonathan Dickinson.
Joseph Robinson.
Abram Woolman.
Joseph Barnes.
John Carter.
Andrew Peck.
James Jess.
Nathan Taylor.
Moses Keen.
A. B. Wood.
G. W. Barton.
William Nelson, Jr.
Elias Stiles.
Josiah Davis.
Joseph K. Riley.
Jacob C. Davis.
William Nelson, Sr.
James H. White.
Samuel Lippincott.
Nathaniel Robbins.
Samuel Madara.
William Harmer.
Amasa Gamble.
Joseph Morgan.
James Lowrie.
Josiah Fox.
Joseph Matlock, Jr.
Isaiah R. Flitcraft.
Oliver Riley.
Henry Gardiner.
Henry Riley.
Samuel Mayhew.
Jacob Davis.
Seth Holston.
Charles Swing.
Albirtus Somers.
Philip Haines.
Edward Fisher.

John Bacon.
Ira Ale.
Isaac Abbott.
Samuel Morris.
D. Baker.
John Cook.
Morris Peak.
David Brooks.
William H. Murphy.
John A. Carman.
Nicholas Hiles.
William C. Nicholas.
John P. Harker.
Samuel M. Coles.
Samuel Morgan.
Andrew Dixon.
Charles Clark.
James Titus.
William Coles.
Thomas Coles.
Samuel C. Stratton.
Thomas Stratton.
Isaac Shute.
Richard Matlock.
Mark Scull.
William Stratton, Jr.
William Sickler.
David Hannahs.
Daniel Keen.
Jacob Banks.
Jacob Nelson.
Daniel Ware.
Richard Gordon.
Moses Ale.
Benjamin Abbott.
Samuel Duell.
J. W. Richman.
Michael Null.
John Hewitt.
Joseph Heritage.
Richard Barnes.
H. McAllister.
John Hiles.
John T. Richman.
Malacha Horner.
Joseph Cawley.
Israel Applegate.
John Crispin.
Bartholomew Coles.
John P. Porch.
Clement Willitts.
Joshua Lippincott.
Amos Peterson.
Josiah Duffold.
Joseph Horner.
Samuel Goforth.
M. D. Dickinson.
John Jess.
John S. Fry.
Stephen Murphy.
Allen Moore.
Joseph Turner.
George Coats.
John Keeper.
Eli Kirby.
Charles String.
Josiah Crispin.
William Miller.
William Prickett.
John Carney.
Samuel Carney.
Page Crispin.
Chaius Haines.
Joseph Coles, Jr.
Uz Coles.
Ananias Keen.
Samuel H. White.

Richard Mulford.
Smith Tomlinson.
Thomas Mullica.
Lemuel Butler.
William H. Reed.
Samuel Timberman.
George Null.
Joseph B. Hunt.
John Hunt.
Ephraim Waters.
Isaiah D. Clawson.
Lorenzo C. Keen.
James Curry.
James McAllister.
J. Matthias Moore.
Job Prickett.
Charles Sealey.
Joseph Matlock, Sr.
Ezekiel Rose, Sr.
John Powner.
John Winsor.
James Abbott.
H. Whitaker.
John Fox.
John Riley.
James Banks.
Jesse Winsor.
Samuel Hillman.
James Sayers.
Adam Moncriff.
David Paulin.
Reeves S. S. Dyer.
Joseph Peterson.
R. Dickinson.
Barkley Edwards.
Joseph L. Duell.
Robert Hewitt, Jr.
Samuel Borton.
William Lippincott.
William Sanford.
Samuel Wible.
William Morris.
David C. Pancoast.
Joseph J. Rowe.
Levi Eldridge.
Samuel Ernest.
James W. Wiess.
Henry Wiley.
Charles McAllister.
Samuel White (2d).
Nathaniel Serrance.
Joseph Humphreys.
Thomas McAllister.
John D. Price.
Isaac Hurf.
David Applegate.
Isaiah W. Richman.
Bartholomew Cole.
Aaron Edwards.
Chalkley Coles.
Milton Mattson.
Robert Mount.
John Dare.
Josiah Engle.
James Tufrey.
Jacob Taylor.
Enoch Boon.
Abram Lawrence.
Daniel Lawrence.
James Grinor.
John Gosling.
Benjamin Hiles.
Richard Kirby.
Charles Loudenslager.
Jacob H. Davis.
Thomas Bend.
Thomas L. Peterson.

David Fries.
Elisha Conover.
Joseph P. Armstrong.
Edward Haines.
John Fogg.
Samuel Moore.
Silas D. Tinker.
S. M. Lippincott.
S. H. Bradway.
Charles Costill.
James Brooks.
Edward Pancoast.
Matthew Morrison.
A. C. Richman.
Benjamin Vincent.
Hugh Grimshaw.
Matthias R. Miller.
Charles Baker.
Willard Jones.
Thomas McAllister, Jr.
James Shinn.
Joseph Madara.
Anderson Seagraves.
John Layton.
Isaac Scull.
Charles Pancoast.
Jacob Keeper.
John L. Johnson.
George Clark.
Amos Busby.
Aaron Luallen.
Elijah Horner.
Jehu Allen.
John Ogden.
Joseph Engle.
Clement Padgeth.
Ben Morgan.
N. Y. Lippincott.
William Pancoast.
Bolt Butes.
William Harker.
Michael Allen.
William Parker.
Thompson R. Allen.
Abner LaCroy.
Elias Mattson.
John Hubs.
Charles Cailhopper.
William Austin.
Isaac White.
Michael Jenkins.
E. K. Cole.
Richard Gosling.
Samuel Rose.
William Borton.
Isaac Flitcraft.
James Robins.
Isaac Richman.
Thomas Keen.
Joshua Lippincott.
Samuel Plummer.
Thomas Ale.
Joseph Coles, Sr.
Norton Moore.
Charles Kirby.
John W. Clark.
William G. Lacy.
Matthew Elwell.
Isaac Ballinger.
Jeremiah Sayres.
S. P. Paul.
Thomas Haines.
Elisha Wallace.
Isaac James.
James B. Heritage.
Noah Urion.
Josiah Shute.

Jacob Hunt, M.D.
Edward B. Knight.
William Black.
Daniel Adams.
Stephen Jess.
Charles Green.
William W. Redrow.
Anthony Reeves.
Benjamin Stinger.
John Riden.
Samuel Ayers.
Peter Conover.
William M. Earnest.
Joseph Harker.
Richard Vinson.
Cooper Fisher.
Clarence D. Mayhew.
William Bradway.
Albert Vanmeter.
Jacob Hooven.
Elam Hitchner.
James Woolman.
Oakford Nixon.
Asahel Borton.
Richard Lacy.
Thomas R. Adams.
Edwin Royal.
John Cawley.
James T. Grenilds.
Thomas Barber, Jr.
Joseph Dare.
John Woolman.
Joseph T. Coles.
James Davis.
Samuel Dickinson.
William Moore.
Dennis Peterson.
Smith Simkins.
John Staulcup.
Samuel Pancoast.
Thomas Morris.
Israel Kirkbride.

Samuel White.
Samuel Brooks.
Ezekiel Rose, Jr.
Joseph Reeves.
Thomas Brown.
Reuben Miriot.
William Peterson.
Eben Reeves.
David Edwards.
Maxon Sims.
Enos Davis.
Joseph I. Clark.
Andrew Thompson.
Jones Hiles.
William Hall.
Gideon Largfry.
E. R. Bullock.
Joseph L. Richman.
John McAltioner.
Benjamin Fish.
Samuel Ballinger.
James Robinson.
Robert P. Robinson.
Henry Kiger.
Hedge Sims.
Maskell Reed.
Josiah Ballinger.
A. W. Wood.
William Pedrick.
J. C. Weatherby.
Benjamin Elwell.
William English.
Francis Dimon.
E. I. Bennett.
Newcomb Daniels.
Samuel Johnson, Sr.
Joseph B. Hiles.
William Rambo.
David Carney.
William White, Jr.
Albert Mattson.
P. D. Park.

"The poll closed precisely at 7 o'clock P.M., and the whole number of votes polled is four hundred and thirty-eight votes.

(Signed) "JONATHAN CAWLEY, *Judge.*
"THOMAS LIPPINCOTT.
"JOHN WOOLMAN.

"Attest: JAMES T. GRENILDS, *Clerk.*

"Of the above list of voters one hundred and ninety-six are now deceased."

Organization.—Pilesgrove was one of the original townships of Salem County, and was named, as before stated, in honor of Thomas Pile (or Pyle). Its area was early greatly reduced by the organization of Pittsgrove from its territory.

Civil List.—Owing to the absence of early records the historian is not able to compile a civil list of this township for years previous to 1848. The following is as complete as it has been found possible to make it since the year mentioned:

CLERKS.

1850, 1852–57, 1865–71. William M. Cawley.
1851. William S. Clawson.
1858–64. Mahlon D. Dickinson.
1872–75. James R. Riley.
1876–79. John W. Lippincott.
1880. J. M. C. Richman.
1881–82. Charles F. Pancoast.

CHOSEN FREEHOLDERS.

1848–50. W. D. Clawson.
1848–51. Robert P. Robinson.
1851. Isaiah D. Clawson.
1852. Henry Richman.
1852–54. Ewalt Richman.
1853–57. Samuel Morris.
1855–56. Joseph Reeves.
1857. Allen Wallace.
1858–60. Ephraim S. Coles.
1858–59. James C. Pancoast.
1860–64. Robert P. Robinson.
1861–63. Samuel Borton.
1862. John Hunt.
1864, 1866. Barclay Edwards.
1865. Paul Jaquette.
1865. James M. Seagreave.
1866–68. John H Lippincott.
1867–70. Richman Coles.
1869–73. Samuel M. Lippincott.
1874–80. Horatio J. Stow.
1881–82. Charles B. Humphreys.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1850. R. C. Pedrick.
1850. Joseph Harker.
1850. David M. Baker.
1850. Isaac Shute.
1854. Abraham E. Richman.
1870–75. John Holmes.
1870–75. Samuel Humphreys.
1870. Asa Reeves.
1874. Richard F. Turner.
1875. James A. Riley.
1875–76. Edmund Royal.
1879. Jonathan P. Cawley.
1880. John Holmes.
1881. Hughes Crispin.
1881. John W. Goforth.

COMMISSIONERS OF APPEAL.

1850. Joseph Turner.
1850–62. Edward Haines.
1850. Richman Dickinson.
1851–54, 1867, 1872–73. Jonathan P. Cawley.
1851–62. William Austin.
1856–58. Joseph Reeve.
1859–62. Thomas R. Coles.
1863–64, 1866, 1875–82. Samuel M. Lippincott.
1863–64, 1866–70, 1872. Robert Hewitt, Jr.
1864, 1866–70, 1872. Ephraim S. Coles.
1865. William R. Freas.
1865. Powell Smith.
1865. John Casperson.
1869–70, 1872–74. Samuel Borton.
1873–74. Henry Richman.
1875–78. Barclay Edwards.
1879–82. Theodore Holton.

CONSTABLES.

1850–51. William Nelson.
1850. James M. Reed.
1852–56. Thomas Long.
1857–58. George Watson.
1859. Benjamin Abbott.
1860. John H. Brandiff.
1861. William B. Boultinghouse.
1862–74. Charles F. Groff.
1872. Thomas B. Parker.
1873–81. Isaac Conover.
1875–78. George W. Barton.
1879. Henry Gardner.
1880. Charles Avis.
1881. Charles B. Robinson.

TOWNSHIP COMMITTEE.

1850. Joseph Barnes.
1850. James Woolman.
1850–51. Joseph Harker.
1850–51. Henry Richman.
1850–51. William Sandford.
1851–55. James Lawrie.
1851. John R. Lippincott.
1852–55. Jonathan Cawley.
1852. Michael Null.
1852–58. William S. Clawson.
1852–56. Ephraim S. Coles.
1853. A. Hillman.
1854–55. Alward W. Hillman.
1856. Charles Cailhopper.
1856–58, 1863. Charles Clark.
1856–58. William Austin.
1856. Edward B. Humphreys.
1857–58. David Colson.
1857–59. Joseph K. Riley.
1859–60, 1876–82. R. Hewitt, Jr.
1859, 1864. Eli Kirby.
1859. William M. Cawley.
1861–62. Amos Strang.
1859. Oliver Riley.
1860–62. John W. Dickinson.
1861–67, 1869–75. Wm. Coles, Jr.
1860. David M. Davis.
1860. Thomas R. Coles.
1860–61. Josiah M. Humphreys.
1862–63, 1865. William Hewitt.
1862. Uz Coles.
1863–64. D. C. Pancoast.
1853, 1864, 1866. Thos. Lippincott.
1864. Charles B. Robinson.
1865–66. James D. Lawson.
1865, 1867–74. Isaac Scull.
1865–66. Asa Reeves.
1866–67. David M. Baker.
1867. Israel A. Hewitt.
1867. Isaac McAllister.
1868. William Moore.
1868. Ira Reeves.
1868, 1876–82. Samuel Borton.
1868. Lewis K. Van Hyst.
1869–72, 1874–75. James Abbott.
1869. Amos Buzby.
1869. Gideon Layton.
1870. Enos Davis.
1870. Charles L. Springer.
1871–73. Lippincott Coles.
1871–73. Stacy F. Deacon.
1871–73. Charles P. Swing.
1873. Richard Kirby.
1874–77. Theodore Holton.
1875. William Clark.
1876–78. William Coles.
1876–78. Isaac J. Richman.
1878–80. Charles B. Humphreys.
1881–82. Charles Richman.

JUDGES OF ELECTION.

1851–53, 1855–63. R. C. Pedrick.
1854. Peter Beckett.
1864–66, 1868–74. Isaac Scull.
1875–82. William H. Reed.
1877–82. Barclay Edwards.

SURVEYORS OF HIGHWAYS.

1850. P. D. Park.
1850–59. William M. Cawley.
1851–74. Morris Peak.
1855. Joseph Reeve.
1860–66. Samuel S. Dean.
1867–72. Robert Hewitt, Jr.
1873–82. John H. Wriggins.
1875–82. Hughes Crispin.

COLLECTORS.

1850. John White.
1851–53, 1856–57. Mahlon D. Dickinson.
1854–55. James M. Reed.
1858–60, 1865–67. John W. Goforth.
1861–62. John Cook.
1863–64. Charles G. Dickinson.
1868–70. John Borton.
1871–73. Isaac McAllister.
1874–77. Charles D. Coles.
1878–80. John H. Turner.
1881–82. George B. Grier.

ASSESSORS.

1850–52. Robert Vanneman.
1853–56, 1858. Thomas Long.
1857, 1859. Ephraim S. Coles.
1860–64. Smith Hewitt.
1865–66, 1868, 1872–78. Mahlon D. Dickinson.
1869–71. Edward S. Davis.
1879–80. James S. Engles.
1881–82. J. M. C. Richman.

TOWNSHIP SUPERINTENDENTS.

1850–55. James Lawrie.
1856–59. Joseph K. Riley.
1860. David M. Davis.
1862–67. James Woolman.

Public Schools.—The educational history of Pilesgrove dates back to nearly the time of its settlement. Schools of a primitive kind were established by the pioneers soon after their arrival. They were taught in log houses, sometimes in residences, by the old-fashioned itinerant pedagogues, and if they were not as thorough and as systematic as the schools of to-day, they were of a character well calculated to sow the seeds of educational progress, which have since borne abundant fruitage.

The "pay-school" system was early introduced as a means of general education, and in time, through the fostering influence of the school law of the State, the public school system of the present day developed itself. Districts were formed from time to time, each under the care of competent and duly-elected committeemen, who in time gave place to the township superintendent, an office now some years extinct.

The districts now number seven, known and numbered as follows: 24, Laurel Hill; 25, Sharptown; 26, Woodstown; 27, Eldridge's Hill; 28, Friendship; 29, Union Grove; 30, Morgan.

Industrial.—The soil of Pilesgrove is of the first quality, and is cultivated by as progressive and intelligent a class of farmers as are to be found in any section of New Jersey. This township was early noted for its productiveness in wheat, corn, oats, flaxseed, hay, and potatoes. All kinds of farm and garden produce are raised, and meet with ready and remunerative sale in the markets of South Jersey and Philadelphia.

Lumbering was an early industry, and several sawmills were built in various parts of the township. One of the earliest of these was that of Moses Richman, at Richmanville, which was burned about sixty years ago.

About 1829 a fulling-mill was built at Richmanville by Moses Richman. It was converted into a foundry about 1859, having been idle for about ten years previously, and the property having been sold to Iredell Butcher. The foundry went into disuse about twelve years ago.

Abraham and John Richman built a grist-mill in 1836, which is known as "the Richman Mills." It is located near Richmanville, and is owned by Abraham Richman, who has long leased it to different parties, among them Francis Diament, Isaac Diament, and Jonathan Webster. The latter has operated it during the past six years.

Dickinson's mills, built by Dr. Thomas P. Dickinson in 1852, and first run by Ephraim Cole, who has been in possession since that time, except during ten years, in the course of which it was at different times in the occupancy of William Filer, Barzillai Smith, and Albert Mounce. In 1873, Mr. Cole admitted a son to a partnership in the enterprise, and since that date the mill has been run by Ephraim Cole & Son. It is now owned by Joanna Dickinson, widow of the late Dr. Thomas P. Dickinson. By the side of this mill formerly stood a saw-mill, which was built long previously to the erection of the grist-mill, and was taken down nearly thirty years ago. On the same site was formerly a mill known as Davenport's mill, in honor of an owner of long ago. Asa Antrum and Samuel Dickinson later owned it, until the property passed into the hands of the late Dr. Thomas P. Dickinson.

The Oliphant mill, at Sharptown, was built by Dr. Sharp in 1847, and was first run by Smith Hewitt. Thomas Sparks, Richard Sutton, and Parvin Lloyd successively had possession until 1862, when Samuel Oliphant assumed control. In 1872 his son, Aaron M. Oliphant, became a partner in the business, which has since been conducted by S. & A. M. Oliphant.

A foundry was early established at Eldredge's Hill by Edward Hanes, who was succeeded by his son, Thomas Hanes. During the past twenty-five years the business has been conducted by John Hanes, another son of its founder. Agricultural and mill machinery are manufactured here, and some engines have been made.

A number of sloops for carrying cordwood were built at Sharptown between 1815 and 1830. Marl was discovered in the township about Woodstown and elsewhere and used as a fertilizer as early as 1820.

VILLAGES AND HAMLETS.

The Borough of Woodstown.—Woodstown borough is pleasantly located near the head-waters of Salem Creek, nine miles from Salem, about twenty-five miles from Philadelphia, and fifty-five miles from Trenton, and has only recently been separated from Pilesgrove. Around about it lies the richest agricultural section of Salem County. Its business is large, and is drawn mostly from the upper portion of Salem and the lower section of Gloucester Counties, and is chiefly limited to mercantile trade. Few towns are more invitingly built, the residences being, as a rule, attractive, and many of them surrounded by large

lawns. During the past few years this place has been brought into considerable prominence through the excellent and interesting fairs held there by the "West Jersey Agricultural and Horticultural Association of the Counties of Salem and Gloucester, N. J.," during the continuance of which the town is a scene of much bustle, activity, and animation.

There stood until recently a large tree in the vicinity of the Hicksite Friends' meeting-house, around which, tradition says, the British soldiers stacked their arms while pausing in their passage through the village on one memorable day of the Revolutionary period. This spot is pointed out as one of considerable historical interest.

The village is quite ancient, and derived its name from Jackanias Wood, an early settler, who built the three-story brick house, now standing and in good condition, owned and occupied by William H. Reed. Other early settlers were David Davis, Zaccheus Ray, Bateman Lloyd, Gen. Isaiah Shinn, James Risley, and John Pym.

The following notice of Woodstown appeared in "Gordon's Gazetteer," 1834:

"Woodstown, p.-t., and village, of Pilesgrove t-ship, Salem Co., upon the Salem Creek, 10 miles E. of the town of Salem, 161 N. E. from W. C., and 55 S. of Trenton. The town contains about 150 dwellings, 2 taverns, and 6 stores, 3 schools, 1 Friends' meeting, 1 Baptist, and 1 African Methodist Church. In the neighborhood of the town there are some valuable marl-beds, and the use of marl has much improved the agriculture of the t-ship."

Manufactures.—A flour-mill was early built by John Groff, and it is still standing, owned and operated by Charles B. Clark. A few years after the building of this mill, Abraham McAltioner erected a woolen-mill on Chestnut Run, near Lippincott Weatherby & Co.'s lumber-yard. About 1830, shortly after the death of Mr. McAltioner, it was removed and converted into a dwelling, which is yet in good repair. Traces of the old dam across the run are still to be seen. The abandonment of this enterprise was due to the failure of the stream to supply adequate water-power.

Alexander Dean, who was a resident of Woodstown about ninety years ago, manufactured nails by hand in a shop on Main Street, on the site of a house owned by Mrs. Allen Hires, and standing nearly opposite the residence of his son, Samuel S. Dean.

Seventy years ago George Hollinshead had a watchmaker's shop on Main Street, where Isaac Ballinger now lives. About the same time a tannery stood on the Samuel C. Dickinson lot. It was for many years the property of Samuel Dickinson, by whom it was torn down. A man named Wallace is said to have been a former owner. Jonathan Riley had a blacksmith-shop on Main Street, on the lot now owned by Dr. Jaquett, who lives in the residence, since remodeled, formerly occupied by Mr. Riley. During the active years of his life he carried on an extensive business, often employing several helpers and apprentices. A wheelwright-shop was kept sixty years ago near the site of the residence of Mrs. Flitcraft, almost opposite Riley's shop, by Anthony Waters, who followed his trade there many years.

As early as 1816 there was a wheelwright-shop on the site of the house of Deanius Peterson, on Main Street. It was occupied by Francis Cassidy until his death, about ten years later.

Samuel Somers was probably the earliest regular cabinet-maker in the village, and for many years occupied a shop near the junction of Marlton and Main Streets. After the death of Cassidy, the wagon-maker, about 1826, he occupied the shop where he had formerly carried on business. Deanius Peterson became his partner in 1837, and succeeded him in business in 1839, continuing until 1856. About 1850, Francis Armstrong opened a shop on the Salem road (now Commerce Street), near Main Street, and continued business there until the establishment burned, a few years later. Henry N. Mulford was a later cabinet-maker, from about 1860 to 1873, part of the time occupying a building now the residence of C. S. Scott, on Main Street. He was succeeded by John Turner, who has since been in the business, his shop being on Main Street.

The well-known foundry of Edward Hanes was established by its present proprietor about eight years since. It is well located and liberally patronized, and does a general foundry business. Mr. Hanes is a man of great ingenuity and fine mechanical acquirements, and his inventive mind has conceived a number of curious and useful contrivances which have excited the wonder and admiration of persons who have seen them.

Woodstown contains two canneries. The older of these, that of Grier & Wallace, was established in 1881, and has so far done a large and successful business. The second was opened in 1882, by Dickinson & Lippincott, and has begun what promises to be a career of success.

Merchants.—The earliest merchants were David Davis and Gen. Isaiah Shinn. John Pyne and James Risley also had early stores. Davis' store was in the western part of the village. Gen. Shinn kept a store on Main Street, in a building now owned by Miss Emeline Shinn, continuing in trade until his death. The store was later leased by Jacob Madara, Israel Reed, and David Bacon. James Risley's store was at the junction of Salem and Bullitt Streets, near the present store of James D. Lawson. After his death he was succeeded by his son, Joseph L. Risley, who kept the store until his death, when it passed into the possession of Joseph K. Riley, who tore down the building and erected a new one on its site, and at the same time other contiguous ones occupied by several of the leading merchants of Woodstown in their several lines of trade. On the site of the Hunt Block Joshua Madara kept a general store, and was succeeded by Joseph Heritage and others. Later the establishment was converted into a hard-

ware-store by John and Charles Dickinson, who sold out to John Hunt. In 1869 the building was burned. In its place Mr. Hunt immediately built the large brick block which has since borne his name, a portion of which he rented, occupying the corner store with a large stock of hardware. He died in 1879, and since 1880 the store has been occupied by Lippincott & Pancoast. The first occupants of the other store in this building were Peterson & Hollinshead, who were succeeded by Lippincott & Hollinshead. Fifty or sixty years ago there was a small store where Nathan Thomas' general store now is, which was kept by a Mrs. White. Other merchants of the past and present may be named as follows: Jacob Davis, Thomas Davis, David M. Davis, James Lawrie, Hopkins & Clement, David Bacon, John Bacon, Jacob Urion, Thorn & Moore, and Grier & Wallace. The present druggists are Messrs. Foster and Borton & Andrews. The last-mentioned firm succeeded Omar Borton. The shoe trade is represented by Joseph K. Riley, Edward Davis, and Thomas Ruff.

Public-Houses.—The oldest public-house in Woodstown for a long time was the Washington Hotel. It had many owners and occupants during the many years of its existence, one of the later of whom was Joseph G. French, who sold it to C. C. Ford in 1868. Mr. Ford kept it until 1881, and in the spring of that year converted it into three stores.

A public-house, known as the Farmers' and Drovers' Hotel, long stood opposite the Washington House. In the summer of 1868 it gave place to the hotel at present owned and kept by Samuel French, which was built by Jacob B. Keeley, and kept by him about five years. He was succeeded by F. B. Elkinton & Brother, and they by F. B. Elkinton, who was succeeded by Samuel French, the present owner.

Stage-Lines.—Railroads.—This was a prominent stopping-place for the stages between Salem and Philadelphia. About 1835, Joseph Cook established a stage-line from Woodstown to Penn's Grove, connecting at the latter place with the boats plying between Salem and Philadelphia. About the same time a stage-line was established between Greenwich, Cumberland Co., and Philadelphia, through Woodstown. Henry Graham was the owner. The stages made two trips weekly. About 1849, Jackson Briant established a daily line of stages between Woodstown and Philadelphia, leaving Woodstown in the morning, and returning in the evening. Since the opening of the Salem Railroad stages were run in connection with the trains at Yorktown Station, three miles distant. W. B. Hitchner was proprietor of this line. After the opening of the railroad from Woodbury to Swedesboro a daily line of stages was run from Woodstown to Swedesboro, six miles distant.

The completion of the railroad from Swedesboro through Woodstown to Salem has placed Woodstown in direct railway communication with Philadelphia and points beyond, an advantage it should have had twenty years ago, and it will doubtless add much to the growth, prosperity, and wealth of the place, and bring into market for building purposes the available land adjacent to the present built-up portions.

Educational.—The public schools of Woodstown are elsewhere referred to. The place has two private educational enterprises which are worthy of especial mention. One of these, the Woodstown Academy, a boarding- and day-school for both sexes, is under the care of A. C. Norris, A.M., one of the best educators in the State, and has a wide reputation. During the summer vacations Professor Norris usually prepares a large class for teaching. The other is the private school of William H. Reed, who has been long and successfully engaged in teaching, and is the present mayor of the borough.

Incorporation.—In 1878 petitions were circulated and a private bill presented to the State Legislature to incorporate the village of Woodstown as a borough. This bill failed to pass on account of a decision of the Supreme Court, pronounced that winter, to the effect that under the amendments to the Constitution special legislation of that nature was unconstitutional. The bill was revised so as to be general in its features, and in that shape was passed by the Legislature, and approved by the Governor, April 5, 1878. An election under the provisions of the act was held in September, 1878, and the people voted against incorporation by a majority of thirty-five, on a total vote of two hundred and sixty-three. The project was abandoned until 1882, when a petition was presented to the Board of Freeholders asking for the appointment of an election to determine the question of incorporation with the following boundaries:

"Beginning at a walnut-tree on the northerly side of the Woodstown and Mullica Hill turnpike, near the farm-house of late Samuel Pancoast; thence a straight course to the bridge over a water-course on the Woodstown and Swedesboro turnpike, near the house of John Quirk; thence a straight course to the bridge over the same water-course where it crosses the Woodstown and Auburn road, near the farm-house, late Joseph Peterson's; thence a straight course to the old Woodstown and Sharptown road, at the corner of William Kilpatrick's meadow, formerly the Dickinson marl-meadow, also a corner of Elizabeth B. Cawley's meadow; thence a straight course, crossing Salem Creek and the Sharptown and Salem roads, to the bridge over Nikomi's Run, at the foot of Hungry Hill, near John Holmes' farm-house, on the road from Woodstown to Allowaystown; thence a straight course to the intersection of the Woodstown and Daretown road with the road from Dickinson's mill to the Allowaystown road aforesaid, near the farm-house of Sarah and Mary H. Dickinson; thence a straight course to the beginning."

The petition was signed by the following:

Edward Wallace.	W. M. Morrison.
Joseph K. Riley.	E. S. Davis.
Samuel Berton.	James D. Lawson.
Omar Borton.	Daniel Ware.
George M. Andrews.	J. H. Turner.
William B. Kirby.	J. E. Jaquett.
Elias Mattson.	William Z. Flitcraft.
Joseph Turner.	A. C. Norris.
Isaiah C. Shinn.	Nathan Thorne.
E. S. Fogg.	John L. Allen.
J. T. Taylor.	John C. Neusteal.
William Taylor.	Thomas M. Taylor.
A. E. Richman.	Thomas M. White.

Edward Snellbaker.	William Nixon.
Isaac B. Coles.	Lewis B. Wright.
J. W. Wible.	Israel Conover.
William S. Goforth.	Charles Boon.
William B. Foster.	Robert Ruff.
J. H. Peterson.	Thomas Ruff.
John Wallace.	Barclay Edwards.
S. H. Weatherby.	L. A. D. Allen, M.D.
George B. Grier.	Charles Smith.
Joseph B. King.	

The petition was granted, and the following was the result of the election, as certified by the inspectors:

"The whole number of names on the poll-list was 233; the number of ballots cast was 233; the number of ballots cast 'for incorporation' was 133; the number of ballots cast 'against incorporation' was 100; the number of ballots rejected was none; the majority 'for incorporation' was 33."

The first election of borough officers was held Oct. 3, 1882, with the following result: Mayor, William H. Reed; Councilmen, Isaac K. Lippincott, James D. Lawson, John H. Turner, Elam Hitchner, Edward S. Davis, and Joseph B. Cobb.

The First National Bank of Woodstown.—The First National Bank of Woodstown was organized Feb. 16, 1864. Its certificate of authority was granted April 4th, and it began a regular business July 25th of that year, in a house occupied by C. M. Fogg, on Salem Street, continuing there until its removal to its new banking-house, October 25th following. The original directors were William J. Shinn, Edward B. Humphreys, John H. Lippincott, Elijah B. Horner, John W. Dickinson, Samuel Borton, Samuel H. Weatherby, Samuel Black, and James Benezet. The first officers were William J. Shinn, president; C. Carroll Lippincott, cashier; and Charles M. Fogg, teller.

Cashier Lippincott died in August, 1867, and Charles M. Fogg, the teller of the bank, was chosen his successor, and Edward Wallace was chosen teller. President Shinn died in February, 1868, and Edward R. Bullock succeeded him as director and president. In March of the same year Edward Wallace resigned his position as teller in order to engage in other business, and William Z. Flitcraft was chosen to fill the vacancy. Charles M. Fogg continued as cashier until January, 1871, when he resigned and was succeeded by William Z. Flitcraft, and Isaiah C. Shinn was chosen teller.

The present directors are Edward R. Bullock, Samuel H. Weatherby, Samuel Borton, Samuel Moore, Samuel S. Dean, Jesse Lippincott, Nathan Thorne, Isaac K. Lippincott, and James Benezet; and the officers are Edward R. Bullock, president; William Z. Flitcraft, cashier; and Isaiah C. Shinn, teller.

The capital of the bank is $75,000; the surplus is $50,000; and the undivided profits at this date[1] are $20,893.65.

Sharptown.—This is an ancient settlement, historically known as having had a camp established near it by the British during the Revolution. Johnson, in his little "History of Salem," states that the British troops, consisting of from twelve hundred to fifteen hundred men, encamped there on the night of March 16, 1778. It derived its name from the Sharp family, elsewhere mentioned, who located in the vicinity during the pioneer period of the history of the county.

Who the very first business men in Sharptown were is now unknown to any one. Doubtless various small enterprises of commerce or industry were established there from one hundred to one hundred and fifty years ago. Sixty years ago Peter Bilderback kept a store on the site of the store of Messrs. Wriggins & Brocker. About fifty years ago he was succeeded by Noah and John Humphreys. Four or five years later they gave place to William and James Hunt. Later Isaiah W. Richman and Edward B. Humphreys occupied the old building successively. The present store-house at this stand was erected a few years ago by the present proprietors, who have a good trade with the farmers around about.

Charles Elkinton built the store now occupied by Elton Rogers & Son, and leased it successively to Henry Wood, Gideon Allen, Ellis Smith, and Henry M. Wright. It was closed by an auction sale at the end of Wright's occupancy, and was not again opened until purchased by Elton Rogers, about four years ago.

For some years before the late rebellion, Albert and Robert Van Meter had a store at the upper end of the village, where Edward Kirby's market now is. After trading four or five years they abandoned the business, and the building was converted into a dwelling.

At the lower end of the village a store was kept over forty years ago by Isaac McAllister, and later, until finally closed, by George A. Robbins & Henry Wood, and George A. Robbins & Robert P. Robinson. About the same time a store was opened on the opposite side of the street by Samuel Humphreys. He was succeeded by Matthias Swing and Benjamin Lippincott, and later he again traded there until succeeded by Mrs. Mary Robbins. This store was closed thirty years or more ago.

There were, years ago, two public-houses in Sharptown. One of them, not now in existence, was kept by Adam Cook, about sixty years ago. The other has had many successive keepers, and has been open, with varying fortunes most of the time for many years. It is not now a licensed hotel, and it is kept by George Elkinton.

The various mechanical trades usually represented in similar villages have been long plied in Sharptown by men the names of whom have many of them been forgotten. Samuel Plummer was a wheelwright here for many years. George W. Barton's name is also familiar in connection with this branch of industry. A wheelwright well known at the present time is Charles Avis. Joseph Peak, Borden Crammer, and Isaac

[1] Sept. 29, 1882.

Stretch were well-remembered former blacksmiths. William B. Turner and Samuel Lott are the village Vulcans now. Among shoemakers, past and present, may be mentioned George A. Robbins, John Bee, Edmund Royal, Richard Gordon, Richard P. Gordon, John Miller, and Thomas Hewitt. The harness-shop of Nathan Kidd was established in 1849.

Sharptown may now be reckoned among the most prominent of the smaller villages of Salem County. It contains two general stores, a hotel, one church, a public school, a grist-mill, and a goodly number of dwellings. The population is about two hundred and fifty, and evidences of thrift and prosperity abound.

Yorketown.—Yorketown is a pleasant little village in the southeastern part of the township, on the Salem Branch of the West Jersey Railroad, about three miles from Woodstown, and ten from Salem. It has grown up within the past twenty years. The first house of any importance erected here was the residence of John S. Elwell. The land on which it stands was owned at the time of the construction of the railroad by John H. Cann, who surveyed it into village lots, and sold them as opportunity offered. The place was named in honor of Judge T. Jones Yorke.

The first store in Yorketown was built by Joseph and Asa Reeves, who sold out, in 1866, to Isaac McAllister. Wilbert Richman, a since well-known merchant, entered Mr. McAllister's employ as a clerk, and was later admitted to a partnership in his business, succeeding him as sole owner about twelve years ago. The store now owned and occupied by Mr. Richman was built by Isaac McAllister, who removed to it from the one he had previously purchased of the Reeveses.

A second, and the only other store in Yorketown besides Richman's, was built by John S. Elwell, in 1877, and was owned and managed by him until the spring of 1882, when he was succeeded by his son-in-law, George W. Watson.

A hotel was built and opened in 1863, by William S. Boultinghouse, who sold it to Thomas McAllister about 1866. Mr. McAllister kept it a few years, and has since leased it to Samuel Gasling, Benjamin Free, William Nelson, Jacob Beck, and Henry Van Meter.

There was formerly a blacksmith- and wheelwright-shop owned by John H. Cann, who is now a resident of Alloways. Both buildings have disappeared.

The brick and tile manufactory of Aaron Haines & Sons is the most important interest, located principally just within the township of Upper Alloways Creek, near Yorketown.

The two stores, the hotel, and the brick and tile manufactory mentioned, two school-houses, a chapel, a colored Methodist Church, a post-office, a depot and express- and telegraph-office, and a few scattering dwellings make up the sum total of the village, which has a small but thrifty population.

Richmanville.—This is a hamlet about a mile north of Yorketown, containing three or four dwellings, a store, and a blacksmith-shop. One of the most prominent residents is Mr. C. Kirby, formerly long extensively engaged in the meat trade, now a well-known farmer. This place was the locality of the settlement of the Richman family, mentioned elsewhere.

The saw-mill, fulling-mill, and foundry formerly located here are referred to in the sketch of the industries of Pilesgrove township. A store was opened by Joseph Harker about thirty years ago. It had several subsequent occupants, and while occupied by Charles M. Miller it was burned, in March, 1878. Among former merchants at this old stand were Benjamin Dubois, Capt. William Main, and David Banks. The store of Moses M. Richman was built and opened by the present proprietor in the spring of 1878.

There have at different times been several blacksmiths at Richmanville. The most prominent among them was Iredell Butcher, now living near by, but for a long time out of the trade. The present blacksmith is Artis C. Seagrave.

Other Settlements.—Bushtown, Duel's Corners, and Eldridge's Hill are the local names of settlements in various parts of the township, which are scarcely entitled to consideration as hamlets. Milltown is the name given to the locality of the Richman grist-mill, near Richmanville. Baileytown is a cluster of buildings east of Salem Creek, which is included in Woodstown borough, but was formerly so called.

SOCIETIES AND ASSOCIATIONS.

Woodstown Lodge, No. 158, I. O. O. F., was instituted Aug. 9, 1871. The following named were the charter members: Albert Walton, Alfred Mounce, Charles Clark, William Taylor, F. B. Elkinton, George Hann, F. M. Borden, William H. Kirby, I. C. Shinn. The first officers were F. M. Borden, N. G.; Charles Clark, V. G.; I. C. Shinn, Sec.; William Taylor, Treas. The successive Noble Grands have been as follows: F. M. Borden, Charles Clark, I. C. Dubois, William H. Kirby, Charles D. Coles, I. C. Shinn, J. E. Jaquett, and John H. Turner. In September, 1882, Israel Renner was N. G.; J. E. Jaquett, V. G.; Franklin Flitcraft, Sec.; and James Abbott, Treas.

Eagle Lodge, No. 64, K. of P., of Sharptown, was instituted Dec. 4, 1871, with the following charter members and first officers:

Henry Gardiner, C. C.; Charles D. Heritage, V. C.; Henry B. Richman, M. A.; Charles S. Springer, M. E.; J. H. Groff, K. R.; John Wriggins, M. F.; Lewis F. Vanhist, P.; William P. Barton, Charles P. Swing, William M. Riley, John M. Mills, Richard Hutchinson, J. Nelson Curry, Charles P. Keen, Elton Rogers, Charles G. Slauluch, John B. Humphreys, Joseph Avis, Thomas Wright, Henry Lacy, Charles B. Robinson, Eleazer Smith, John N. Miller, Richard S. Crispin, and Joseph Reeves. The principal officers serving in September, 1882, were John M. Mills, C. C.; Chambers S. Conover, V. C.

Harmony Council, No. 56, O. U. A. M.—This society was instituted at Woodstown, Jan. 11, 1871. The charter members were

T. M. Taylor.	E. Snellbaker.
Frederick Borden.	C. P. Reeves.
T. Green.	M. F. Edwards.
David Stuts.	J. B. Cobb.
D. F. Bradway.	John H. Turner.
Joseph Taylor.	Mark Kirby.
H. Snellbaker.	Isaac Conover.
Charles Adkinson.	Jeremiah Smith.

The first officers were T. M. Taylor, C.; D. F. Bradway, V. C.; J. B. Cobb, R. S.; Jeremiah Smith, A. R. S.; Frederick Borden, F. S.; E. Snellbaker, I.; John H. Turner, Ex.; J. Tyler, I. P.; T. Green, O. P.; C. P. Reeves, Treas. The officers in September, 1882, were as follows: E. Sibley, C.; Benjamin Nixon, V. C.; T. M. White, R. S.; I. B. Coles, A. R. S.; E. Snellbaker, F. S.; T. M. Taylor, I.; William Seagraves, Ex.; Elmer Wible, I. P.; Josiah Daniels, O. P.; Joseph Turner, Jr. Ex. C.; Joseph Taylor, Sr. Ex. C.; Joseph S. Taylor, S. M. White, N. R. Daniels, Trustees. The following are the names of the successive presiding officers:

T. M. Taylor.	M. F. Edwards.
D. E. Bradway.	Joseph Turner.
J. H. Turner.	Levi Pricket.
J. B. Cobb.	William Brown.
J. W. Otinger.	Elisha Reed.
Joseph S. Taylor.	Charles Keen.
N. R. Daniels.	Israel Conover.
T. M. White.	Edward Sibley.
E. Snellbaker.	

Regular meetings are held in Riley's Hall, Tuesday evening of each week.

Woodstown Lodge, No. 138, F. and A. M.—This lodge was organized Feb. 3, 1874, with the following charter members: A. M. P. V. H. Dickeson, Howard Bassett, L. A. D. Allen, James D. Lawson, John H. Peterson, Henry B. Richman, Benjamin F. Straughn, Francis H. Walker, Robert G. Sheppard.

The following were the first officers: A. M. P. V. H. Dickeson, W. M.; Howard Bassett, S. W.; L. A. D. Allen, J. W.; James D. Lawson, Treas.; John H. Peterson, Sec. The names of the successive presiding officers are as follows: A. M. P. V. H. Dickeson, L. A. D. Allen, Howard Bassett, Charles D. Coles, Edward Wallace, N. Y. Lippincott, Charles H. Richman. In September, 1882, the officers were Charles H. Richman, W. M.; Isaac C. Dubois, S. W.; Richman Coles, J. W.; James D. Lawson, Treas.; John H. Peterson, Sec.

Meetings are held on or after the full moon of each month, and two weeks thereafter. Place of meeting, Masonic Hall.

Mosacsa Tribe, No. 42, I. O. R. M.—This society was organized in 1872, with the following charter members:

William Brown.	Edward S. Davis.
William M. Walters.	Robert Keen.
Charles L. Watson.	John Green.
John W. Goforth.	Joseph B. King.
John Deuchle.	James S. Engles.
Robert R. Alcorn.	George Watson.
Frank Green.	William Jess.
Jacob Urion.	Asa Reeve.
Charles J. King.	Nathaniel R. Smith.
Joseph Nichols.	George Klingstine.
Cooper A. Money.	W. B. Hitchner.

The following were the first officers: Charles L. Watson, S.; William M. Walters, S. S.; Edward T. Davis, J. S.; William Brown, P.; George Watson, C. of R.; Cooper A. Money, K. of W. The following officers were serving in September, 1882: William Ferguson, S.; William M. Walters, S. S.; Charles Knoar, J. S.; James S. Engles, P.; Edward S. Davis, C. of R.; Samuel Broadway, K. of W.

John D. Foster Post, No. 57, G. A. R.—The post was organized in September, 1881. The following were the charter members:

James S. Engles.	Edward B. Sibley.
Israel Renner.	Joseph Commith.
John H. Peacock.	Uriah Gilman.
Jacob Moore.	William M. Morrison.
Moses R. Banks.	Elmer Ogden.
Jonathan Shull.	John Maxwell.
John Neusteal.	John Fox.
Benjamin Maull.	Henry Rodrien.
Elisha W. Reed.	

The following officers were serving in September, 1882: John Neusteal, C.; Israel Renner, S. V. C.; Benjamin Maull, J. V. C.; James S. Engles, A.; Joseph Commith, Q.; Uriah Gilman, S. Meets every Thursday evening in Temperance Hall.

Pilesgrove Library Association.—The Woodstown Library Company was instituted March 31, 1810, and incorporated May 12, 1814. There are no records extant which throw any light on its subsequent history for many years. It was in existence in 1851, and its directors were Jonathan Cawley, Samuel Lippincott, D. C. Pancoast, Joseph Barnes, Josiah Engle, and David M. Davis. It seems to have ceased to be soon afterwards.

About the year 1858, Lavinia T. Reed, residing near Woodstown, began to canvass the project of a library among her acquaintances, the result of which was that quite a number of the citizens of Woodstown interested in such matters agreed to become members of a library organization by payment of a membership fee of one dollar, and several donations of books were made. Many of these books may now be seen upon the shelves of the library, bearing upon the fly-leaves the names of the donors, long since gone to rest. Some of them bear the label of the old Woodstown Library. Mrs. Reed also organized a course of lessons on history, which continued for nearly a year, an admission fee of five and ten cents being charged; the proceeds at the end of the course amounted to about forty-eight dollars, which sum was turned over to the treasury of the library and expended in books and necessary appliances.

In January, 1860, the project had attained sufficient hold to warrant the formation of a regular society. A constitution was prepared by Dr. I. D. Clawson

and William M. Cawley, and submitted and adopted at a meeting held in the old town hall, Jan. 7, 1860, at which meeting the following officers, etc., were elected: President, Hon. William S. Clawson; Vice-President, Rev. Chester Bridgman; Secretary, William M. Cawley; Purchasing Committee, Hon. I. D. Clawson, David D. Hollingshead, Isaac V. Dickinson, Lavinia T. Reed, Elizabeth B. Hinchman; and at a subsequent meeting held Jan. 28, 1860, Daniel Ware was appointed librarian, and Omar Borton treasurer.

At the meeting last mentioned it was reported that over eighty books had been collected, and further donations were promised, and that an interview had been had with Smith Bowen, who had willingly granted the use of a lot free of expense on which to erect a library building. The lot offered was the same that is now occupied by the post-office building, and it was held vacant by Mr. Bowen, ready for the occupancy by the association, for a number of years. It was further reported that seventy-five dollars in money and labor had been subscribed towards the expense of the building, and Dr. Clawson gave information that a large number of congressional works, public documents, etc., which were obtained by him during his service in Congress, were at the disposal of the association. These books were accepted and ordered to be removed to the shelves of the library in the town hall, and formed the basis of the present large and valuable collection of public papers owned by the association.

During the following winter a literary society was formed by the ladies of the library association and others, under the auspices of which several lectures were delivered by the clergymen of Woodstown. The proceeds amounted to seventeen dollars, and were donated to the library treasury. A proposition was made about this time to William S. Clawson to erect a building on the lot offered by Mr. Bowen, taking a lien upon it until the association should be able to pay the debt. To this he agreed, and arrangements to that effect had been partially made. The library association was to collect and pay into his hands all the funds they could obtain, he becoming responsible for the balance until the association should relieve him by payment. But the death of Judge Clawson, in the spring of 1861, in connection with the exciting incidents of the war, put an end not only to this project, but to all other efforts in behalf of the library. In the mean time the library had been removed to a front room in the house of Daniel Ware, who had kindly consented to receive the same, the town hall being no longer available, and there it remained until after the war in care of his daughter, Pauline S. Ware, who acted as librarian.

In 1865 a successful attempt was made to revive the long dormant interest in the library. The annual meeting was held in 1866, and William H. Reed was elected president; John S. Barnes, vice-president; and William Cawley, secretary. The Daniel Webster Club, of Woodstown, made a proposition to unite their library with that of the Pilesgrove Association, asking in exchange for their books a membership in the library for each member of the club. The proposition was accepted, and the library increased thereby over one hundred volumes.

Pursuant to authority granted by the association, the executive committee in 1866 removed the library and furniture from Mr. Ware's house to the store of John H. Peterson, who was appointed librarian, at an annual salary of fifty dollars, the books being accessible at all times during business hours. At the annual meeting in 1867, C. C. Lippincott, John S. Barnes, and William H. Reed, a committee previously appointed, presented a draft of a revised constitution, which was adopted. The constitution increased the membership fee to two dollars and fifty cents, and the annual dues to fifty cents, and provided also for life memberships on the payment of ten dollars, such life memberships to be clear of all dues and assessments. At this meeting the following officers were elected under the new constitution: President, William H. Reed; Vice-President, I. V. Dickinson; Secretary, John S. Barnes; Directors, I. D. Clawson, Daniel Ware, Lavinia T. Reed, Susan W. Scull, Mrs. E. C. Hires. During this year the association sustained a severe loss in the death of C. Carroll Lippincott, the treasurer. In 1868 the association was incorporated under the general laws of the State of New Jersey, by the name of "The Pilesgrove Library Association." The following gentlemen were elected trustees for the purpose of incorporation: I. D. Clawson, I. V. Dickinson, William H. Reed, Charles H. Richman, John S. Barnes.

At the annual meeting of 1870 the constitution was amended by changing the membership fee from two dollars and fifty cents to three dollars, and the annual dues from fifty to seventy-five cents, and the number of shares of stock in the association was limited to one hundred. During this year the association purchased a small frame building, then standing on the site now occupied by John H. Turner's store and residence, and the books were removed thereto. John S. Barnes was elected librarian, and performed the duties of the office until 1872.

At the annual meeting of 1871 the offer of a site for the library building on the lot adjoining the Friends' meeting-house was accepted, and it was ordered that the building be removed thereto as soon as convenient. This proposition met with considerable opposition, but was carried by a small majority, and in the spring of 1871 the removal was effected. At the annual meeting of 1872, William H. Reed was elected president; I. V. Dickinson, vice-president; William H. Pancoast, secretary; L. A. D. Allen, treasurer; I. D. Clawson, Daniel Ware, William Z. Flitcraft, George W. Smith, and Van R. Tindall, directors.

At the first meeting of the board Mr. Barnes tendered his resignation as librarian. William H. Pan-

coast was elected in his stead, at an annual salary of ten dollars, and filled the office until the following March, when he resigned that office together with the secretaryship, and William Z. Flitcraft was elected secretary and librarian in his stead, and acted as librarian, assisted during a portion of the time by his brother, Isaiah Flitcraft, until April, 1875, without compensation.

During 1872 the association was called upon to mourn the death of Vice-President Isaac V. Dickinson, who had been identified with the organization from the beginning, nearly all the time serving in some official capacity.

April 29, 1875, at a meeting of the association, a committee appointed to present a revised constitution embodied several material changes, which brought the association into closer conformity with the laws of the State governing library corporations. This constitution was adopted, and it is still in force without change. By it the annual meeting now falls in April instead of January, and at the meeting April 29, 1875, the following board of trustees was elected: William H. Reed, Dr. L. A. D. Allen, William Z. Flitcraft, O. B. McCurdy, Hannah C. Lord, Mrs. E. B. Humphreys, John S. Barnes, and pursuant to the modified constitution the trustees, at their first meeting, held May 1, 1875, elected the following officers, who were *ex officio* officers of the association also: President, William H. Reed; Secretary, William Z. Flitcraft; Treasurer, Dr. L. A. D. Allen. Isaiah Flitcraft was engaged as librarian, and served as such for a short time. At the expiration of his term of service Mrs. I. V. Dickinson filled the office gratuitously until June 8, 1877. Mrs. Joanna Flitcraft was chosen as her successor, and has served continuously to the present.

At the meeting of the board of trustees, held April 23, 1877, William Z. Flitcraft resigned his position as trustee, and Dr. I. D. Clawson was elected trustee to fill the vacancy, and John S. Barnes, secretary, until the annual meeting, which was held April 25th in the public school room. At this meeting William H. Reed, Daniel Ware, Edward Wallace, O. B. McCurdy, L. A. D. Allen, John S. Barnes, and J. E. Jaquette were elected trustees, and the board organized by electing Messrs. Reed, Barnes, and Allen as president, secretary, and treasurer respectively.

At the annual meeting in 1880, William H. Reed, Daniel Ware, Edward Wallace, O. B. McCurdy, Isaac K. Lippincott, J. E. Jaquette, and E. S. Fogg were elected trustees, and the board organized by electing Reed, president; Fogg, secretary; and Jaquette, treasurer. A committee of five was appointed at this annual meeting to devise ways and means for the purchase of a suitable lot and erection of a building, all progress on the part of the library being apparently blocked for the want of accommodations, the miscellaneous books now numbering nearly eight hundred, and the congressional works between eleven hundred and twelve hundred volumes. It was resolved in December to extend the privileges of the library to persons not members of the association by granting permits to take books at a weekly fee of five cents per volume, such permits to be issued by any trustee to whom application might be made. The plan was found to work well. At the annual meeting of 1881 the committee on lot and building reported no progress, and were discharged, and the matter of additional accommodations for the library was referred to the trustees for such action as they might deem advisable. To purchase a lot and erect a building seemed impossible. In this emergency Joseph K. Riley, a member of the association, offered the board a lease for five years of the commodious rooms over his shoe-store, at the low rent of twenty-five dollars a year. This offer was accepted, and in May, 1881, the library was removed to its present quarters. The library now contains eleven hundred and two volumes; the congressional works number twelve hundred more. Some of them are of great value as historical and scientific records. From time to time festivals and entertainments of various kinds have been given, with more or less success, for the benefit of the library.

The Pilesgrove Dairy Association.—The object of this association is the manufacture of milk into butter and cheese and other dairy products. It was organized Jan. 31, 1881, with stock valued at six thousand dollars, divided into six hundred shares. Richman Coles was elected president; Charles Coles, secretary; and John W. Dickinson, treasurer. An ice-house and cheese-factory were erected near Richmanville, and the association went into active operations, which have been crowned with success beyond the most sanguine expectations of its officers and members.

CHURCH HISTORY.

Hicksite Friends.[1]—The records of this society do not contain the exact date at which it was originally organized, but it is thought to have come into existence about 1724 or 1725. The first meeting-house stood near the site of a dwelling-house on the southeast corner of the lot belonging to the society. It is said to have been a small building, and the date of its erection cannot now be ascertained. The present brick meeting-house was built in 1785, and a Monthly Meeting was established in 1794 by a division of the Salem Monthly Meeting. The most prominent male members of the new meeting were not mentioned in the records of that day. Of the female members, who seem to have been in the ascendency, Elizabeth Bassett, Mary Colleston, and Ann Somers were appointed elders, and Mary Ogden and Sarah Lippincott, overseers.

In 1827 and 1828 occurred the division of the old society into two branches, known respectively as the

[1] Written from data furnished by Samuel Borton, of Woodstown.

Hicksite and the Orthodox branches. Of these the Hicksite was the stronger, numerically and financially, and by mutual agreement it retained the venerable meeting-house, which it occupies to this day.

About 1846 it was arranged to hold two of the four Salem Quarterly Meetings annually at Woodstown, and about this time, to meet the demand for more room, an addition of fifteen feet was built to the meeting-house.

The present membership of Pilesgrove Particular Meeting is about three hundred and ten; that of Pilesgrove Monthly Meeting, including Pilesgrove and Woolwich Preparatory Meetings, is about four hundred and ninety.

Orthodox Friends.[1]—At the division in the Pilesgrove Meeting, the Orthodox branch was much weaker than the Hicksite branch, and in consideration of the difference in numbers, the old house of worship was formally transferred by mutual agreement to the Hicksite branch.

In 1828 the Orthodox Friends erected the small, unpretentious frame meeting-house they have occupied to this day, on Union Street, near Elm. The principal early members of this branch were Gideon Scull and his sons, Daniel and David, and their families, and William P. and Samuel Lippincott and their families. The descendants of these men and members of other families with which they have intermarried have down to the present time been the most conspicuous members of this society, which at that time was not more than a score of members. John H. Lippincott and family, now of Haddonfield, were long members, and a son of John H. Lippincott (Joseph K. Lippincott) is a resident near Woodstown, and has been a lifelong member of note. Another former member who will not soon be forgotten was Sarah Ann Allen, also now of Haddonfield.

Rebecca Hubbs was an early minister, and was many years in service. Later ministers of ability, zeal, and influence were Hepzibah Brooks and Sarah Scull.

Meetings are held every First Day, or Sunday, and every effort consistent with the rules and practice of Orthodox Friends to make them interesting and influential is put forth.

Old Pilesgrove Methodist Church.—No authentic history in detail of the old Pilesgrove Methodist Episcopal Church is obtainable at this date. It is supposed to have been organized very early, probably not long after the organization of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Salem. In the absence of records, and after such a lapse of time, it has not been found possible to present the names of early members or to give a list of the successive preachers, or even to name any of those who led meetings there in the early days.

A small "class" is naturally supposed to have been first formed, and in time a school-house, near the site of the present old church, is said to have been the successor of the houses of one or two zealous members as a place of holding meetings when Pittsgrove became a station on the old Salem Circuit. Later a house of worship (a "one-story frame house, with a small gallery in front") was built, which in time gave place to that at present standing, unused and rapidly going to ruin. In time this became the chief station on a charge which included Woodstown and other points in the vicinity. A graveyard was opened close by, and in it repose the bodies of most of those who early worshiped here.

Years passed, and the second church began to need repairs, and the centre of population in this section had shifted to Sharptown, where an enterprising class of Methodists had grown up under the protection of the old organization, and about 1830 meetings began to be held in the school-house in that village more and more frequently, and the old church was occupied less and less often, until the organization of the Sharptown Church, and the erection of a house of worship there in 1833, led to a final closing of its doors.

Methodist Episcopal Church of Sharptown.—During a few years prior to 1833 preaching was gradually transferred from the old Pilesgrove Church to Sharptown, where meetings were held in the school-house. Rev. John Walker, Rev. Solomon Sharp, and other old-time preachers officiated, and the services were attended by most of the church-going people living in Sharptown and its vicinity.

In 1833 a formal church organization was effected through the instrumentality of Rev. Mr. Walker, William Morris, and others. Among the prominent early members were the following-named persons and their families in whole or in part: William Morris, Charles Bennett, Joseph Matlack, Jonathan Harvey, Richman Dixon, Robert P. Robinson, and Samuel Hillman.

The neat brick church now in use was built in 1835, and dedicated and formally opened in the fall of the same year. It cost about five thousand dollars.

For some years after organization, Sharptown Church was connected, with others, with the Methodist Episcopal Church of Woodstown, and was ministered to by the pastors of that body. The first stationed pastor of this church was Rev. D. W. Bartine, in 1838. His successors have been Revs. Ford, Day, McDougall, A. K. Street, John Stockton, John Crouch (assisted by Rev. John S. Heisler), William B. Osborne, Joseph Ashbrook, J. G. Crate, C. K. Fleming, D. C. Hancock, J. Souders, Furman Robins, S. Townsend, J. H. Boswell, D. J. Lippincott, and W. H. Pearne, the present pastor.

The trustees of this church, elected in September, 1882, were Morris Peak, Robert P. Robinson, Charles

[1] Written from data furnished by Miss Priscilla Lippincott, of Woodstown.

B. Humphrey, John N. Miller, Artis Seagraves, Henry B. Richman, and William B. Ridgway.

The Haines' Neck Church.—About 1832 a small church edifice was built by a class of Methodists worshiping at Haines' Neck. Principal among the number may be mentioned Joseph Jaquett, a local preacher, John Stanley, Sr., Joseph Steward, the Abbotts, the Regers, the Bivenses, the Slapes, Richard Hiles, and others. This is a station on the Sharptown charge.

Woodstown Methodist Episcopal Church.—Woodstown became a regular appointment about 1825, and was served by the ministers on the Salem Circuit. They preached in a school-house, not now standing, then located back of the present academy or town hall.

Previous to this time the place was visited occasionally by Methodist ministers. Benjamin Abbott, in his autobiography, mentions visiting and preaching at Woodstown. The society originally numbered about a dozen members, as follows: Nicholas Hiles and wife, John Butcher and wife, T. Stratton and wife, Hepsibah Barnes, Margaret Strong, Hugh Sharp and wife, Rachel Shinn, and one or two others whose names are not now obtainable.

In 1834 the society had grown to a membership of about one hundred. At this time the first house of worship was erected. In 1838, Sharptown and Woodstown were set off from the Salem Circuit as a separate charge. In 1852 Woodstown became a station by itself, and the church was ministered to during a part of 1852 and a part of 1853 by Jonas Chew, a local preacher. Since then the following-named pastors have been successively appointed:

1854. —— Mullen.
1854. H. S. Bishop.
1856–57. B. F. Woolston.
1858–59. J. P. Handy, M.D.
1860–61. S. Townsend.
1862–63. R. Thorn, Jr.
1864. A. E. Rallard.
1865–66. G. K. Morris, D.D.
1867–69. E. Green.
1871–72. J. W. Hickman.
1873. Charles H. Whitecar, D.D.
1874–75. S. F. Wheeler.
1876–78. P. Cline.
1879–81. H. M. Brown.
18—. Joseph G. Crate, A.M.

In 1856 and 1857 the present house of worship was erected. It is a commodious structure, plain in its exterior, without steeple or tower. The audience- and lecture-rooms are models of neatnesss and convenience.

Rev. Mr. Handy died while pastor of the church. He was a graduate in medicine, and was considered a man of brilliant talent. His remains lie under a small shaft in the yard in front of the church edifice.

Methodism in this community has had a steady and substantial growth. Interesting revivals have occurred from time to time, and the church life throughout has been vigorous. This is now one of the strongest Methodist Episcopal Churches in the county. It has a membership of about two hundred and seventy-five, and the Sunday-schools number about one hundred and fifty, officers, teachers, and scholars.

Baptist Church of Woodstown.—The imperfect manner in which the early records were kept has made it impossible to give as detailed a statement of the organization and history of the church as may seem desirable. It appears that fourteen Baptists from Salem and one from Cohansey met at Woodstown, N. J., July 24, 1822, and organized as a regular Baptist Church. Rev. William B. Maxwell was pastor from Aug. 29, 1822, till March 26, 1823. Jan. 24, 1824, Rev. John T. Cooper was invited to supply the church for one year. The minutes do not show how the pulpit was supplied during the next five years. Oct. 23, 1830, Rev. William Bacon was settled as pastor of this church. During his pastorate the church organized a temperance society, April 11, 1832. The temperance pledge was also inserted in the church covenant December 1st of the same year.

Feb. 18, 1838, Mr. Bacon resigned, after a pastorate of eight years, and a call was extended to Rev. John F. Felty, at a salary of three hundred dollars per annum. Rev. Mr. Felty also preached once a week at Sharptown and Sculltown. He resigned Sept. 15, 1838. He was succeeded by Rev. Samuel Wilson, April 6, 1839. Mr. Wilson resigned March, 1840.

About May 3, 1840, Rev. C. C. Parks became pastor, at a salary of three hundred and fifty dollars. Nov. 6, 1841, Mr. Parks tendered his resignation, to take effect March 1, 1842. Dec. 1, 1841, the first mention is found on the minutes of a Sabbath-school, though one was in existence at a much earlier day. Jan. 7, 1843, Mr. D. Mead was called as pastor. He resigned Jan. 6, 1844. July 6, 1844, the church extended a call to Mr. J. P. Baldwin, which was accepted on condition that the church wait until the last of August in order that he might finish his studies and receive his degree with his class. Mr. Baldwin was duly ordained Dec. 17, 1844, and proved an efficient pastor. He died suddenly while on a visit to Philadelphia, Dec. 12, 1845, and was buried in the Baptist cemetery at Woodstown. May 2, 1840, an invitation was extended to Rev. A. J. Hires to supply the pulpit for an indefinite period, and he continued until March, 1847. Rev. J. Perry Hall was called as pastor March 27, 1847, and commenced his labors April 1st, which continued until Nov. 1, 1850. Dec. 4, 1850, Rev. C. Brinkerhoff was called, and continued as pastor until March, 1854. November, 1854, it was voted unanimously to extend a call to Rev. A. Harvey. May 31, 1856, he tendered his resignation as pastor, which was accepted.

Nov. 1, 1856, Rev. E. C. Ambler accepted a call to the pastorate. His labors closed March 4, 1859. During this pastorate, in 1858, a lecture-room was added to the church. Sept. 4, 1859, Rev. W. E. Cornell was invited to become pastor of this church. His pastorate continued until the first Sabbath in January, 1861, after which he was invited to supply the church for an indefinite period. April 27, 1861, Henry B. Shermer was called. His pastorate continued until

May 10, 1863. July 3, 1864, Rev. J. D. Meeson became pastor of the church, and so continued until June 1, 1865. For two years and eleven months following the church was without a pastor. Rev. Mr. Hires acted as supply most of the time, but was followed by Rev. E. P. Barker as stated supply. May 3, 1868, Rev. S. C. Dare became pastor, at a salary of eight hundred dollars and the use of the parsonage. During his pastorate a baptistery was put in the church. He resigned July 18, 1869. Nov. 28, 1869, Rev. James Thorn was called, and entered the field January, 1870. His labors as pastor ceased the last of December, 1871. May 5, 1872, a call was extended to Rev. F. B. Greul. He continued as pastor until Jan. 18, 1874, when he resigned. The church was then supplied by various preachers until Sept. 6, 1874, when a call was extended to Rev. P. S. Vreeland. He continued as pastor until Sept. 30, 1876, when he severed his connection with the church. April 22, 1877, a call was extended to Rev. J. W. Sullivan. During the year 1878, Sallie B. Ale, on her decease, willed her house to the church for a parsonage. Rev. E. I. McKeever was called Aug. 4, 1878. Jan. 23, 1881, he tendered his resignation, which was not accepted. It was again presented February 5th, to take effect the 10th instant, and was accepted. April 10, 1881, Rev. E. Dallas Stager was called, virtually by a unanimous vote, there being but one negative. Mr. Stager's pastorate was abruptly terminated. Entering the pulpit on Sunday, Nov. 20, 1881, apparently in usual health, he was stricken with apoplexy while in the midst of his sermon, and in a *few moments was dead.* Rev. Charles Kain, who has recently retired from the pastorate at Mullica Hill, and is residing in Woodstown, proposed to supply the pulpit for three months, on condition that the salary of the late pastor might be continued to his family. Shortly after the termination of this engagement, the church extended a call to Rev. J. E. Wilson, which was accepted, and on the 20th of July he commenced his labors. The officers of the church are: Pastor, Rev. J. E. Wilson; Deacons, J. Bradway, D. Peterson, Josiah M. Battin, James B. Hackett, P. G. Souder, M.D.; Clerk, M. D. Dickinson; Treasurer, Samuel Bradway; Trustees, J. Bradway, D. Peterson, J. M. Battin, S. H. Bradway, J. R. Hackett, Joseph Turner, R. S. F. Gilman; Sunday-school Superintendent, Joseph Turner.

The Presbyterian Church of Woodstown.—The Woodstown Presbyterian Church was organized Nov. 22, 1855, with a membership of eight, consisting of the following-named persons: Mrs. Elizabeth Grimshaw, Miss Esther Grimshaw, Miss Ann Grimshaw, Mrs. Mary M. Reed, Mrs. Harriet Elwell, Mrs. H. M. Jervis, Miss E. M. Jervis, and Dr. James B. Ware. Dr. Ware was chosen the first ruling elder of the church.

Previous to the organization of the church, Rev. E. H. Snowden labored for three months at Woodstown, Swedesboro, and Mullica Hill, in the year 1853. In June, 1854, Rev. Allen H. Brown began an appointment at Woodstown, and continued his services at intervals till October, 1855.

Rev. T. B. Jervis became stated supply of the Woodstown and Swedesboro Churches in October, 1855, and served in that capacity till October, 1856. He was succeeded by Rev. John L. Grant, who also served as stated supply for one year, from April, 1857, till April, 1858.

In 1859, Rev. Chester Bridgeman took charge of the congregations of Woodstown and Swedesboro as stated supply, and in the autumn of that year was installed as their first pastor. His pastorate was continued till November, 1863.

In September, 1864, Rev. William Cornell was called as pastor of the Woodstown Church, and continued as such till the autumn of 1867.

In April, 1868, Rev. R. J. Burtt was installed as pastor of the Woodstown Church, and served as stated supply of the Swedesboro Church, having the charge of both congregations until May, 1872.

In September, 1872, the present pastor, Rev. O. B. McCurdy, was called by the congregation, and was ordained and installed its pastor Nov. 6, 1872.

The church edifice, located on Main Street, near the centre of the village, was erected in 1857, and Dec. 3, 1857, it was dedicated. It is a neat frame building, with a seating capacity of about four hundred. The church property is valued at six thousand dollars.

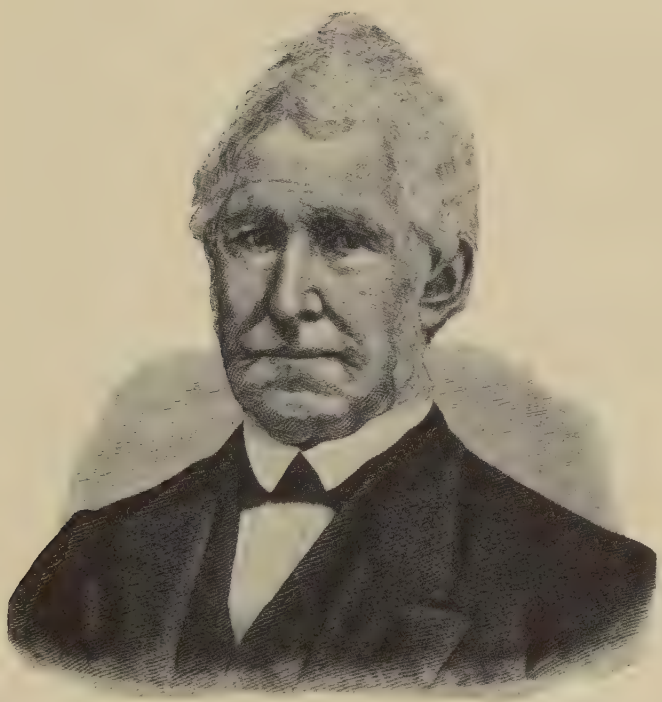
Before the erection of the church, meetings for worship were held in the town hall. Since its organization the church has maintained a steady progress, gradually increasing in strength, until now its membership numbers over one hundred, and includes some of the leading citizens of the community. It is active in its missionary work.

Soon after its organization its Sabbath-school was established, with Elder John S. Barnes as its first superintendent. It has a membership of over one hundred, and its library contains some five hundred volumes. Its present efficient superintendent is Dr. Joseph E. Jaquette.

The church has three elders, John R. Alderman, James H. Webber, and Charles Richman, and one deacon, Ebenezer P. Wallen. Its trustees are Dr. Uriah Gilman, John R. Alderman, Joseph H. Webber, Ebenezer P. Wallen, and Charles Richman.

It takes an active interest in all that pertains to the welfare of the community, and is aggressive in its work.

Catholic.—There has for years been a Catholic element of considerable importance in the population of Woodstown, and it has long been a mission station of St. Mary's parish, Salem. Among those who were early prominent in Catholic affairs here were Patrick Manning, Christian Hope, Cornelius Mulochill, Thomas Purtle, John and James McCrane, and others.



Bartholomew Coles

Geo W Barton

Up to ten years ago services were held by the pastors of St. Mary's in a private house in Woodstown. In 1872 the present small frame chapel was built, at a cost of about one thousand dollars. Services are held by Rev. Father P. J. Dernis, of Salem, on sixteen Sundays during the year. The congregation numbers about one hundred and fifty persons.

The Yorketown Chapel.—At Yorketown is a neat frame chapel, which was built in 1870, by the Baptist Church of Pittsgrove, though citizens of Yorketown and vicinity were liberal subscribers to the building fund. Occasional meetings are held here by the pastor of the church mentioned, and at times ministers of other denominations preach.

Churches of Colored People.—There being a considerable number of colored people in Pilesgrove who were too remote from Salem to regularly attend services at the colored churches there, it was some years ago deemed advisable by some of the foremost among them to provide suitable places of worship in their midst, and accordingly a society was organized at Yorketown, and another near the southern boundary of the township, and in due time churches, small and inexpensive, but suitable to the demands upon them, were erected in both localities mentioned. These churches, which are known as Mount Zion and Mount Olivet, are on the Marlboro (Mannington) charge, and under the care of its pastor. At Baileytown, which is really a portion of Woodstown, there is another colored Methodist Church.

Burial-Places.—Early burials were made on the farms of some of the landholders, and it was not until some time after improvement begun that there was any public burial-place in the township. There are now several belonging to the various religious societies of Woodstown, the opening of which followed closely upon the organization of the churches to which they severally belong.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

BARTHOLOMEW COLES.

Thomas Coles, the father of the subject of this biographical sketch, was an active farmer, and also conducted a lumber-mill. He was of English antecedents. His son Bartholomew was born July 7, 1785, at Coles' Mills (near Williamstown), Camden Co., N. J., and after receiving the advantages of a common school education superintended his father's mills. He later engaged in farming employments. On the 12th of January, 1809, he married Hannah Whisler, daughter of Thomas Whisler, and had children,—Thomas (deceased), Uz, William (deceased), Bartholomew, Chalkly, Joseph, Stacy (deceased), and Ira. Harris married Mary Hurff, and had children, —Elizabeth, Tauzon, Anna, Martha, Clawson, and George Hurff. Uz married, first, Hannah Ballinger, to whom were born children,—Jane B., Anna, and Isaac B. He married, a second time, Mary Holdcraft, and had children,—Mary, Sarah, Araminta, and Ella. William married Louisa Whitaker, and had children, —Nancy and William W. Bartholomew married Rebecca Horner, to whom were born children,—Thomas (deceased), Anna, Charles E., Eleanora, George H., Evelina, Martha Ann, and Stacy. Chalkly was united in marriage to Martha Ann Coles, and again to Elizabeth Horner. Their children are Maggie and Clarance, the latter of whom is deceased. Joseph married, first, Sarah E. Moore, whose children are Emma, Lillie, and Hannah, and second, Postrema Groff. Stacy married Lydia Duell, whose son is named John D. Ira married Ann Adcock, and has no children. Mr. Coles, though in advanced years, still retains both his mental and physical vigor, and engages with all the energy of youth in the labor of the farm. He is in his political principles a Republican, though not an active worker in the field of politics. The death of Mrs. Coles occurred April 2, 1870.

GEORGE W. BARTON.

Ex-Sheriff George W. Barton, son of Christopher and Susan Barton, was born in Philadelphia, Dec. 20, 1820. His paternal ancestors were Irish, and he was of Swedish descent on his mother's side. His father was a shoemaker. George attended the common schools of the city. When he was sixteen years of age he apprenticed himself to Thomas Stanley, a carriage-maker. After completing his trade, he worked a year as journeyman. In the fall of 1842 he came to Sharptown, Salem Co., and began the carriage business for himself, which he continued until 1866. In the fall of 1878 he was elected sheriff of Salem County.

After completing his term of three years he served as deputy sheriff a year under his successor. He has for a number of years been constable, and held other places of trust, all of which he has filled with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of the public. On the 15th of December, 1839, Mr. Barton married Priscilla Conklin, of Philadelphia, and by her had four children, two of whom are living,—Susan, who married Persho B. Sprague, and is the mother of three children, namely, Mary E., Lydia F., and Gertrude America; and William W., who married Sarah, daughter of Stacy F. Deacon, of Mount Holly, by whom he has two children,—Lizzie and George W., the latter named for his grandfather Barton.

Mr. Barton's wife, Priscilla, died March 14, 1857, and he afterwards married Mary, daughter of Josiah Ale, of Salem County. Within the past nine years Mr. Barton has purchased two fine farms, besides his home and other property at Sharptown, where he and wife now reside.

JOSIAH MONROE BATTEN.

Josiah Monroe Batten, son of Thomas J. and Hannah A. Batten, of Salem County, was born June 24, 1849. His ancestors on both sides came from Sweden, and were prominent among the early settlers of Swedesboro. His father was a farmer and justice of the peace, besides holding other township offices. He died in May, 1876. His wife survived him a year.

The subject of this sketch was educated at the Academy of Salem and at the State Normal School at Trenton. When twenty years of age he began teaching school near Pedricktown, Salem Co. He taught at Penn's Grove, Atlantic City, and other places for a number of years.

On Christmas-day, 1873, Mr. Batten married Susanna Nelson, daughter of Rev. Jacob and Mary Banks. They have two children,—Roland Nelson and Effie Banks. He is now residing on the farm that has been in his wife's family since the latter part of the seventeenth century. Her great-grandfather was an officer in the Revolutionary war. Mr. Batten formerly belonged to the Republican party, but is now a Prohibitionist. He is a deacon in the Baptist Church of Woodstown, of which church his wife is also a member.

ALLEN FLITCRAFT.

Allen Flitcraft, son of Isaiah Flitcraft, was born in Salem County, N. J., on 11th day of 1st mo., 1825, of honorable parentage, who were members of the Society of Friends. His father was a representative farmer. The subject of this sketch remained on his father's farm until eighteen years of age, securing a moderate education in the public schools of his neighborhood. A portion of the time was under the tuition of Felix Smith, a competent teacher. His scholastic education was completed at the boarding-school of Joseph Foulke at Gwynned, Pa., deriving there a knowledge of the higher mathematics which enabled him to make astronomical calculations for the Friends' Almanac. At an early age he began teaching a district school. By close application and study he qualified himself for instructing in all the English branches (also taught French and Latin), and at the age of thirty became principal of Eldridge's Hill Boarding-School. He was a good disciplinarian, a thorough and practical teacher, fitting and qualifying students from various sections of the Union, some of whom are now holding prominent and responsible positions. He was a hard worker for a number of years, and the mental strain attending that kind of labor produced a disadvantageous effect upon his nervous system, and he was obliged to discontinue. He afterwards connected himself with the Provident Life and Trust Company of Philadelphia, and has been thus engaged for the past seventeen years. In his twenty-first year he was united in marriage to Phebe Ann, daughter of William Zorns, of Plymouth, Montgomery Co., Pa. With this estimable lady he lived for more than thirty years, and had a large family of children, five of them living to maturity. The eldest, William Z., is cashier of the First National Bank of Woodstown.

Allen Flitcraft's birthright of membership in the religious Society of Friends was always appreciated and valued to a great extent, and being faithful as well as obedient to impressions received early in life, he was led to appear in the ministry, and at the age of forty-one was recommended as such by the society. In 1876 he was married a second time to Sarah B. Booth, a talented and cultured lady, and daughter of William Booth, of Chester, Pa., where he has since resided.

CHAPTER LXXII.

TOWNSHIP OF PITTSGROVE.[1]

Geographical.—Pittsgrove is the most easterly township in Salem County. It is bounded north by portions of Franklin and Clayton (Gloucester County), east by Landis (Cumberland County), south by Deerfield (Cumberland County), and west by Upper Pittsgrove.

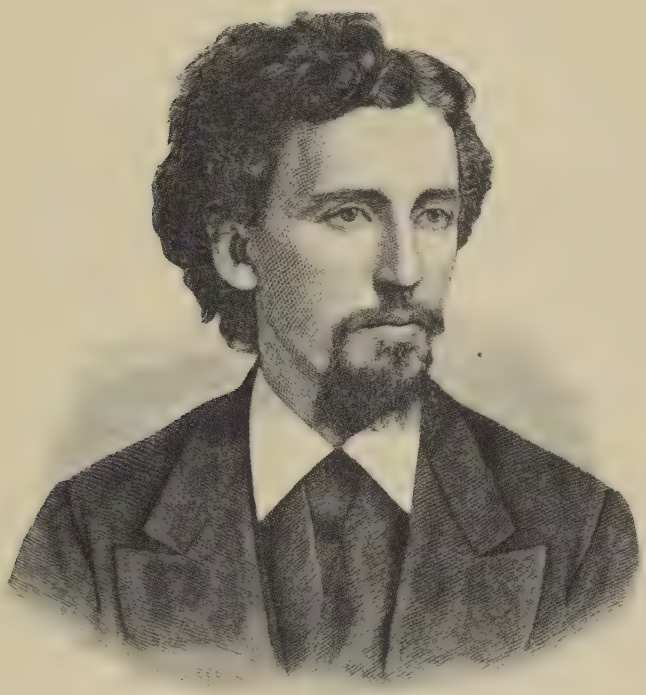
Topographical.—The surface of Pittsgrove is generally level, though somewhat undulating in some parts. The soil is gravelly loam, and, properly cultivated, is as productive as any portion of the county. The township contains two hundred and nineteen farms. The usual variety of crops is grown, and the gathering and marketing of sumach-leaves was formerly an important industry. By the judicious use of marl and other fertilizers land formerly considered nearly valueless and left unimproved and uncultivated has been redeemed and now yields abundant harvests.

As early as 1814 an act of the General Assembly was passed to enable the inhabitants to open and clear the navigation of Muddy Run. This stream flows in a south course to Centreton, where it receives the Indian Branch, Palatine Branch emptying into it north of that point; thence it pursues a southeasterly course, nearly parallel with the southern boundary of the township, emptying into the Maurice River, which forms Pittsgrove's eastern boundary. The streams mentioned, with Dry Branch, a tributary to Maurice River at the northeast corner of Pittsgrove, and some small brooklets, form the natural drainage of the township.

The West Jersey Railroad traverses the southwest portion of the township, forming a junction with the Salem Branch at Elmer, on the western border, north of the centre. The New Jersey Southern Railroad crosses the southeastern corner.

The principal highways in and through Pittsgrove are known as the Porchtown, the Malaga, the Willow

[1] By M. O. Rolfe.



J. M. Ballew

Grove, the Daretown, the Bridgeton, the Willow Grove and Centreville, the Buck, and the Maul's Bridge roads.

The area of this township is 28,341 acres, and its population in 1880 was 1777. In 1881 the valuation of its real estate was $475,000, and of its personal property $216,500. Its voters numbered 481, and its poll tax amounted to $425; its school tax was $1188, and its county tax $1127.

Settlement.—A large area of Pittsgrove was unsettled and unimproved until within a few years, but lately a spirit of progress has manifested itself, and thousands of trees have been felled, and many acres of previously unprofitable land have been put under cultivation. Broad Neck, in the southern and eastern part of the township, was formerly regarded as a desolate section, and its few scattering inhabitants were not noted for their enterprise, or for being very unexceptional citizens. That portion of the township embracing Elmer and Centreton was early inhabited by a thrifty and highly respectable class of people. Much of the land in this township and Upper Pittsgrove was originally taken up by speculators, prominent among whom were Daniel Coxe, of Burlington, and Judge William Hall, of Salem, who sold much land to actual settlers.

Among the earliest settlers in Pittsgrove was the Hitchner family, branches of which are to be found at this time in almost every surrounding township. Who was the original settler of that name does not appear, but in the records of this and contiguous townships the name is conspicuous in several generations to the present.

John Pym was early on the site of Elmer, where he owned considerable property, and rebuilt a primitive grist-mill, elsewhere referred to. He is said to have been one of the most progressive and enterprising men of his day and generation. His possessions passed into other hands, and none of his name are known to live in the vicinity.

About 1756, John Johnson and his wife, Jane, emigrated from Ireland, and having considerable means at his disposal, he located a large tract of land in this township and settled thereon. In his native country he had been a Presbyterian minister. He is not thought to have preached in America.

His son, Isaac, born in 1772, was an uncommonly active and enterprising man. He often said while young that he was determined to own more acres of land than his father possessed at the time of his death. This ambition he more than realized, owning, not far from Daretown, in Upper Pittsgrove, six hundred acres of excellent land, and large tracts elsewhere, besides two flouring-mills and much other valuable property. One of the most influential men in Salem County, he was chosen to the office of sheriff, and was prominently identified with numerous public and private interests of importance.

Another son of John Johnson the pioneer, James, the oldest, was perhaps as prominent as any, serving in the colonial army in the Revolution. He was a man of superior mental and physical endowments, and of great energy, and was regarded as one of the most successful farmers in the county. John, the son of James, followed the sea in early life, and was captain of the ship "Josephine," trading between Philadelphia and New Orleans. When past middle age he settled in Lower Penn's Neck, on a farm left him by his father. Isaac Johnson, another descendant of the pioneer, lived to an advanced age. An active and influential man in business and political circles, he served the county as sheriff, and was otherwise prominent. Descendants of John and Jane Johnson have intermarried with many of the leading families of the county, and are to be found widely disseminated throughout the State and beyond its limits.

Jeremiah Stull, a descendant of John Stull, of Upper Pittsgrove, lived near Deerfield, Cumberland Co., and owned a large tract of land extending into Pittsgrove. He was well known and influential, and did much to advance the interests of Centreton and vicinity, where he was an extensive property-owner, and built a house for public worship, which fell into disuse as such, and was presented by him to the Odd-Fellows' lodge of that village.

William Loper, of Upper Pittsgrove, owned much land extending into Pittsgrove. His son, Seth Loper, is a prominent citizen of Elmer.

A large tract of land in the township was owned by John Elwell, of Elmer, who was a blacksmith and wheelwright. After his death his property passed by purchase into possession of David Hitchner, whose heirs sold many lots, on which considerable of the village stands.

The contracted limits of the territory settled during the pioneer or early history of this township, and the extensive purchases of some of the early comers renders the list of those entitled to consideration as pioneers comparatively small. The settlement of the vast extent of the township south and east of its centre is of such recent date as to preclude any extended treatment of it in connection with its early occupation. Among those who have acquired property in this section may be mentioned the Langleys, the Richardses, the Rowans, the Scotts, the Farnsworths, the Kandles, the Englishes, the Garrisons, the Leaches, the Edwardses, the Harrises, the Parvins, the Creamers, the Richmans, the Gartons, the Ackleys, and the Dunhams.

The Van Meter family, whose progenitors originally located in Upper Pittsgrove, have representatives living and owning land in that portion of Pittsgrove contiguous to the Upper Pittsgrove line. Some of the Van Meters, of Pittsgrove, have been and are among the best known and most influential of its citizens, taking a prominent part in the conduct of township affairs.

Prominent among the families of Pittsgrove and Upper Pittsgrove during the period 1800–30 were those of Antrum, Ackley, Avis, Adcock, Adams, Burroughs, Babcock, Brown, Coombs, Conover, Clark, Crompton, Cook, Dare, Davis, Davenport, Elwell, Ewing, Evans, Estlack, Foster, Fish, Garrison, Garton, Gray, Gordon, Hitchner, Harker, Heinson, Hampton, Ivins, Johnson, Janvier, Jarman, Jordan, Kendall, Krom, Loper, Mayhew, Moore, Mattison, Montgomery, Newkirk, Nutter, Nichols, Orr, Potter, Peacock, Richman, Reeves, Russell, Swing, Sheppard, Thompson, Taylor, Hulings, Husted, Hulick, Urion, Whittaker, and Wick.

In the southeast part of this township a colony of Russian Jews located in the summer of 1882. On account of their nearness to Vineland, Cumberland Co., they are sometimes referred to collectively as "the Vineland colony."

Organization.—Pittsgrove was set off from Pilesgrove at an early but unknown date, and named in honor of the famous English statesman and orator, William Pitt, before he accepted the earldom of Chatham. Upper Pittsgrove was subsequently formed by its division.

Civil List.—We here present as complete a civil list as we have been enabled to compile. It will be found to contain the names of those who have been prominent in township affairs during the past thirty years.

TOWNSHIP COMMITTEE.

1850–51, 1873, 1878, 1880–82. Richard Langley.
1850–51, 1874. Wm. B. Rogers.
1850–51, 1856–60. Jacob Hitchner.
1850–52. James H. Trenchard.
1850, 1854–57. Henry Kandle.
1851. David Sithens.
1852. John K. Nichols.
1852. Adam Kandle.
1852. Peter Deal.
1852, 1854–57. John M. Husted.
1853, 1855, 1877–78. David Hitchner.
1853. John Kandle.
1853. Michael Oxenbaker.
1853. Matthias Hitchner.
1853–55. John Mayhew.
1854, 1862–63. J. H. Clark.
1854. M. C. Miller.
1855. John P. Garton.
1856–57. John Hughes.
1856–60, 1866–67. Samuel Ackley.
1858. James G. Ford.
1858, 1863–64. Felix S. English.
1858–61, 1863–67. Reuben Langley.
1859, 1861, 1873–75, 1877–79. James F. Anthony.
1859. William H. Ward.
1860–62, 1868–72. Jacob R. Shimp.
1860, 1862–63, 1865, 1867–72, 1879–82. Robert M. Hitchner.
1861, 1875. David Edwards.
1861–64, 1868–74. J. Hitchner, Jr.
1862, 1865. Samuel Allen, Jr.
1865. Hiram Strang.
1865. Daniel Hitchner.
1866–71, 1874–75, 1877–78. Elam Dunham.
1866. Robert M. Ward.
1867. Arthur G. Parvin.
1868–69, 1872, 1875, 1877–79. C. Ackley.
1870. George F. Clark.
1871. James Gardner.
1872. Henry J. Smith.
1873–74. Andrew J. Smith.
1873. Thomas Murphy.
1875. William Marshall.
1877. James M. Duffield.
1880–82. David Hitchner.

CHOSEN FREEHOLDERS.

1848, 1851–53. John Johnson.
1849–50. John H. Clark.
1849–52. David Sithens.
1853–55, 1862–64, 1868–70. Jacob Hitchner.
1854–56. John K. Nichols.
1856–58. Jonathan S. Whittaker.
1857–58. John Kandle.
1859–61. John Gamble.
1859–60. John Hughes.
1861–63. Samuel Ackley.
1864–66, 1871. Coombs Ackley.
1865–67. Daniel Christy.
1867. William B. Rogers.
1868–71. Hiram Strang.
1872. John Ackley.
1873–75 Samuel Henry.
1877–78. Oliver P. Hitchner.
1879–80. Robert P. Christy.
1881–82. James Burroughs.

TOWNSHIP CLERKS.

1850–52. Joseph H. Trenchard.
1853–56. Robert M. Hitchner.
1857–59. David V. M. Smith.
1860–62, 1871–73, 1879–81. Jacob Wick.
1863–65. Harmon Hitchner.
1866. Daniel Hitchner.
1867. Jacob M. Kandle.
1868. John M. Kandle.
1869. Clark Iredell.
1870. Jacob Hitchner.
1874–75. Edward H. Loper.
1877–78. James W. Golder.
1882. Hiram Vanmeter.

ASSESSORS.

1850. Jacob Hitchner.
1851–53. Henry Kandle.
1854–56. John Kandle.
1857–59. Robert M. Hitchner.
1860–61. Felix S. English.
1862. Charles W Jones.
1863–65. Samuel V. Jones.
1866–68. Thomas Murphy.
1869–71. Isaac Johnson.
1872. Jesse T. Humphrey.
1873–75. David Hitchner, Jr.
1877–82. Martin V. Haines.

COLLECTORS.

1850–52. John Kandle.
1853–55. Daniel Hitchner.
1856–58. J. P. Garton.
1859–61. John K. Nichols.
1862–64. David Edwards.
1865–67. Jacob R. Shimp.
1868–70. Joseph Jones.
1871–73 Charles F. Hitchner.
1874–75. 1881. Wm. W. Johnson.
1877–79. Jacob Hitchner (3).
1880–82. Clinton Johnson.

COMMISSIONERS OF APPEAL.

1850, 1855–57. John Hughes.
1850. David Sithens.
1850. Henry Kandle.
1851–54. Matthias S. Miller.
1851–53, 1856. Jacob Hitchner.
1851–52, 1870. Richard Langley.
1853. John Mayhew.
1854. Lemuel Parvin.
1854, 1859–60, 1862–65. S. Hann.
1855–57. John S. Watson.
1856. John H. Clark.
1855, 1858–59. Matthias Hitchner.
1857–58, 1862–63. John K. Nichols.
1857. Benjamin Pedrick.
1858. James G. Ford.
1859, 1861, 1882. Elam Dunham.
1860. William B. Rogers.
1860–61. Joseph H. Miller.
1862–65, 1871–73. Elias Hulings.
1864–65. Henry C. Allen.
1866–69. Samuel Golder.
1866, 1868–70, 1874–75. D. Christy.
1867–69. Coombs Ackley.
1870–73. William M. Kandle.
1871–73. Thomas Murphy.
1874–75, 1877–78. Frederick Fox.
1874. David Garton.
1875, 1877–82. George F. Clark.
1877–81. Samuel Dunham.
1879–82. Samuel Henry.

CONSTABLES.

1850. Joel F. Langley.
1851–52. John Mayhew.
1853, 1858–62. James P. Garton.
1854–55. David V. M. Smith.
1856. William Elwell.
1857. McKendry Richman.
1863–64, 1870–71, 1879. J. Wick.
1865–66. Casper Richart.
1867–68. Thomas N. Gaston.
1869. Clark Iredell.
1872–73. Daniel Christy.
1874. Thomas Murphy.
1875. Adam Kandle, Jr.
1877–78. Samuel J. Christy.
1880–81. Clinton Johnson.
1882. William W. Johnson.

TOWNSHIP SUPERINTENDENTS.

1850–64. J. Sheppard Whitaker.
1865–66. Elmer D. Christy.
1867. Charles F. Hitchner.

JUDGES OF ELECTION.

1850, 1854. Michael Oxenbaker.
1851–53. Samuel Golder.
1855–56. Peter Deal.
1857, 1859–61. John S. Watson.
1858. Michael Potter.
1862–64. John Gamble.
1865–66, 1871. Jacob Hitchner, Sr.
1872. Hiram Strang.
1872. Thomas Murphy.
1873–74. David Garton.
1875. Daniel Christy.
1877–78. Elwood H. Loper.
1879–82. David Beckett.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1864. Jesse T. Humphrey.
1865, 1875, 1880. Robert M. Hitchner.
1866. William B. Rogers.
1868, 1873. Richard Langley.
1881. William W. Golder.

SURVEYORS OF HIGHWAYS.

1850–53. Michael Oxenbaker.
1850–52. James H. Trenchard.
1853, 1856–58, 1860–65. Matthias Hitchner.
1854–55, 1866–70. Samuel Hewey.
1854–55. John Hughes.
1856–58. John S. Watson.
1859. James Kandle.
1859. Daniel Hitchner.
1860. Michael Potter, Jr.
1861. Lemuel Parvin.
1862–72. Adam Kandle.
1871. James Gardner.
1872–75, 1877–82. John Ackley.
1874–75, 1877–82. James K. Potter.

CHURCHES.

Olivet Methodist Episcopal Church. — Olivet Methodist Episcopal Church was founded in 1788, and a house of worship was soon thereafter erected, which was rebuilt in 1851, and is yet standing in good condition, a large wooden structure of the plain, old-fashioned kind.

This church is on the charge which includes it and the Elmer and Friendship Churches, and which, until 1843, was connected with a large circuit, and was ministered to by circuit-riders.

The first regular pastor was Rev. Matthias German, in 1843. The following mentioned have been his successors in the order named: Revs. Noah Edwards, Joseph Atwood, John W. McDougall, Joseph Gaskell, Abraham Gearhart, Levi J. Roads, Charles W. Heisley, Samuel Hudson, Joseph Summerill, James Morell, Samuel Johnson, Charles W. Heisley, H. S. Norris, M. C. Stokes, Edward H. Deurelle, J. B. Turpin, J. H. Hilenman.

The following are the present trustees: Frederick Eft, Joseph H. Miller, Jacob Wick, Henry K. Dubois, Daniel H. Eft, David Hitchner.

Willow Grove Methodist Episcopal Church.— At Willow Grove, on the eastern border of the township, is a small wooden church which affords a place of worship to a Methodist society, the members of which live in the neighborhood and in adjacent parts of Cumberland County. Meetings have been held there with more or less regularity for some years. The lack of records precludes the possibility of entering more into detail concerning this organization.

Methodist Episcopal Church at Elmer.—Since 1843 Elmer has been the abiding-place of the pastors of the charge, including, at this time, the Elmer, Friendship, and Olivet Churches. There was occasional preaching in the school-house for many years, and for some time prior to 1868 regular Sunday evening services were held there.

In 1868 the erection of a frame church was begun, which, with the lot on which it stands, cost about eight thousand five hundred dollars. The basement was ready for occupancy and was dedicated in February, 1869. The upper part was finished and dedicated in May, 1871. The first dedication was by Rev. C. W. Heisley, the second by Rev. H. S. Norris.

The pastors since the erection of the church have been Revs. C. W. Heisley, H. S. Norris, M. C. Stokes, Edward H. Deurelle, J. B. Turpin, and J. H. Hilenman, the present incumbent. Previous to the date mentioned services were conducted by the pastors of the charge above referred to, whose names are given elsewhere.

The present trustees are Henry Coons, William Marshall, William Overs, Rufus W. Smith, Samuel Christy, Clinton Johnson, Joseph M. Garrison.

The Elmer Presbyterian Church.—The Elmer Presbyterian Church was organized in November, 1879, with the following constituent members: Calvin Anderson and wife, William Middleton, William Erwin and wife, Mrs. Joseph Jones, Mrs. William Heighten, Miss Maggie Curry, Theodore Rogers and his wife and two daughters, and Ellis W. Pedrick and his wife and two daughters.

Prior to June, 1881, the church was ministered to by supplies, and it has never had a regularly installed pastor, though Rev. William D. Smith was a resident minister from June, 1881, to June, 1882, when he was succeeded by Rev. H. R. Rundall.

A fine frame church was built in 1880 and 1881, and dedicated in September of the latter year.

The present board of trustees is composed as follows: Dr. A. B. Woodruff, Dr. C. F. Hitchner, William B. Hitchner, E. C. Harris, Ellis W. Pedrick.

Divine Worship at Centreton.—A building now standing in the outskirts of the village of Centreton was erected by Jeremiah Stull for use as a meeting-house for such of the citizens of Centreton and vicinity as might desire to gather there from time to time. Falling into disuse as a church it was presented by Mr. Stull to Grotto Lodge, No. 69, I. O. O. F., by which body it has since been occupied as a lodge-room.

Burial-Places.—The old burying-ground in the rear of Olivet Methodist Episcopal Church, north of Centreton, is deserving of historical record. Here lie the bones of many who died in this township more than a century ago, the headstones to some of these graves being so ancient as to render their inscriptions illegible.

Educational.—The earliest schools in this township were kept in log houses, and were similar to the "select" schools of a later date. These were followed by the public schools, which were at first conducted on the tuition system. Under the public school law of New Jersey the township is divided into seven districts, known and numbered as follows:

64, Elmer; 65, Greenville; 66, Centreton; 67, Upper Neck; 68, Lower Neck; 69, Charity; 70, Good Hope.

VILLAGES AND HAMLETS.

Elmer.—The most important point in Pittsgrove, in a business sense, is Elmer, on Muddy Run, at the junction of the West Jersey and Salem Railroads, nearly on the boundary line between Pittsgrove and Upper Pittsgrove. It was formerly called Pittstown

Improvement and growth began at the present lower part of the village, that now important portion lying upon and near the two railroads mentioned not having come prominently into existence until the construction of the West Jersey Railroad, which was opened in 1862 between Woodbury and Bridgeton.

The nucleus of the town was the old log grist-mill, in the lower part of the village, elsewhere referred to. The "old red tavern" was built at so early a date that the name of its builder cannot be recalled. It was kept sixty years ago by Enos Sithens, and later by Henry Husted, Isaac Elwell, Mrs. Catharine Cox,

Wharton Elwell, Samuel Langley, and others, and abandoned and torn down as much as twenty-five years ago, after having been occupied as a store by Samuel Langley, and as a sumac-factory by Joseph Jones.

A store was kept half a century or more ago by John Loper, whose successors have been Samuel Riley, Joseph Jones & Sons, I. & C. Johnson, Daniel Hitchner, James M. Reed, James M. Reed & Son, and, since the spring of 1882, Aubrey Reed.

A store was opened about twenty-five years ago at the lower end of the village by John S. Watson, and by him sold to Joseph Jones, who replaced the old building by a new one, in which he carried on a business in connection with that at his "upper" store. Some years ago he sold the enterprise to Johnson & Christy, who leased the building, and continued the business until succeeded by William Johnson, in 1881. In the fall of the same year Mr. Johnson was succeeded by David Nichols.

About the time of the completion of the West Jersey Railroad Messrs. Strang & Ackley opened a store. They were succeeded by Hiram Strang. A store was opened by Mrs. Elizabeth Smith, who succeeded her husband in charge of the village post-office during the late war, and has held the office since. Her son, Rufus Smith, is now a partner in the business. Another store was established by Isaac Johnson some years ago. The store of George H. Woodruff is of later date.

The first drug-store was opened by Hitchner & Iszard, who were succeeded by Hitchner & Hanes, and they in turn by T. J. W. Phillips. A second drug-store is that of Julius Wilcox. Other merchants in various lines are J. W. Barber, dealer in hardware, tin, and stoves; Cochran & Surran, dealers in agricultural implements; Steelman & Wentzell, clothiers; George Grotchen, tobacconist; and Lizzie Hitchner and Sarah Berry, milliners.

The tavern at the lower end of the village was built, and for some years kept, by Isaac Johnson. Among subsequent landlords may be mentioned Jesse P. Dilks, John Stephenson, Hope Williams, Hiram Strang, —— Brown, Barzillai Prickett, William Bate, —— Bruigstein, and Oliver P. Hitchner, the present occupant. A restaurant and boarding-house is kept by James Vansant at the upper end of the village.

There have been many successive wheelwrights, blacksmiths, and shoemakers in the village within the memory of the oldest inhabitant. The present representatives of these crafts are E. E. Long and Dennis Rodden, wheelwrights; David Beckett, William Long, and Thomas P. Rogers, blacksmiths; Casper Pfefer, William Coblentz, and Thomas P. Wriggins, shoemakers.

The resident professional men are Drs. Woodruff, Hitchner, and Cheesman; and Abram Cochran, attorney.

Business interests of Elmer not previously referred to are the following: William Johnson's and John Ackley's grist-mills, John Ackley's steam saw-mill, Joseph Gibson's marble-yard, Seth Loper's lumber-yard, the spindle-factory of Hitchner & Colling (in course of erection), the harness-shop of William H. Kirby, Jonathan Brooks' and Frank Beckett's meat-markets, the dairy of James B. Anthony, Charles Surran's livery-stable, a harber-shop, and lesser enterprises. A canning-factory was formerly in operation here.

Elmer is situated in the midst of a very fine farming country. It is rendered attractive by its neat dwellings, well-graded streets, and an abundance of shade-trees and shrubbery. The beautiful lake on the eastern boundary has a bold shore, and affords good angling, boating, etc. The village is a growing one, the citizens being enterprising, and having already formed a Board of Trade, that offers, free of rents, desirable locations near the station to parties starting manufacturing purposes. Rent and taxes are reasonable, and labor plenty; churches, schools, and society are upheld strictly. The many trains north and south give the village considerable activity, and provide facilities to reach the prominent points of the country with but little delay. This village was named in honor of Judge L. Q. C. Elmer, of Bridgeton, who was instrumental in securing the establishment of its post-office.

Centreton, sometimes called Centreville, is a small village on Muddy Run, at its confluence with Indian Brook, seventeen miles southeast from Salem. It contains one store, a hotel, a school-house, a former church edifice, a grist-mill, a saw-mill, a wagon-shop, and a blacksmith-shop, and has a population estimated at two hundred and fifty.

A tavern was kept in Centreton early by a man named Cox. Some of his successors have been Abraham Stull, Thomas Whittaker, Daniel Bowen, John W. Husted, Frederick Fritz, and the present occupant, Samuel F. Pancoast.

An early merchant was Isaac Abbott. George Carpenter built, and for many years kept, a store. Thomas Whittaker opened a store, and after a time James H. Trenchard became his partner. After the death of Mr. Whittaker, John Couch engaged in trade at the old stand. His successors have been Charles & Brooks, Clark Iredell, and Richard R. Miller, the present merchant.

Of blacksmiths and wheelwrights there have been several. For some time these crafts have been represented in the Golder family, the present blacksmith being William Golder, Esq., and the present wheelwright, J. W. Golder. The grist-mill and saw-mill elsewhere referred to are the property of Charles D. Moore.

Formerly considerable business was done at Centreton, and it was a point of more than its present importance.

Palatine is a station on the Bridgeton Branch of the West Jersey Railroad, in the southwestern part of the township. It contains a depot, a small store, and a few dwellings, the population not exceeding fifty, all told.

Bradway.—By this name is known a hamlet in the southeastern part of the township, the chief claim of which to distinction is that it is a station on the New Jersey Southern Railroad.

Willow Grove is a country neighborhood on Maurice River, on the eastern border of the township, containing a church, a school-house, and a few dwellings.

Industrial.—The earliest industrial enterprises were the first of the numerous grist- and saw-mills which have been erected in this township.

The grist-mill at the lower end of Elmer, formerly called Lower Pittstown, was built at an early date by a man whose name cannot now be ascertained. It was originally constructed of cedar logs, but it was rebuilt, more than half a century ago, by John Pym, who erected the long-familiar frame building. It has since been owned successively by Johnson & Adcock, Isaac Johnson, John Johnson, and the present proprietor, William Johnson, grandson of Isaac and son of John Johnson. It has been several times renovated and reconstructed, is provided with three runs of stones, and has steam-power, which is used only during times of low water.

The Centreton grist-mill was built some time in the last century by Jeremiah Stowell, who also built a saw-mill, and for a time had a carding- and woolen-mill, which he ran in connection with the other mills. The carding- and woolen-mill disappeared long since. The grist-mill and saw-mill have been several times repaired and remodeled. The property passed into possession of James H. Trenchard, who was succeeded in its ownership by Thomas Elwell, and the latter, in 1880, by Charles D. Moore. The grist-mill has three runs of stones, and does a good business.

The Dealtown mill, at Dealtown, a neighborhood between Centreton and Palatine, was built a few years ago by James L. Duffield, its present operator. It has three runs of stones, and is fairly patronized by the surrounding farmers, besides doing a good merchant business. A former mill on this site was built by Benjamin Haywood, and by him converted into a husk-grinding mill, which was abandoned before the erection of the present grist-mill.

A stock company, organized at Elmer, erected and put in operation, some years since, a canning-factory. For reasons not necessary to mention the enterprise was not successful, and in 1878 the building was sold to John Ackley, who converted it into a steam grist-mill of good capacity, adding a steam saw-mill in 1882.

A saw-mill was built on Muddy Run, about 1847, by Lemuel Parvin, and was long since abandoned. Another early saw-mill was known as Creamer's mill. On its site Enoch and Joel Garrison built a mill about ten years ago. The following saw-mills are now in constant or periodical operation in various parts of the township: John Ackley's, Coombs Ackley's, Ackley & Garrison's, George Leach's, William Ward's, James L. Duffield's, and J. Stevenson's.

Many years ago Joseph Jones had an establishment at Elmer, where he prepared sumach for market.

A somewhat extensive factory, now in course of erection at Elmer, is the spindle-factory of Messrs. Hitchner & Cotting, about to be removed from Upper Alloways township to that village on account of the shipping facilities it affords. This enterprise will give employment to numerous skilled workmen, and cannot but add to the importance and population of Elmer, and increase the prosperity of the entire township, through the increased market which it will create for produce of various kinds. The buildings of Messrs. Hitchner & Cotting will be large and substantial, and work upon them is progressing rapidly.

About 1812 an oil-mill was established in this township. The raising of flax, both for the fibre and oil, was for many years carried on extensively in this and adjacent townships.

LODGES AND SOCIETIES.

Grotto Lodge, No. 69, I. O. O. F., of Centreton.—This lodge was instituted Dec. 30, 1847, with the following charter members: J. Sheppard Whittaker, James H. Trenchard, James Johnson, George W. Husted, and Simon Hawthorn.

The first officers were J. Sheppard Whittaker, N. G.; James H. Trenchard, V. G.; James Johnson, Sec.; George W. Husted, A. Sec.; Simon Hawthorn, Treas.

The following have been the successive Noble Grands:

H. Trenchard.	Israel Brown.
Simon Hawthorn.	Thomas Murphy.
Edmund Dubois.	William W. Golder.
Samuel Golder.	John H. Thorp.
Ethan Trenchard.	Robert Golway.
John W. Husted.	Jacob Ballinger.
Elwell Nichols.	James Burroughs.
Ephraim Garrison.	Adam Kandle.
George N. Rogers.	George H. Deal.
Theodore Rogers.	Thomas W. Husted.
Frederick Fox.	James Craig.
James S. Simkins.	Joseph P. Simkins.
Hiram Hughes.	Julius Wilcox.
H. C. Allen.	David N. Creamer.
Jacob R. Shimp.	R. R. Miller.
Gideon B. Carman.	Peter Nichols.
Robert Elwell.	Thomas Reeve, Jr.
Daniel B. Mayhew.	Luke Sooy.
William B. Trenchard.	Thomas M. Barracliff.
Clark Iredell.	George C. Shull.
William H. Iszard.	John H. Davis.
Albert J. Harker.	Isaac Sigars.
Allen S. Carman.	William M. Ott.

The officers in September, 1882, were Samuel Calkin, N. G.; Frank Seabrook, V. G.; J. W. Golder, Sec.; Frederick Fox, Treas.

Elmer Lodge, K. of P.—This lodge was instituted Feb. 16, 1875. The first officers were Seth Loper,

C. C.; Andrews Ridgway, V. C.; Dr. William H. Iszard, P. C.; John Thorp, Sec.; Abraham Cothern, M. of F. The present officers (September, 1882) are Henry Ackley, C. C.; Adam Kandle, V. C.; Thomas C. Curry, P. C.; Joseph M. Hitchner, Sec.

Union Grove Division, No. 74, S. of T.—Union Grove Division of the Sons of Temperance was organized at Elmer, Aug. 28, 1847, with the following charter members: Joseph Newkirk, Moses Richman, Jr., Joseph Jones, J. F. Langley, William Becket, Richard B. Heward, Charles H. Greg, Samuel D. Hitchner, David Sithens, John Mayhew, Joseph A. Swing, and Jeremiah M. Everingham. The following officers were serving in September, 1882: Julia Woolman, W. P.; Susan Peachy, W. A.; Louisa Garwood, R. S.; Edmund Newkirk, F. S.; Randolph McFarland, Treas.

Zelo Lodge, No. 149, I. O. O. F.—This lodge was instituted Aug. 25, 1870, with the following charter members and officers: H. S. Dubois, N. G.; William S. Cassady, V. G.; William H. Iszard, Sec.; Henry Coombs, Asst. Sec.; R. M. Hitchner, Treas. The present officers are T. G. Stephenson, N. G.; A. L. Steer, V. G.; William H. Kirby, Sec.; A. Cochran, Treas.

A Sad Tragedy.—On Jan. 7, 1853, in Pittsgrove, a most distressing casualty occurred in the family of Mr. Elam Foster. While talking about the approaching execution of Treadway at Salem, a little son inquired of his father how people were hanged. The father took a handkerchief and putting it around his son's neck showed him. Some time afterwards, in the absence of his parents, the boy took a handkerchief and proceeded to experiment with an infant sister lying in the cradle, and suspended her until she was dead.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

REUBEN WOOLMAN.

Reuben Woolman, the subject of this biographical sketch, is the son of a tanner, and of English ancestry. His grandfather came to Salem from Burlington County in 1805. He was born in the village of Woodstown, N. J., Oct. 16, 1837, and received his educational training at home, with the exception of a term at Swain's boarding-school, in Chester County, Pa. In 1857 he began active life as a teacher in Salem County, and continued thus employed for a period of two years.

He was, in 1862, married to Miss Rebecca W., daughter of Richard Matlack, of Eldridge's Hill, Salem Co. Their children are Maribell, Julia T., Hamlin, Alexis E., John M., Joseph, and Abbie.

Mr. Woolman in his religious predilection adheres to the creed and worship of the Society of Friends. He was for four years clerk of the Preparative Friends' Meeting, and for six years of the Monthly Meeting, and for many years superintendent of First Day Meeting at Woodstown. He is a trustee of the Walnut Grove School, in Upper Pittsgrove township, as also of the Bacon Academy, of Woodstown, which position has been held for several years.

Mr. Woolman was a faithful supporter of the Republican party until 1878. An honest, earnest lover of the human race, his maiden ballot was cast against slavery, and while a vestige of that institution remained he never failed by voice or vote to oppose it. When, however, that contest was over he did not lay down his armor, but enlisted in the warfare against the rum traffic.

For a long time Mr. Woolman labored on in the belief that the party of his choice would array itself against the "gigantic crime of crimes." Finding himself again and again disappointed, he severed his allegiance from his party in 1878, and, with a few others, became the nucleus of the Prohibition party in his county. A ticket was nominated that fall, and Mr. Woolman was chosen as their candidate for Assembly in the First District of the county. The next year, contrary to his wishes, he was again nominated for the same office, and the greatly increased vote proved the confidence of the people in his ability and integrity.

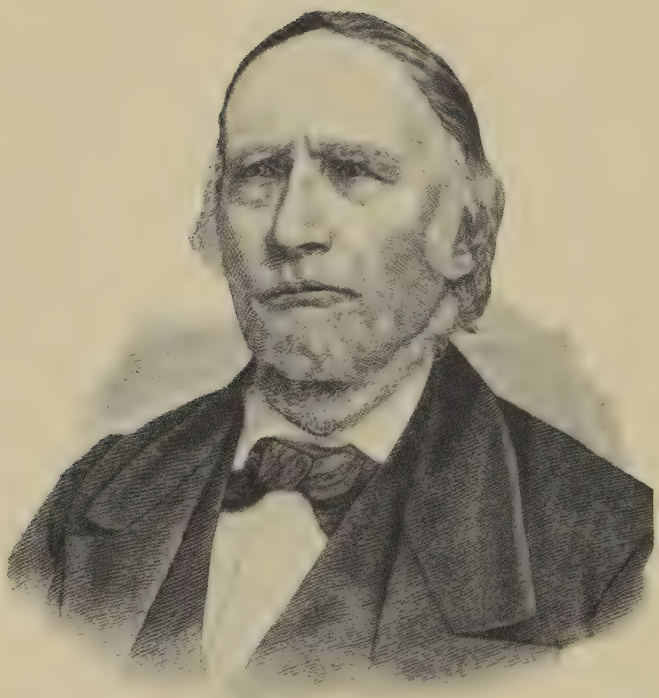
In the following year, 1880, he was made the nominee of his party for Congress. Two years later he again served the cause of temperance by permitting himself to be renominated. He received at that election nearly six times as many ballots as were cast for him two years before. During the five years that he has labored with the Temperance party in his State and county he has always proved mild and conservative in counsel, but positive and unswerving in action.

MICHAEL POTTER.

Mr. Potter is the son of Henry Oxinboker, who emigrated from Germany to America, and his wife, Christine Mooney, who was a resident of the northern part of New Jersey. The former was a potter by trade and known as "Henry the Potter," from which his later name was derived. Their son Michael was born in 1784, and is consequently in his one hundredth year. He erected his present home in 1811, and has since that date resided on the same spot. During that year he was married to his wife, Lydia, who died June 25, 1863. To this marriage were born the following children: John W. Potter (deceased), Matthias R. Potter, Jacob Potter, Henry Potter, Emeline Pancoast, Hannah Kandle (deceased), Ephraim K. Potter (deceased), Charlotte Sharp, Lydia A. Clark, Michael Potter, Jr., and James K. Potter.

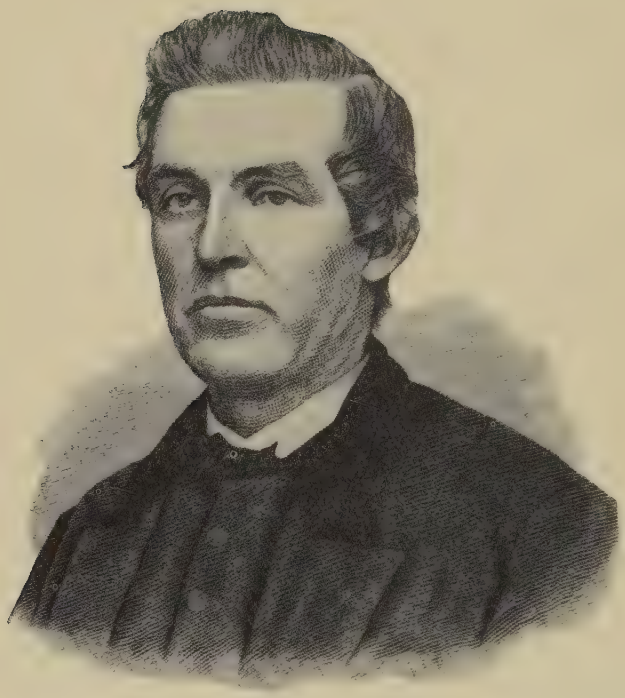
The ensuing table, computed by one of his friends, perpetuates some most interesting facts regarding his family and descendants.

Reuben Woolman.



Michael Potter

R. M. HITCHNER.



C. P. Atkinson

	Children.	g. c.	g. g. c.	Living.	Dead.
Michael Potter, Sr.	...	...	...	1	...
Lydia Potter	...	...	...	...	1
J. W. Potter	10	28	1	39	9
M. R. Potter	11	16	1	30	3
Jacob Potter	3	3	...	8	6
Hannah Kandle	11	13	...	25	5
Henry Potter	6	4	...	11	5
Emeline Pancoast	11	3	...	16	3
E. K. Potter	3	2	...	6	4
Charlotte Sharp	10	5	...	17	6
Lydia A. Clark	8	2	...	12	1
M. Potter, Jr.	12	5	...	19	1
J. K. Potter	5	...	...	7	...
	90	81	2	191	44

Of his living representatives there are himself	1
Sons and daughters	8
Sons-in-law and daughters-in-law	9
Grandchildren	90
Great-grandchildren	81
Great-great-grandchildren	2
Total living	191
Total dead	44
Grand total descendants	235

Mr. Potter for forty years followed the business of floating lumber, an occupation which developed extraordinary powers of endurance, and conferred upon him a reputation as the most agile and skillful wrestler of his day. He was a militia officer in the Third Company of the Salem Brigade during the war of 1812, but not called into active service. He has lived through the term of every President of the United States with the exception of the present one, and has seen the administration of twenty-one Presidents. He was born three years and two months before the adoption of the Constitution, and has handled many dollars of the Continental money, some of which he has retained. Mr. Potter is in his political creed a thorough Democrat, and as firm an exponent of the principles of the party as when he first voted the ticket. He is in his religious belief a Methodist, and was for more than sixty years sexton of the church of which he is still a member. He has been accustomed to welcome his numerous family on the anniversary of his birth, and on these occasions exhibits unusual vigor of mind and body.

RORERT M. HITCHNER.

Squire Hitchner is the son of David Hitchner, a farmer, whose ancestors were of German descent, and was born at Elmer (formerly Pittstown), Salem Co., Feb. 20, 1828. His education was derived from the common schools of the neighborhood, after which he engaged in the labor of the farm. At the age of nineteen he became a teacher, and for six successive years followed this pursuit during the winter months. He was in 1850 married to Miss Elizabeth A., daughter of Samuel Garrison, and is the father of children, —Joseph M., who was educated at the South Jersey Institute, in Bridgeton, and has been for ten years telegraph operator and agent of the West Jersey Railroad Company at Elmer Station; John F., a farmer, married to Miss Rebecca Garwood, whose children are Elsie and Blanche; and Phebe C., married to Omer H. Newkirk. Squire Hitchner, who is in his political faith a strong Democrat, has found time, aside from his farming employments, to devote to the public service, and has in his various official positions acquitted himself with ability. He has served as notary public, commissioner of deeds, justice of the peace for a period of twenty consecutive years, and held various township offices. He has also been surveyor and conveyancer since his twenty-first year. His business capacity and legal knowledge are frequently called into requisition in the adjustment of estates. Squire Hitchner has not only witnessed, but participated in the growth and development of his native town, and been an extensive dealer in real estate. His enterprise and business capacity have placed him among the foremost citizens of his township.

CHARLES P. ATKINSON.

Charles P. Atkinson, son of Abbot and Mary Atkinson, was born in Deerfield, Cumberland Co., Jan. 29, 1827. His ancestors belonged to the Society of Friends. His father was of English descent, and by occupation a farmer. His education, previous to entering upon his medical studies, was obtained in the schools of his neighborhood. In the spring of 1865 he graduated from the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery. He immediately began, and still continues, the practice of his profession. In 1850 he married Phœbe, daughter of David and Ruth Van Meter, of Pittsgrove township. They have three children,—Ruth Anna, Charles Summerfield, and Frank T. Charles S. married Mary E., daughter of Thompson N. Garton, by whom he has one daughter named Reginia.

In the spring of 1878, Dr. Atkinson became interested in the study of politics. A convert to the principles of the Greenback party, he was by them nominated the next fall for the Assembly. In 1881 he was their candidate for the State Senate, and for four years has been chairman of their county organization. Both as a worker and as a writer in the Greenback cause, he has proved himself a man of spirit and ability. He has been for forty-one years a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His family at the present time are all residing with him at Palatine, Salem Co.

CHAPTER LXXIII.

TOWNSHIP OF QUINTON.[1]

Statistical.—Quinton contains 13,523 acres, and its farms number 127. In 1880 it had a population of 1392. Its financial statistics in 1881 were as follows:

[1] By M. O. Rolfe.

Valuation of real estate, $568,677; valuation of personal property, $226,222; total debt, $146,699; voters, 361; poll tax, $333; school tax, $1639; county tax, $1555.

Geographical and Descriptive.—Quinton is situated in the southern part of the county, and is bounded north by Mannington, northeast by Upper Alloways Creek, southeast by Stow Creek (Cumberland County), and southwest and west by Lower Alloways Creek.

The length of Quinton from northwest to southeast is about eight miles; its breadth is about three miles and a half. The soil is of the clayey and sandy loam common to this section of the county, and a variety of vegetables, cereals, and fruits are successfully grown. In various localities are sand- and gravel-pits and marl-beds. The surface is generally level, but is marked in the centre by slight eminences, known as Borden's and Turnip Hills.

Alloways Creek crosses the northern part, and Stow Creek is formed on its southern border by the junction of Horse and Sarah Runs with the stream which is its source proper. Deep Run just cuts its eastern border, north of its centre, and other small streams aid in its drainage.

Settlement.[1]—Tobias Quinton, in honor of whom this township was named, was one of the early emigrants to Fenwick's colony. He purchased a large tract of land, embracing the present village of Quinton south of Alloways Creek, and another extensive tract adjoining. He died in 1705, leaving a son, Edward.

Farther down the stream Richard Johnson bought five hundred acres, and he owned other considerable tracts at Salem and elsewhere in the county. When a young man, in 1675, he landed at Fort Elsborg (in Elsinboro) from the ship "Joseph and Benjamin." He was a man of ability, and at different times rendered great assistance to the Proprietor. In 1682 he married Mary Grover, at Salem. They had three children. Mr. Johnson died in 1719, and his property passed to his son, Robert Johnson. It has passed out of the possession of the family, and is now mostly owned by Thomas Yorke, Samuel Kelty, and Hires & Co.

Adjoining the Johnson tract John Chandler owned two hundred and fifty acres, which he obtained by purchase from Fenwick.

South of the Chandler tract, and extending to the Cumberland County line, Nathaniel C. Hancock owned one thousand acres.

East of Quinton's Bridge, one or more members of the Walker family bought a goodly tract, part of which is in the possession of one branch of the family at this time.

South of the village, in the latter part of the last century, Capt. William Smith possessed considerable land, which he had inherited from his father, a good share of which is now owned by his descendants. Capt. William Smith commanded a company of the American militia which led the advance when the British troops quartered at Judge Smith's house, on the north side of Quinton's Bridge, were attacked by order of Cols. Hand and Holme. He was forced to retreat, however, there being a greater number of the enemy's troops in ambuscade than his commander anticipated, but he accomplished his retreat with credit, and to the satisfaction of his superior officers. His horse was shot and killed under him during the engagement.

Among those owning land on the north side of the creek, bordering on the line between Quinton and Lower Alloways Creek townships, was William Tyler, who, as early as 1684, purchased seven hundred and fifty acres of Edward and Priscilla Fenwick Champney, which remained in possession of the Tyler family for five generations.

Tyler was a native of England. He brought with him the following certificate of character and standing: "Whereas William Tyler, of Walton, in the county of Somerset, yeoman, intends to transport himself and family into the province of Pennsylvania, in America, if the Lord will, and has desired a certificate on his behalf. We, therefore, whose names are subscribed, do hereby certify that the said William Tyler hath professed the truth for several years past, and that we do not know but that his conversation hath been answerable to his profession, and that we do know that he hath been ready and willing to contribute to the service of truth, as opportunity hath offered and occasion required, and that as to his dealings with the world he has been punctual and of good report as far as any of us know or have heard, and we know nothing of debts or other entanglements on his part, but that he may with clearness prosecute his intended voyage. In testimony whereof we have hereunto subscribed our hands. Dated the eleventh day of the Seventh month, called September, in the year 1685. Signed by Edward Chanyles, William Lidden, Thomas Howell, John W. Ridder, and ten others."

He was a farmer and tanner, and is thought to have died in 1701, his will having been made early in 1700, and witnessed by William Hall and John Firth. His descendants became well-known citizens of Quinton and adjoining townships.

East of the Tyler purchase, bordering on the creek, Daniel, son of John Smith, of Amblebury, bought one thousand acres. He built and lived on the property that was owned by the late Ann Simpson. He had three sons. John, the eldest, inherited the homestead. Daniel Smith, Jr., owned a large farm adjoining. He was one of the followers of George Keith, and afterwards became a Baptist. None of the name now owns any portion of the original purchase.

[1] Much valuable material in this article was contributed by Thomas Shourds.

One of the early English immigrants was Abner Penton, who bought one thousand acres of the Proprietor.

In the south part of the township, bordering on Cumberland County, was a small and scattering settlement of the Seventh-Day Baptists. Prominent among these families were the Ayreses, who were perhaps entitled to the credit of leadership among their peculiar sect. The Davis family has also been prominent in that section during several generations.

Organization.—The following is the first section of "An Act to set off a new Township in the County of Salem, to be called the Township of Quinton:"

"1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey*, That all that part of the township of Upper Alloways Creek, in the county of Salem, lying within the boundaries and description following, to wit: Beginning at a corner where the lines of Upper Alloways Creek township and Lower Alloways Creek township meet on the north side of Alloways Creek, near the farm of Thomas J. Hancock, running thence northwardly along the present division line between the said townships to the corner where the four townships of Upper Alloways Creek, Lower Alloways Creek, and Elsinboro, and the city of Salem meet; thence eastwardly and northeastwardly, following on the present dividing line between the townships of Upper Alloways Creek and Mannington, crossing the road leading from Salem to Quinton, and to the Quaker Neck road to the middle of the road leading from Salem to Alloways town, at or near the village of Middletown; thence in a southeastwardly course parallel with the long boundary line between the townships of Upper Alloways Creek and Lower Alloways Creek in a straight line to the division line between Salem and Cumberland Counties; thence southwardly and westwardly along the said division line of said counties to the corner of the townships of Upper Alloways Creek and Lower Alloways Creek and the county of Cumberland; thence northwestwardly in a straight line on the long boundary line between the said townships of Upper Alloways Creek and Lower Alloways Creek to the north side of Alloways Creek; thence down said creek along the north side thereof, following the several courses of the same, to the place of beginning, shall be and hereby is set off from the township of Upper Alloways Creek and made a separate township to be called and known by the name of 'The Township of Quinton.'"

This act was approved Feb. 18, 1873.

Civil List.—The first annual township meeting in Quinton was held March 14, 1873. The following civil list, embracing the period since that date, is nearly complete, and embodies all the data to be found in the township records:

TOWNSHIP COMMITTEE.

1873–74. John G. Hummell.
1873–75. Stephen Smith.
1873–74. Stephen R. Allen.
1873–74. Samuel Hackett.
1873–74. Samuel Patrick.
1875–76. Lewis Scheible.
1875–77. John Mullica.
1875. Phineas Smith.
1875–79. Charles L. Smith.
1876–78. Robert Griscom.
1876–77. Charles H. Walker.
1877–80. Isaac Davis.
1878, 1880–82. Dr. A. G. McPherson.
1878. P. A. Hannah.
1879–82. John G. Fowser.
1871, 1882. Gilbert Ayres.

ASSESSORS.

1873–78. Josiah T. Harris.
1879–82. Lewis Sylvester.

COLLECTORS.

1873. Charles Hires.
1874–76. William Patrick.
1877–78. Stephen Smith.
1879–82. Robert B. Griscom.

CONSTABLES.

1873–75. Jonathan Platts.
1876–77, 1879. Jonas Lounsbury.
1878. Daniel Whitney.
1880. George Pierpont.
1881. John H. Trude.
1882. Theodore M. Birchmiere.

CHOSEN FREEHOLDERS.

1873. John Anderson.
1874–75. William Shimp.
1876–79. Phineas Smith, Sr.
1880–82. Lewis Fox, Sr.

JUDGES OF ELECTION.

1873–75. David P. Smith.
1876. John G. Hummell.
1877–78. Lewis Sylvester.
1879–81. James E. Fox.
1882. Leonard Murphy.

OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.

1873–75. Jonathan Platts.
1876–77, 1879. Jonas Lounsbury.
1878. Daniel Whitney.
1880. George Pierpont.
1881. John H. Trude.
1882. Theodore M. Birchmiere.

TOWNSHIP CLERKS.

1876–79. Abner P. Fox.
1880. E. H. Byrn.
1881–82. Henry L. Davis.

COMMISSIONERS OF APPEAL.

1876. Isaac Davis.
1876–77. Evan Jenkins.
1876–82. John Anderson.
1877–78. Uz Ayres.
1878–82. Charles B. Reeves.
1879–81. William B. McPherson.
1882. Eli Hitchner.

Public Schools.—Under the operations of the public-school system of New Jersey, Quinton township is divided into four school districts, known as Independent District, No. 40; Harmony District, No. 41; Union District, No. 42; and Quinton District, No. 43.

VILLAGES AND HAMLETS.

Quinton's Bridge.—The only village in this township is Quinton's Bridge, located on Alloways Creek, in the northern part.

This is an ancient settlement, which was made famous in the days of the Revolution by events elsewhere narrated.

An early merchant was Benjamin Allen, who sold his stock at auction about 1815, and who had been in trade there some years, as is supposed. His successor was Francis Brewster, father of Hon. Benjamin Harris Brewster, who was born in the village during his father's business career there. A man named Norman became the village merchant about 1824, and about 1825 was succeeded by John H. Lambert and Sinnickson Tuft. Their successors have been as follows, at about the dates mentioned: David English, 1828; Hezekiah Wright, 1832; Jeremiah Dubois and Edward Van Meter, 1836; Ephraim C. Harris, 1839; Ephraim C. Harris and Stephen Smith, 1840; Stephen and David P. Smith, 1844; David P. Smith, 1849; David P. Smith and George Hires, Jr., 1851; George Hires, Jr., 1860. This store has since been owned and managed by the proprietors of the Quinton Glass-Works, or members of that firm.

On the west side of the main street James E. Newell kept a store sixty-five years ago or earlier.

In 1871, Mr. S. C. Sheppard built, and has since occupied, his store on the west side of the street.

A tavern was early kept on the west side of the street by Jeremiah Davis, which one or two old residents remember to have seen illuminated in 1814, in celebration of the declaration of peace between the United States and Great Britain, after the close of the war of 1812–14. On the east side of the street,

Stephen Smith was an early tavern-keeper. His successors were Charles O'Hara, Jeremiah Davis, Ercurius Davis, and others about the years following: William Young, 1829; Ruel Bonham, 1831; Isaac Wilson, 1834; Samuel Paulin, 1835; Benjamin Rempton, 1836; Joseph Dowell, 1839; John D. Davis, 1841; George Bee, 1840; William Smith, 1846; Washington Smith, 1850; William Shimp, 1852; Lewis Fox, 1854; Daniel Keen, 1856; Philip Keen, 1861; and Daniel Keen from 1864 until the abolition of license, a few years since. It is now kept as a temperance house by Sylvanus Murphy.

Quinton now contains two general stores, the ancient hostelry above referred to, a wheelwright- and blacksmith-shop, a Methodist Church, a good public school, and the extensive glass-factory of Messrs. Hires & Co.

The population is estimated at nearly five hundred, and is largely made up of the operatives in the glass-works and their families. The village has a cleanly, thrifty, well-to-do appearance, and it is the boast of some of its leading citizens that not a loafer nor idle man resides within its limits.

CHURCHES.

The Old Baptist Church at Mill Hollow.—Of this ancient and long-extinct church Thomas Shourds wrote as follows:

"The Baptists of this section were connected with the church at Cohansey. Timothy Brooks, pastor of the Cohansey Church, preached occasionally for them up to the time of his death, in 1716. Their meetings were frequently held at the house of Edward Quinton. After the death of most of the old members the new converts united with the Cohansey Church, and attended the mother-church until about the year 1741. After the membership from the vicinity of Alloways Creek and Salem became more numerous they prevailed upon Nathaniel Jenkins, pastor of the Cohansey Church, to come and assist them occasionally. About this time three of the younger members of the church, who lived at Cohansey, Abraham Garrison, Robert Kelsey, and Job Sheppard, were called to the ministry, and were permitted to visit and preach to the branches of the church. About this time the Baptists turned their attention towards building a meeting-house. A quarter of an acre of land was given them by Daniel Smith, Jr., lying between Salem and Quinton's Bridge, near the King's Highway that led to Maurice River. The place was called Mill Hollow, and a meeting-house was built there in 1743. In the Twelfth month, 1748, by the urgent request of the congregation of the new church, Job Sheppard, their minister, moved his family from Cohansey to what is known at this time as the township of Quinton. They held regular meetings every week. It was not until sixty-five years after the commencement of Baptist meetings in and around Salem, and twelve years after they had built their church at Mill Hollow, that the church was constituted. It appears that in 1754 the question of separation from the Cohansey Church and organizing a new church at Mill Hollow came up for serious consideration. The members of the church made an appeal to the mother-church to that effect. Their brethren at Cohansey, after some time for consideration, sent the following answer:

"'To our dear brothers in and near Alloways Creek, being in church membership with us: We, the Church of Christ, and Cohansey, baptized upon profession of our faith, holding and maintaining the baptism of believers by immersion, the laying on of hands, the resurrection of the body, and eternal judgment, return this to you as our answer.'

"Then followed the consent that the Baptists of Salem and Alloways Creek, who met at Mill Hollow, should form a distinct gospel church. The names of the following constituent members are signed to the church covenant: Job Sheppard (pastor), Catharine Sheppard, Edward Quinton, Temperance Quinton, Edward Keasbey, Prudence Keasbey, Abner Sims, Sarah Sims, John Holme, Daniel Smith, Jr., Seth Smith, Samuel Sims, Joseph Sneathen, John Whittall, Sarah Smith, Phebe Smith, Rachel Sneathen, Patience James, and Kerenhappuch Blackwood. This was the first Baptist Church constituted within the present limits of Salem County. The Baptists continued to hold their meetings at Mill Hollow until about 1790, when the old meeting-house was sold and moved into Salem, and used as a barn for several years. The colored Methodists bought it finally, and removed it to their lot on Fenwick Street, where they used it as a place of worship until recently. It stands now in the rear of their new brick church, and is used at this time as a school for colored children."[1]

Seventh-Day Baptists.—In the latter part of the eighteenth century a few families who believed that the seventh day was the Sabbath, and therefore "kept it holy," settled in the lower part of this township, and soon erected a frame church, on a lot purchased off a farm owned by a Mr. Ayars, half a mile east of the Quinton and Bridgeton turnpike.

A second generation grew up, married, and settled farther south in Quinton, and in contiguous portions of Cumberland County, and the building was removed to a lot near the county line; and about thirty-five years ago it gave place to the present frame structure, with a brick basement, which stands about a hundred yards southeast of the former site.

Successive pastors of this church have been Revs. Davis, Clawson, Crandall, Wheeler, Walter B. Gillett (supply), Joseph Morton, Randolph, Joseph Morton (a second time); and the church, now without a pastor, contemplates soon calling a young graduate of the Alfred (New York) University.

The Sabbath-school numbers eighty scholars.

Methodist Episcopal Church of Quinton.—A Methodist class was organized in Quinton's Bridge

[1] History of Fenwick's Colony, pp. 408–10: Shourds, 1876.

in 1864, by Rev. J. B. Graw, then pastor of the South Street Methodist Church of Salem. Later Rev. C. H. Brown held special meetings in the school-house, which resulted in the addition of a number of members to the class.

In 1869 a church was built under the management of Rev. John S. Gaskill, who supplied the pulpit three years, and was followed by Rev. C. W. Corson, who, after remaining a year and a half, was transferred to the New York Conference.

During the succeeding six months the church was without a regular preacher, but the pulpit was supplied by local preachers, and a series of meetings was conducted by Benjamin Jones, of Bridgeton. The pastor of the Allowaystown Church, Rev. John B. Westcoat, filled the pulpit one year. He was succeeded by Rev. C. W. Malsbuary, who served one year. The next pastor was Rev. C. P. Cassaboon, who remained three years. Revs. N. J. Wright, J. L. Nelson, and William Burley followed, each remaining one year; Rev. C. R. Smith, two years; and the present pastor, Rev. D. Stewart.

The house of worship thus far in use has recently been torn down, and a new one is in course of erection, which will be larger and more convenient.

This organization numbers one hundred and fourteen members, and the Sunday-school in connection therewith has an average attendance of one hundred scholars.

Berry's Chapel.—By this name is known a small chapel in this township, where a scattering colored population hold occasional meetings.

Quinton Glass-Works.—The above mentioned is the principal and nearly the only noteworthy industrial interest in the township. It was established in 1863 by Messrs. D. P. Smith, George Hires, Jr., John Lambert, and Charles Hires. The firm continued as originally organized only one year, Mr. Smith retiring from the concern in 1864. In 1868 Charles Hires sold his interest to George R. Morrison. In the next year Mr. Lambert also retired, followed by Mr. Morrison in 1870, Mr. George Hires purchasing the interest of the latter. In 1871, Mr. Charles Hires again became a member of the firm, which then became known as Hires & Brother. In March, 1874, the firm-name was changed to Hires, Prentiss & Co. In 1876, William Plummer, Jr., was admitted to membership, and the firm has since been styled Hires & Co.

The Quinton Glass-Works, with the dwelling-houses occupied by employés, cover an area of about seven acres, and are conveniently situated on the south bank of Alloways Creek, thus enjoying unsurpassed facilities for the transportation of products and material; and the company own a steamer, which plies between Philadelphia and Baltimore and Philadelphia and New York, as the exigencies of their business may demand.

Window-, coach-, and picture-glass are made, and the works have an annual capacity of three million feet of glass. One of the most prominent features of the establishment is a Belgium oven, the entire castings of which were imported from Europe, and which produces a quality of glass nearly equal to the French plate, and certainly superior to any other of American manufacture. Throughout the works are admirably arranged, and every detail of the business is under the supervision of members of the firm, who are well versed in the intricate and multiform processes attendant upon glass-making; and the products of the Quinton Glass-Works find a ready market in nearly every State in the Union, the California trade being particularly extensive. The company furnished much glass for use in the erection of the Centennial buildings in Philadelphia in 1876.

About one hundred and fifty hands are employed, most of whom live in neat cottages belonging to the company. In addition to the glass-works proper, Messrs. Hires & Co. have a steam grist-mill, an extensive general store, and other convenient auxiliaries to their immense business. The different departments of the factory are two melting-furnaces, flattening-houses, a "pot-room" (where the pots for blowing purposes are manufactured of imported clay), an engine-house, containing a twenty horse-power engine, which propels the blowing apparatus, and a packing-box manufactory.

The proprietors are gentlemen well and favorably known in Salem and neighboring counties. Hon. George Hires, Jr., was sheriff of Salem County, and he is the present State senator from his district.

Other Industries.—As early as 1740 one of John Chandler's sons built a grist-mill, which was later long known as John Wood's upper mill. The mill now leased by Phineas Smith, located nearly on the line between Quinton and Upper Alloways Creek, has long been owned by Stephen and Josiah Reeves, father and son.

Formerly ship-building was carried on quite extensively in that part of the township bordering on Alloways Creek.

The agricultural interests of Quinton are not so far advanced as those of some of her sister townships, yet it contains some good farms and a portion of it is considered quite productive. Considerable market-gardening is done, and the extensive canneries at Canton, Hancock's Bridge, and Salem, all within easy access to the farmers of Quinton, have created a demand for tomatoes and other cannable goods, which are cultivated more and more extensively every year. Hay and the cereals are grown. Farms are being improved by the enrichment of the soil and the rotation of crops.

Burial-Places.—The oldest burial-place in Quinton is on the site of the former Seventh-Day Baptist churchyard, a little more than a mile north of the southern boundary of the township. The only other public burying-ground is the present Seventh-Day

Baptist churchyard, near the county line. Some graves were made at a very early date on farms, but most of them have been obliterated, and their locations forgotten.

CHAPTER LXXIV.

TOWNSHIP OF UPPER ALLOWAYS CREEK.[1]

Geographical.—Upper Alloways Creek township is situated in the south part of the county, bordering on Cumberland County, and is bounded northwest by Mannington, northeast by Pilesgrove and Upper Pittsgrove, southeast by Deerfield and Hopewell (Cumberland County), and southwest by Quinton. It has an area of eighteen thousand nine hundred and thirty-four acres, and contains two hundred and four farms, mostly well cultivated.

Topographical and Statistical.—The surface of this township is generally level, though in the southeast somewhat rolling. The soil in the northeast is a stiff clayey loam, and soil of this character predominates throughout the township, except in the southeast, where it gives place to sand and gravelly loam.

The fine timber and wood produced by Upper Alloways Creek township was thus written of by Gordon, in his "Historical Gazetteer," in 1832: "The forest known as 'the Barrens' runs through this township, producing much white-oak and pine-wood for market, which finds its way to Philadelphia by Alloways Creek."

North, Middle, and South Branches flow together in the northern part, forming Alloways Creek, which runs northwestwardly, receiving Carlisle Run between Remsterville and Allowaystown, and Deep Run below the latter place. These, with some small tributaries and some creeks flowing south into Cumberland County, provide ample drainage and sufficient water-power for local demands.

The township has a convenient number of roads in good condition, and is traversed from east to west, nearly parallel with its northeastern boundary, by the Salem Branch of the West Jersey Railroad, on the line of which, within the township, are stations known as Oakland, Mower's, and Alloways Stations.

Evidences of thrift abound on every hand. The population of the township was nineteen hundred and seventeen in 1880, and in 1881 its financial statistics were as follows: Valuation of real estate, $628,300; amount of personal property, $405,300; total debt, $300,500; total taxable valuation, $733,100; number of voters, 472; amount of poll-tax, $428; of school tax, $1853; of county tax, $1758.

[1] By M. O. Rolfe.

Original Purchases and Settlement.[2]—Upper Alloways Creek was first settled by members of the Society of Friends.

William Thompson, son of Andrew Thompson, of Elsinboro, purchased a large tract of land on the south side of Alloways Creek, and there he settled. There was a bridge erected across the creek at an early date, and the village that was built on William Thompson's land was known as Thompson's Bridge until about fifty years ago, when the name was changed to Allowaystown.

William Thompson had four sons,—Thomas, Benjamin, Joseph, and William Thompson. All of them were active business men; each of them owned a farm at Allowaystown, inherited from their father, and many of their descendants were among the most respectable citizens of Salem County.

Richard Wistar, son of Casper Wistar, of Philadelphia, who came from Germany, was the progenitor of the Wistar family in this country. His eldest son, Richard, purchased of Hall and Cox several thousand acres of timbered land about two miles above Allowaystown. He built a glass-house on this land and manufactured window-glass. He resided in Philadelphia, but he engaged Benjamin Thompson to oversee and carry on the business for him, employing German glass-blowers, from whom are descended many of the inhabitants of the township. The glass-works have been abandoned more than a century, and the greater part of the Wistar lands have been sold to other parties. The family of the Wistars still own several hundred acres of the original tract, principally woodland.

Wade Oakford, one of the first emigrants, purchased five thousand acres of land lying south of the Thompson land, except that part near Alloways belonging to Jonathan House, who is a lineal descendant of Wade Oakford, and who owned several hundred acres of the original purchase. All the rest of the large tract of land has been sold to other persons.

On the north side of the creek, one mile below Alloways, Joseph Fogg, one of the early emigrants, and the progenitor of the large family by that name in this county, purchased and located on a large tract of land. He had three sons,—Joseph, Daniel, and Samuel Fogg. The place where Joseph first located on the creek has gone under the name of Fogg's Landing for more than one hundred and fifty years.

Adjoining the Fogg property John Holme, from Philadelphia, took up two thousand acres of land. The Holme family became conspicuous in the early annals of Salem County.

The Freas family have long been prominent in Upper Alloways Creek. Their progenitor was Jacob Freas, who emigrated from Germany, and purchased considerable land, embracing the locality now known as Freasburg, and settled thereon in the early part of

[2] Contributed by Thomas Shourds, Esq.

the eighteenth century. Henry Freas and other descendants have taken a leading part in township affairs, and have been identified with important public and private interests.

Lewis Dubois, from Ulster County, N. Y., came to West Jersey and purchased one thousand and ninety-one acres of land in Upper Alloways Creek township and elsewhere. His first purchase was three hundred and fifty acres, in 1726, of Joshua Wright, part of the Wasse tract of five thousand acres on the borders of the head-waters of Alloways Creek, which tract had been bought by William Hall, of James Wasse, of London, in 1706. Solomon Dubois, youngest son of Jacob Dubois, and a native of Pittsgrove, purchased lands in Alloways Creek township.

The above paragraphs are believed to contain mention of all of the early settlers in this township. Their family names are, most of them, well known throughout the county at this time, and their descendants have, many of them, been useful, influential, and reputable citizens.

As has been seen, a great impetus was given to settlement and the development of local interests by the early planting of an important manufacturing enterprise in the township, which was long ago swallowed up in the past. Though several enterprises of local importance have had a more or less successful existence at different periods, the township has not since been distinctly a manufacturing one, agriculture being the leading interest.

The following are the family names of prominent residents of Upper Alloways Creek township from 1800 to 1830: Allen, Ayres, Applegate, Blackwood, Bee, Burroughs, Ballenger, Conklyn, Camp, Caruthers, Eft, English, Evans, Emmel, Frazier, Fowser, Fries, Fogg, Fox, Garton, Gosling, Hitchner, House, Harker, Hannah, Hopkins, Ivins, Joslyn, Jarman, Johnson, Jenny, Kerlin, Keen, Lloyd, Lambert, Mickle, Mowers, Miller, Mason, Nelson, Norton, Ott, Paden, Penton, Purnell, Remster, Ray, Reeves, Souders, Smith, Sickler, Shough, Scott, Sheppard, Simpkins, Stretch, Sigers, Smalley, Stockton, Timmerman, Thompson, Wentzell, Walker, Wright, and Watson.

Organization.—Upper Alloways Creek township was set off from Alloways Creek by Commissioners Benjamin Thompson, John Stewart, and Elnathan Davis, under the provisions of an act passed in 1760, authorizing the division of the last-named township. The township of Quinton was erected from the territory of Upper Alloways Creek in 1873.

Civil List.—As complete a civil list is presented below as can be compiled from the records of the township, all records of annual township elections prior to 1817 being missing:

ASSESSORS.

1817, 1822. James Melear.
1818. Benjamin Thompson.
1819–21. Zaccheus Ray.
1823–24. William M. Dunham.
1825–27, 1832. Ellis Ayres.
1828–31, 1833, 1835–36. Charles Hogbin.
1834. Thomas B. Wood.
1837. John Gosling.
1838–41, 1844–52. Philip Remster.
1842–43. William C. Lambert.
1853–54. Ephraim C. Harris.
1855–57. William House.
1858–59. George Remster.
1860–62. James F. Watson.
1863–65. Smith Remster.
1866–67. David Harris, Jr.
1868–70. Jacob House.
1871–73, 1878–82. Charles Johnson.
1874–76. Hiram Sweatnam.
1877. John C. English.

COLLECTORS.

1817–23. Howell Powell.
1824–29. David Siving.
1830–31. Thomas B. Wood.
1832–38. Stacy Lloyd.
1839–41, 1845–46. Charles Hogbin.
1842–43. John Shimp.
1844. Samuel W. Miller.
1847–49. Smith Bilderback.
1850–53. Charles F. Moore.
1854–56, 1870–72. Furman Wentzell.
1857–59. Jonathan L. Brown.
1860–62. Joseph C. Lambert.
1863, 1867–69. Edwin Stretch.
1864–66. Aaron Wentzell.
1873–74. Charles Hitchner.
1875–77. James R. Barker.
1879–82. Gould S. Hitchner.

TOWNSHIP CLERKS.

1817. Charles Hogbin.
1818–19. George W. Ballinger.
1820. James Thompson.
1821. Empson Haines.
1822. Ziba Ray.
1823–26. John G. Ballinger.
1827–28, 1831–32. Wm. W. Wood.
1829–30. Zaccheus Ray.
1833–37. Philip Remster.
1838–40, 1844–45. William C. Lambert.
1841. John Gosling.
1842–43. Smith Bilderback.
1846–49. William House.
1850–52. George Remster, Jr.
1853–62, 1868–71. William B. Wills.
1863–65. William F. Elkinton.
1866–67. Jacob House.
1872–73. Joseph Stretch.
1874–75. J. W. Cobb.
1876. Jacob House.
1877–82. Enoch A. Wentzell.

CHOSEN FREEHOLDERS

1817–19. James Ray.
1817–28, 1830–31, 1839–41. Stacy Lloyd.
1820–21, 1832–37. Stephen Reeves.
1822–30, 1838. Josiah M. Reeves.
1829, 1831. Burroughs Vanmeter.
1832–33. Thomas B. Wood.
1834–43, 1845–48, 1852, 1866–67. John H. Lambert.
1842–51. George Remster.
1844. Josiah Cortelyou.
1849, 1854–56. Jonathan House.
1850–52. Smith Bilderback.
1853. Thomas Bilderback.
1853. John Blackwood.
1854. Maskell Moore.
1855–57. Zaccheus Timberman.
1857. Jeremiah N. Watson.
1858–60. William P. Hitchner.
1858–60. Charles Applegate.
1861–63. William Shimp.
1861–63. David Garton.
1864–66, 1876–78. William House.
1864–66. David Harris.
1866–69. Furman Wentzell.
1868–70. William Robinson.
1870–72. John Hitchner, Jr.
1873–75. Joseph Remster.
1879. Jacob P. Reeves.
1880–82. Jeremiah N. Watson.

TOWNSHIP COMMITTEE.

1817–18. Zaccheus Ray.
1817–19, 1823–25. John Freas.
1817–21. Philip Fries.
1817–18, 1820. Oliver Smith.
1817–19. Stephen Reeves.
1819. James Newell.
1819. Ziba Ray.
1820–21, 1828. John G. Ballinger.
1820–22. Samuel Peterson.
1820–25. Sheppard Blackwood.
1821–23, 1833. James Campbell.
1822–23, 1830–31. Ellis Ayres.
1822. James Ray.
1823–26, 1828. James Patterson.
1824–25, 1827. George Freas.
1824. William Young.
1825–26. Judah Heritage.
1826–27, 1831–35. William Walker.
1826. Charles Hogbin.
1826. Burroughs Van Meter.
1827–58. George Remster.
1827. James Mason.
1827. James H. Young.
1828–30. John Nelson.
1828. Isaac English.
1829. John A. Watson.
1829. Samuel Paulin.
1829, 1839–78. Jonathan House.
1830–32. William W. Wood.
1830. George Jarman.
1831–38. Henry J. Fries.
1832, 1842–44, 1847–54. Oliver Smith.
1833. John Shimp.
1834–51. Isaac B. Van Meter.
1834–38, 1855, 1859–60. William Robinson.
1836–43, 1845–46. Adam H. Sickler.
1839–41. Andrew Remster.
1844. John P. Smith.
1845, 1852–62. Johnson Hitchner.
1846–49. Joseph C. Lambert.
1850–51. Enos P. Reeves.
1852. John Blackwood.
1853–54. Chambless Agglegate.
1855–57. William P. Hitchner.
1856. Richard G. Hadley.
1857. James F. Watson.
1858–60, 1863–64. John Sickler.
1858–60. Charles H. Powell.
1861–62. William B. Willis.
1861–62. John H. McKeever.
1861–64. John H. Lambert.
1863–64, 1875–78. J. Hitchner, Jr.

1863–64, 1866–69. Zaccheus Timberman.
1865–69. David H. Dare.
1865–71. David Shimp.
1865. Thomas Simpkins.
1865–67. James J. Tyler.
1868–72. Stephen R. Allen.
1870–72. George R. Morrison.
1870–72. Hiram Sweatman.
1872–74. William A. Miller.
1873–75. Joshua D. Mickle.
1873–78. John Sickler, Jr.
1873–78. Richard Banks.
1876–77. David B. Ackley.
1878. Daniel McD. Hitchner.
1879. Ephraim Garrison.
1879–81. Joel E. Coleman.
1879–81. William P. Hitchner.
1880–82. Joseph Remster.
1882. David A. Halter.
1882. Samuel V. Jones.

CONSTABLES.

1817. Benjamin Ray.
1817–22, 1825–28, 1831. George Gosling.
1818–22. Benjamin Kelly.
1823. Elijah Davis.
1823–24, 1827, 1829. Philip Remster.
1824. Ziba Ray.
1825–26. Samuel King.
1828. Isaac Stretch.
1830–32. William F. Smith.
1830. Matthias Hepner.
1831. Mark Ayres.
1833–36, 1842–43. Isaiah Conklin.
1833–34. Jarvis Simms.
1833–34, 1836. Thomas Evans.
1835–37. Leman Loper.
1835. Charles G. Garrison.
1837–39. John Shimp.
1838. William S. Young.
1839. Edward Van Meter.
1840. William Fries.
1840–50. Elkannah Powell.
1841. Charles Jinny.
1844–45. Smith Bilderback.
1846–50. Joseph S. Jacobs.
1851–52. William Shimp.
1851–56. Horatio J. Stow.
1851. Joseph S. Cake.
1853–55. David Ewens.
1857–59. Benjamin M. Ferguson.
1860–62. Isaac Moore.
1860–61, 1863–67. Daniel Kean.
1862–64, 1870–72, 1878–82. Furman Wentzell.
1865. Thomas Simpkins.
1868–69. Edward Stretch.
1869–72. Benjamin O. Robinson.
1873. Henry F. Jarman.
1874. Charles Hitchner.
1875–77. James R. Barker.

COMMISSIONERS OF APPEAL.

1817. James Sims.
1817, 1819, 1829–34. Burroughs Van Meter.
1817, 1822, 1827–28. John Blackwood.
1818. Adam Couch.
1818. William Smith.
1818. Thomas Guest.
1819. Daniel Penton.
1819. Sheppard Blackwood.
1820–21. Ellis Ayres.
1820–21. Enos Paulin.
1820. David Fogg.
1821. Benjamin Thompson.
1822–34. Stephen Rewes.
1822–33. John G. Ballinger.
1823–24. William Walker.
1824. George Remster.
1825–26. Philip Fries.
1825, 1828. Zaccheus Ray.
1826. Frederick Miller.
1827. James Patterson.
1829. Benjamin Wood
1830–36. Henry J. Fries.
1835–36. John A. Watson.
1835–51. Isaac B. Van Meter.
1837. Philip Remster.
1837–38. Daniel Vanneman.
1838–41. John Gosling.
1839–41, 1859–62. John H. Lambert.
1842–46. Adam H. Sickler.
1842. Joseph Camp.
1843. Ellis Ayres.
1844. Maskell Ware, Jr.
1845–51, 1866–78. Chas. H. Powell.
1847–54. Oliver Smith.
1852–57. John Sickler.
1852–53. John Blackwood.
1854. Johnson Hitchner.
1855–59, 1861–62. Smith Remster.
1855–60, 1863–64. Andrew Johnson.
1858, 1862, 1880–82. Zaccheus Timberman.
1860. David Miller.
1861. John Hitchner.
1863–65. Zaccheus Ray.
1863–65. Joseph Remster.
1865–78. John B. Dunham.
1866–79. Joseph C. Lambert.
1879–82. William Simpkins.
1879–82. Joseph Stretch.

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

1829–40. Isaac English.
1829–33. Josiah M. Reeve.
1829–34. Nicholas Olmstead.
1833–35. Judah Herritage.
1833–35. Phineas Smith.
1833–35. Daniel Penton.
1833–36, 1840. George Jarman.
1833–36, 1839. Henry J. Fries.
1834–35, 1838. William F. Reeves.
1835–37. John Watson.
1835. Samuel Vanlear.
1836–37. Thomas J. Yarrow.
1836–37, 1841–44. Ellis Ayres.
1836–37. William Bowen.
1836. Thomas Mullica.
1837. Nathaniel Lawrence.
1837. Thomas Evans.
1838–39. John H. Lambert.
1839. Adam H. Sickler.
1839. John Gosling.
1840, 1842–44. Stacy Lloyd.
1841–45. Ephraim S. Harris.
1841. William Brown.
1845. Albert J. Harker.
1845–46. Joseph C. Lambert.
1845–46. William C. Lambert.
1846. Providence Ludlam.

TOWN SUPERINTENDENTS.

1847–49. Joseph C. Lambert.
1850–52. William House.
1853–57. George Remster.
1858–60. David Shimp, Jr.
1864. Joseph H. McKarson.
1865–66. John Lambert.
1867. Aaron Wentzell.

Emanuel's Church, Freasburg.—This is the only Lutheran Church in this section, and it was established in 1748.

The constituent members were families named Freas, Frollinger, Meyer, Hayn, Born, Wentzell, Mackassan, Heppel, Ridman, Dillsshoever, Souder, Kneist, Tobal, and others. Jacob Freas, the emigrant, is said to have been very prominent in effecting the organization.

These people were mostly employed at Wistar's glass-works, near Alloway, and were among the earliest residents in the township.

The church records were kept in German until 1832, when Rev. Mr. Harpel took the oversight of them. In 1836 he was succeeded by Rev. Mr. Reynolds. Revs. Duy and Town followed. The present pastor is Rev. A. W. Lentz.

Friends.—Friends early worshiped in this township, and had a meeting-house opposite the village of Alloway, which was abandoned about seventy years ago.

Union Chapel, Pentonville.—At Pentonville a small brick chapel was built, and dedicated in 1882. It is known as the "Union Chapel," and is occupied by Christians of all denominations as occasion presents itself.

Baptist Church of Alloway.—It is nearly or quite three-quarters of a century since the initial efforts were made towards the establishment of Baptist worship in Allowaystown, as the village was then and until recently called. During a period of about twenty years the First Baptist Church of Salem occupied Allowaystown as an "out-station."

The first meeting-house was built in 1821, the clay being dug and the bricks of which it was constructed burnt upon the lower end of the lot upon which it stood. The size of the edifice was forty feet by thirty-five. It was of the old-fashioned style of church architecture, consisting of only one room, having galleries on the sides and in front.

Revs. Joseph Shepherd, John Cooper, and Charles J. Hopkins were the earliest preachers there, and it was as the result of their labors that the church was built and a regular organization effected, May 4, 1830, with twenty-six members, twenty-five of whom were dismissed from the First Baptist Church of Salem. For some months after this date Rev. Charles J. Hopkins supplied the pulpit, adding twenty-two to the membership of the church by baptism, and organizing the Sunday-school, which has had an uninterrupted existence since.

The first call to the pastorate was given to Rev E. M. Barker, in 1832. He served one year, during which five members were baptized into the church. Rev.

John Miller was the second pastor, coming in 1833, and resigning in 1834, adding four members by baptism. During his pastorate eleven members seceded to identify themselves with the long-extinct "Old School" or "Anti-Mission" church of Canton. Rev. Charles J. Hopkins again supplied the pulpit for a time, baptizing five.

In 1835, Rev. Mr. Ferguson was called for six months, accepted, and remained a year, during which five were added by baptism. After an interregnum, in 1838, Rev. N. Stetson held special meetings and acted as supply, after which he was pastor one year. So marked were the results of his labors that there was an accession of eighty-three to the membership. In 1839, Rev. Ezekiel Sexton accepted a call to the pastorate, remaining three years, and adding sixty-eight to the membership. Rev. Charles Kain supplied the church for a time, during which twenty-two were baptized, and later thirteen more were added, under the temporary ministration of Rev. W. A. Ray. Rev. Levi J. Beck was pastor for a few months in 1843, during which year Rev. William Maul began a three years' pastorate, adding three by baptism. In 1847, Rev. F. T. Cailhopper was ordained in Allowaystown and installed as pastor. During his seven years' service forty-eight were added by baptism. Rev. William A. Roney became pastor in 1854, but resigned in a year on account of ill health.

In 1856, Rev. James Trickett, of Pennsylvania, accepted a call to the pastorate. Under his administration plans for remodeling the meeting-house were formed and means provided for carrying them out, but the memorable panic of 1857 prevented their consummation at that time. He remained four years, during which the church received an accession of sixty-three members by baptism. After his departure, Rev. G. M. Conderon supplied the pulpit for a few months. Rev. Charles Cox was the twelfth pastor, coming in 1861 and remaining four years, adding twenty-one members. In 1865, Rev. A. H. Bliss was called to the pastorate. During his service sixty-seven were baptized, and the remodeling of the meeting-house was again agitated and accomplished at a cost of six thousand dollars. The old house was torn down, except a portion of the walls, which were raised to admit of a basement above ground. The size of this edifice is sixty by thirty-five feet.

Rev. J. E. Bradley was next called, settling as pastor in 1873, serving two years and eight months, and baptizing thirteen. In March, 1876, Rev. Matthew M. Finch was called, and remained one year. June 24, 1877, Rev. James Walden became his successor, and resigned, after baptizing seven, in February, 1880. The present pastor, Rev. James Trickett, was recalled to the church in 1880, after an absence of twenty years. Former deacons of this church were William Walker, J. D. Sithens, J. D. Simpkins, John Lambert, W. W. Harwood, Thomas Bilderback, David Bowen, Henry Powell, James Freas, and James Burch. The present deacons are James Armstrong, Samuel Wright, Joseph Plummer, and James English. During a portion of its existence the church was aided by the State Convention, having received $180.10 from its funds. It has returned to the same fund $365.51, and has given $1220.13 to missionary objects. The total number of baptisms has been 447; highest number reported to the Association was 214, in 1843. The present membership is 197.

Methodist Episcopal Church of Alloway.—This society was incorporated on the 12th day of February, 1820, with David String, Samuel Keane, Thomas Eldridge, John Tracy, Zaccheus Ray, trustees.

In 1821 a brick church was erected on the site of the present one, which was remodeled in 1869. Following are the names of those who contributed towards the original edifice, spelled as they appear upon a record made in 1820:

Thomas Eldridge.	George Jarman.
Zaccheus Ray.	William N. Jefferous.
Samuel Keane.	Charles J. Reed.
David String.	Henry Sheppard.
Edward B. Gibbs.	John Johnson.
John Tracy.	Frederick Miller.
Enos Woodruff.	Jacob Mulford.
John Coleman.	Patrick Fields.
Peter String.	Thomas W. Cattell.
John Eldridge.	Daniel Coleman.
James Armstrong.	William Van Hart.
Daniel Shough.	David Johnson.
Thomas Fox.	John Aborn.
Jacob Hews.	William R. Fithen.
Joel Yapp.	Anthony Nelson.
Jacob Fox (blacksmith).	Jacob Fox (farmer).
Isaac Bunn.	Aaron O. Dayton.
Joseph Gibbs.	Richard Stockton.
Jacob Hitchner.	Mullica Horner.
William Erwn.	John Armstrong.
Jacob Walter.	Edward Waddington.
Peter Errickson.	Jonathan Richman.
Richard Gibbs.	Joseph Lippincott.
Matthew Morrison, Jr.	James Butcher.
Philip Sepps.	Jonathan Belten.
Jesse Early.	Aaron Waddington.
William Adams.	Michael Hackett.
Elijah Adams.	John Hackett.
John G. Ballinger.	William J. Shinn.
Samuel King.	Joseph McLvane.
Benjamin Timberman.	Hedge Thompson.
John Hews.	David Cairl.
Benjamin Kelly.	Morris Hall.
John Sparks.	William Swing.
Howel Powel.	James Biddle.
John Gosling.	John Holmes.
Amasa Ayars.	James Jessup.
George Remster.	Empson Haines.
Thomas Kelly.	Benjamin Archer.
Phebe Gibbs.	George Freas.
Mary Gibbs.	Joseph Newkirk.
Philip Freas.	William Waddington.
Josiah M. Reeves.	Jeremiah Stull.
John Gruff, Jr.	Daniel Garrison.
Judah Herritage.	Obadiah Robbins.
Clement Willis.	William Harris.
John Camp.	Stacy Lloyd.
Benjamin Allen.	John Elwell.
James Stanger.	Andrew Minch, Sr.
Daniel Cartey.	Chambliss Allen.
Joseph Elwell.	William Porch.
John S. Wood.	John Davis.

Matthias Richman.
James Kinsey.
John Gruff.
Daniel Shimp.
James Stephenson.
John Basler.
James Harris.
Groome Arey.
Peter Hitchler.
Sheppard Blackwood.
Jonathan House.
Vinning Hill.
Andrew Alsten.
Joseph Jaquett.
Edmund Wright.
Samuel Ifilmore.
Moses Lambson.
Oliver Smith.
Israel R. Clawson.
James Ray.
Jonah Garrison.
William S. Stockton.
John Creamer.
William Lummis.
Jerediah Dubois.
John Waters.
Jonathan Woodnutt.
Joseph Collins.
John Sinnickson.
Thomas Sinnickson.
Allen Smith.
James Redrow.
Burbanks Staughton.
James McGill.
Luther Gamble.
Frances S. Wiggins.
William Rossell (chief judge).
Edward Stout.
Richard Petherbridge.
John Blackwood.

Rev. Thomas Neal preached at Allowaystown in 1819, and Rev. Thomas Ware in 1820 and 1821. The latter was the first regular pastor. His successors have been as follows:

1822. Albert White.
1823-24, 1835. Edward Stout.
1825-26. Solomon Sharp.
1827-28. John Walker.
1829. William Williams.
1830. Jacob Gruber.
1831. Jesse Thompson.
1832. W. Burroughs.
1833-34. William Folk.
1836. Nathaniel Chew.
1837-38. Charles T. Ford.
1839-40. Jacob Loudenslager.
1841-42. Thomas G. Stewart.
1843-44. Noah Edwards.
1845-46. Socrates Townsend.
1847. Matthias German.
1848-49. Abraham Gearhart.
1850. James Long.
1851-52. Charles S. Downs.
1853-54. Joseph Atwood.
1857-58. John McDougall.
1861-62. Samuel F. Wheeler.
1863-64. James Vansant.
1865-66. Thomas D. Sleeper.
1867-69. Willis Reeves.
1870. William Margarum.
1871. Furman Robbins.
1872-74. John B. Westcoat.
1875-76. Dickinson Moore.
1877. Samuel P. Cassaboon.
1878-80. John S. Price.
1881. Charles W. Livezey.
1882. John W. Morris.

Prior to 1853 this station was one on a circuit so large as to necessitate the employment of assistant pastors. Below are the names of those so employed. They were most of them young in the ministry at the time of their service, and some of them have since attained prominence in the church:

1819-20. Edward Page.
1821. Samuel Cox.
1822. James Adkins.
1823. Richard Petherbridge.
1824. Anthony Atwood.
1825. —— McClorm.
1826. Thomas Davis.
1827. James Moore.
1828. Thomas Sovereign.
1829-30. Sedgwick Rusling.
1831. W. Burroughs.
1833. J. Bizey.
1834. John L. Talft.
1835. Thomas Christopher.
1836. William Loomis.
1837, 1845. William Rogers.
1838. William A. Brooks.
1839-40. Joseph B. McKeever.
1841. George A. Reybold.
1842. Abram Owen.
1843. Elwood H. Stokes.
1844. Samuel Vansant.
1846. Samuel Parker.
1847. Caleb Fleming.
1848. James R. Bryan.
1849. Thomas H. Wilson.
1850. Dayton F. Reed.
1851. William V. Darrow.
1852. John C. Atkinson.

Nazareth Methodist Episcopal Church of Watson's Corners.—The leading early members of this organization were Jacob Loudenslager, Thomas Stewart, the McKeevers, Keans, Fraziers, Watsons, and others, and Rev. Messrs. Loudenslager and Stewart were the early preachers and among the earlier pastors.

A brick church edifice was erected in 1841, about forty feet south of the site of the present brick structure, which was built in 1868, and, with the ground and other church property, is valued at ten thousand dollars.

The church has a membership of about sixty, and the attendance at stated meetings is good. The present pastor is Rev. Joseph E. Willey. The Sunday-school, under the superintendency of Lewis Sayre, is in a flourishing condition.

The present trustees are John M. Smith, Aaron D. Harris, Samuel D. Kean, William Simkins, Azariah Dickson, Amos Heritage, Joshua D. Mickle, Jeremiah S. Watson, and Samuel V. Jones.

Educational.—The early schools in Upper Alloways Creek township were supported by the voluntary payment of tuition by parents, and were called "pay-schools." These gave way to the public schools under the operation of the public school law of the State.

The township is divided into seven districts, which are named and numbered as below: 32, Horse Branch; 33, Friesburg; 34, Franklin; 35, Washington; 37, Alloway; 38, Pentonville; 39, Fisher.

VILLAGES AND HAMLETS.

Alloway.—The principal village in Upper Alloways Creek township is Alloway, situated on Alloways Creek, in the western part.

The original name of this locality was Thompson's Bridge, an appellation which it received in honor of Benjamin Thompson, who at one time owned most of the land in the vicinity. It later came to be known as Allowaystown, a name it bore until June 1, 1882, when it was contracted to Alloway.

The first three houses in the village were built by the Oakford family, and were of the style of architecture, examples of which are referred to as "hip-roofed brick" buildings. They were some time since torn down to make room for more modern structures.

Among the early store-keepers, Samuel Keen and Thomas Guest were prominent. Their old stores have disappeared.

The name of the first keeper of the frame tavern is not known. James Ray first did the honors of the brick hotel. Henry Freas, a descendant of Jacob Freas, kept the other many years, and he is the earliest remembered landlord.

The first resident physician was William Bacon, M.D., who relinquished his practice in 1830. He was succeeded by the well-known Dr. Thomas J. Yarrow, who continued to practice until his death in July, 1882. The present practitioners are Drs. Lemuel Wallace and W. Lloyd Ewen.

Alloway, which is one of the most enterprising towns of its size in Salem County, now contains one hundred and forty-six dwellings, two churches, a school-house, and various buildings, in which different branches of trade and manufacture are carried on, and has a pop-

ulation of six hundred and two. Its business interests may be summed up as follows:

Three general stores, two groceries, one hardware-store and depot for agricultural implements, one tin- and hardware-store, three butchers, four blacksmiths, two wheelwright-shops, one shoe-store, three shoe-shops, two harness-stores, two restaurants, one milliner, one hotel, one conveyancer (master in chancery) and notary public, two physicians, two carpenters and contractors, one grist-mill, one canning-factory, one chair manufacturer, one brush manufacturer, and one lumber-yard.

Watson's Corners.—Watson's Corners is a hamlet containing a church, a store, a blacksmith- and wheelwright-shop, a shoe-shop, and cigar-store, and a dozen dwellings, more or less. The population is estimated at fifty-six.

John F. Watson settled on the Dayton R. Kean farm in 1825, and about 1832 moved thence to property he owned at the "Corners." Here James F. Watson built and opened a store in 1838. It has since had several occupants, the present one being Samuel V. Jones.

William Simpkins, the present blacksmith, began business here about 1840.

For a place of its size and surroundings, Watson's Corners is in a flourishing and progressive condition.

Freasburg.—This hamlet is named in honor of Jacob Freas, the German emigrant, who settled there, and it contains a church, which he was prominent in founding, and about half a dozen dwellings. It is situated in the east part of the township, south of Watson's Corners, and about four miles from Alloway.

Stockingtown.—This is a country neighborhood a little north of the centre of the township, extending for some distance along several roads.

Remsterville.—By this name is known a hamlet, including a grist-mill and a few dwellings, which is sometimes called Remster's Mills. It is located between Stockingtown and Alloway.

Pentonville.—Pentonville, a small hamlet in the western part of the township, contains a brick-yard, a few dwellings, and a Union chapel. It was named in honor of Daniel Penton, a former well-known resident. William Hitchner, his son-in-law, now owns and lives on a portion of his former possessions, much of which, after passing through the hands of different parties, is now owned by Joshua Scott, the proprietor of the brick-yard. Stores here were formerly kept by John Ridgway, Jonathan Butcher, Charles Crispin, Jesse McKee, and William Hitchner.

Industrial History.—In 1742 or 1743, Richard Wistar, of Philadelphia, the owner of considerable land in Upper Alloways Creek, constructed and put in successful operation, about two miles above Alloway, the second glass-works in the United States, the first one, in Massachusetts, having been running there about four months. Mr. Wistar's time being very fully occupied in looking after his extensive estate in Philadelphia, he employed Benjamin Thompson, son of William Thompson, of Alloway, and a young man of great business capacity, to be the superintendent of the glass-factory, a position which Thompson filled creditably and successfully until the establishment was abandoned, more than a hundred years ago. The only visible relic of this business is a portion of a house standing near the old site, which house was built at the time the business was being prosecuted.

Alloways Creek and its several branches having always afforded a good water-power, there have long been saw-mills and grist-mills in the township.

A grist-mill was early erected near Allowaystown by John Holme, from whom it passed, by purchase, to Josiah M. Reeves & Brothers, who built a new dam farther down stream, and dug a long water-course to enable them to build a grist-mill and a saw-mill in Alloway village, which they accomplished in 1822. This property was owned later by Dallas Reeves and others, passing to the ownership of Francis Diament. It is now owned and operated by Diament & Son. It contains six runs of burrs and does an extensive business.

At Remsterville a grist-mill was early built by Richard Wistar, who sold it to William Craig, who was in possession of it many years, during which it was known as Craig's Mill. After Craig's death the property was sold, and at length passed into the hands of George Remster, who rebuilt it about 1856. It was owned by George Remster, Jr., after the death of George Remster, Sr., till the death of the former. It was bought of the executors of George Remster, Jr., about 1866 by John Hitchner, the present owner, who repaired it and increased its manufacturing capacity.

Stephen Reeves was an early owner of the Ballinger flouring-mill. It came into possession of John G. Ballinger, who was succeeded by Stephen Ballinger, the present owner, who rebuilt it.

On a branch that empties into the main stream below Alloways is a flouring-mill long known as the Stephen Reeves mill. It was built by one of the Oakfords. John Van Culin married his daughter and became the owner.

Almost from the beginning of settlement there have been saw-mills in the township. At this time there are four, owned by John Hitchner, Diament & Son, Jeremiah N. Watson, and Aaron Haines, all of moderate capacity, which have been operated successively by changing proprietors.

The extensive canning-factory of John H. Davis, at Alloway, was established by the present proprietor in 1871. The business has grown to such proportions that two hundred thousand cans of fruit and vegetables are put up in a season.

A factory for the manufacture of spindles for use in cotton-mills, which has been an industrial feature in this township, has recently been removed beyond its limits.

Jacob Thackra established a brick-yard at Pentonville about 1844. Later John Bee opened another near by. After a time Thackra ceased business. Bee sold out to James Fogg, and the latter to Joshua Scott. Another brick-yard was established by Smith B. Sickler, and sold to Mason M. Bennett, from whom it passed to Joshua Scott in 1882. Mr. Scott now controls the entire brick manufacture of Pentonville, and does a large and increasing business.

The brick and tile manufactory of Aaron Haines & Sons, in the northern extremity of the township, is virtually in the somewhat uncertain boundaries of Yorketown, in Pilesgrove, and is often referred to as one of the industries of that village. It was established by an Englishman whose name is not now recalled, some twenty-five or thirty years ago. Eventually it became the property of Asa Reeves, on whose farm the yard was located. Aaron Haines became a part owner, and in 1867 sole owner, admitting his son, David F. Reeves, to a partnership in the concern a few years ago.

The large steamship "Columbus," which plied between Philadelphia and Charleston, S. C., and the "Stephen Baldwin" and many larger schooners, were built near Alloway by the Messrs. Reeve in the early part of this century.

Burial-Places.—The oldest public burial-places in this township are the Lutheran churchyard at Freasburg and the old Friends' graveyard near Alloway. The next in point of antiquity is the graveyard in Alloway belonging to the First Baptist Church of Salem, in which are buried Baptists who died in the township prior to the organization of the Alloway Baptist Church, and in which many interments have since been made. The churchyards of the Methodist and Baptist Churches of Alloway are next in order of age. Another, opened later, is the churchyard of the Methodist Church at Watson's Corners. Many of the early residents are said to have buried their dead on their farms, and a number of such primitive burial-places have long since disappeared.

LODGES.

There was formerly a lodge of Freemasons at Alloway. It has been extinct fifty years or more. A lodge of United American Mechanics flourished for a time, and a lodge of Good Templars also had a somewhat brief existence there. A division of Sons of Temperance, formerly large and influential, is still under organization in that village.

Alloway Lodge, No. 187, I. O. O. F., was instituted at Alloway July 7, 1875, with A. M. P. H. Dickinson, Jacob House, Jonathan House, Jr., Richard Trenchard, James R. Barker, Samuel Ray, and Gould S. Hitchner as charter members. The first officers were A. M. P. H. Dickinson, N. G.; Richard Trenchard, V; G.; Gould S. Hitchner, T.; Jonathan House, Jr., W.; Jacob House, P. S. The following are the present officers: Joseph Donnell, N. G.; George W. Pearson, V. G.; John Hitchner, T.; Charles Johnson, W.; Jacob House, P. S.

Franklin Grange.—A grange bearing the above designation was organized at Watson's Corner some time since. The grange numbers thirty members, and the number is constantly receiving additions. The following persons were chosen officers: M., H. Lawrence; O., E. Garrison; L., William Miller; S., H. Sweatman; A. S., G. Garrison; C., A. Dickinson; T., A. Garrison; T., N. R. N. Emmell; G. R., C. Shimp; C., Mrs. E. Sweatman; P., Mrs. A. Garrison; F., Mrs. E. Mickle; L. A. S., Mrs. R. Garrison.

CHAPTER LXXV.

TOWNSHIP OF UPPER PENN'S NECK.[1]

Situation and Boundaries.—Upper Penn's Neck township is situated in the northwest part of the county, and is bounded on the north by Oldman's, on the east by Pilesgrove, on the south by Mannington and Lower Penn's Neck, and on the west by the Delaware River.

Descriptive and Statistical.—The area of Upper Penn's Neck is ten thousand eight hundred and thirty-one acres. The surface is generally level. The soil is a light sandy loam, productive of the variety of grains and fruits common to this portion of New Jersey, the leading cereals being corn, wheat, and rye.

On the northwest the township is watered by the Delaware River and some inlets and small tributary brooks, along its southern border by Salem Creek, and centrally by Game Creek and Two-Penny Run and confluent tributaries to the latter two.

In 1880 the population of Upper Penn's Neck, including what is now Oldman's, was 3362. The assessed valuation of real estate in the township, as now bounded, was $645,804 in 1881; the valuation of personal property was $349,454; its total indebtedness was $200,514. It had 580 voters; its poll tax was $523, its school tax $2009, and its county tax $1906. It contained 254 farms in 1880. Good wagon-roads traverse the township in all directions.

Settlement.[2]—In common with Lower Penn's Neck, Upper Penn's Neck was largely settled in the pioneer period of its history by the Swedes.

The Swedish family of Neilson were large landholders. Henry Neilson, the progenitor of the family, owned sixteen hundred acres, extending from the Delaware River to Salem Creek.

Another ancient family of Swedish descent are the Dolbows, who once possessed large tracts of land. There are a number of persons of the name still residents of the township.

[1] By M. O. Rolfe

[2] The historian is indebted to Thomas Shourds, Esq., for assistance in the preparation of this chapter.

Lucas Peterson, son of Erick Peterson, was the owner of much land in Upper Penn's Neck. He was also a Swede, and many members of his family have become well known and influential in various walks of life.

Thomas Carney was born in Ireland in 1709, and emigrated about 1725, with William Summerill, to America, marrying Hannah, daughter of John Proctor, of Penn's Neck. He was a large landholder, his possessions, located along the Delaware, extending to Game Creek. Thomas Carney died in 1784, and Hannah, his wife, in 1778. Both are buried in the Episcopal churchyard in Lower Penn's Neck. "When quite young," wrote Thomas Shourds, "I heard several aged people speak of the benevolence of Hannah Carney. By tradition she was in the practice of getting her husband to slaughter a fattening bullock occasionally in the winter. Then she, with a boy to drive for her, with a pair of oxen and a cart filled with meat and flour (there were no spring-wagons in Salem Tenth in those days), would go into the woods of Obisquahasset, among the poor and laboring classes, who lived in small log dwellings, and there, on a cold North American winter day, she would dispense to them both flour and meat according to their necessities. And, above all, she was enabled, by the kindness of her manner and expressions, to encourage the despondent and administer by kind words to the sick and afflicted among them."[1]

At the death of Thomas Carney (1st) he left two sons, Thomas and Peter Carney, and two or three daughters. He devised his property to his sons. Thomas Carney, Jr., left one daughter to inherit his large estate, who married Robert G. Johnson, of Salem. Peter Carney, the brother of Thomas, left two daughters, one of whom married Benjamin Cripps, of Mannington, the other John Tuft, of Salem. Naomi, the eldest daughter of Thomas Carney (1st), who married John Summerill (1st), did not inherit any of her father's property; but her descendants now, after a lapse of nearly a century, own the larger part of the landed estate once belonging to her two brothers, Thomas and Peter, including several large and valuable farms.

The Summerills are an ancient, well known, and numerous family of Upper Penn's Neck. The most reliable account of this family states that William Summerill, in company with Thomas Carney, emigrated from Ireland about 1725, locating in Penn's Neck. Soon after his arrival he bought a large tract of land, extending from Game Creek, near its source, to Salem Creek, much of which is to this day owned by his descendants. He and Mary, his wife, resided on the property now owned by Rebecca Summerill Black and Benjamin Black, her husband, which the former inherited from her father. The old mansion-house was burned during the Revolution by a marauding party from the British fleet lying in the Delaware, opposite Helm's Cove. In the possession of a member of the Summerill family is a large iron pot which passed through the fire on that occasion.

John Summerill married Naomi, daughter of Thomas and Mary Carney, of Carney's Point, and owned and lived on the homestead property previously referred to, dying comparatively young.

John Summerill (2d) married Christiana Holton and had nine children. He was a successful farmer, and left much excellent land in Upper Penn's Neck at his death, in 1854, aged nearly eighty.

John Summerill (3d), son of John (2d), was a man of fine abilities and a well-known politician. He was elected to the State Legislature when quite young, and later to the State Senate. He married Emily Parker, and died in 1865, aged sixty-two. William, the third son of John (3d), married Hannah Vanneman, and resides at South Penn's Grove, formerly Helm's Cove. He is a man of worth and prominence, and has long been identified with important public and private interests, holding the offices of judge of the Salem County courts and director of the Canal Meadow Company.

John Stephenson, the great-grandson of Samuel Jennings, emigrated from Burlington County to Upper Penn's Neck, but after a few years' residence there removed to Mannington.

The Lambson family is an ancient one in Upper Penn's Neck. Thomas and his wife, Ann Lambson, came to America in 1690, locating in this township. Matthias Lambson of the present century owned and lived in the ancient brick dwelling near Salem Creek, built by his ancestors in 1730.

In 1800, Upper Penn's Neck township, though immediately on the Delaware, was very sparsely settled. Still a public-house was licensed. This was located at the "Cove." Subsequently, previous to 1830, public-houses were licensed at Pedricktown, Sculltown, and "Biddle's," and there were stores at the three first-named places. The prominent families in this township, then including Oldman's, from 1800 to 1830, were the following:

Adams, Allen, Bevis, Biddle, Barber, Black, Barton, Batten, Borden, Corson, Carney, Cook, Diver, Doughton, Danser, Dawson, Davenport, Dolbow, Elwell, English, Fisher, Flanagin, Franklin, Guest, Green, Goodwin, Hunt, Harris, Holton, Humphreys, Helms, Johnson, Jaquett, Kean, Kiger, Kidd, Kirby, Lynch, Layman, Lamplugh, Leap, Moore, Nichols, Orr, Peterson, Patterson, Pyle, Pedrick, Pitman, Richards, Ridgway, Summerill, Springer, Simpkins, Sayres, Somers, Sparks, Scull, Taylor, Urinson, Vickery, Wright, White, and Williams.

Organization.—This township was erected by the division of the former township of Penn's Neck,[2] at a

[1] History of Fenwick's Colony, p. 108.

[2] See chapter on the organization of Lower Penn's Neck.

date not known. Its territory was reduced by the organization from its area of Oldman's township in 1881.

Civil List.—The records of the annual town-meetings in Upper Penn's Neck prior to 1842 are not in possession of the clerk, and are not known to be in existence. Following is a civil list from 1842 to 1882, inclusive:

CHOSEN FREEHOLDERS.

1842–54. Thomas Flanagin.
1842–45. William Mulford.
1846–48. William Summerill, Jr.
1849–56, 1861, 1866–68. Robert Walker.
1855–56. Stacy D. Layton.
1857–59, 1866. Jacob Sailor.
1857–58. Joseph Cooper.
1859–60. Isaac Wright.
1860–61. John Peterson.
1862. Moses Wright.
1862. Howard Green.
1863–64. George W. Bevis.
1863–64. Henry White.
1867–68, 1870. William Lawrence.
1870–71, 1874–78. Henry Barber.
1872–73. John Summerill.
1879–80. Charles G. Alborn.
1881. A. F. Layton.
1882. William S. Avis.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1862. Alfred T. Jester.
1862, 1867, 1877. John K. Louderback.
1862. Jonathan H. Bradway.
1865, 1870, 1880. H. H. De Grofft.
1870. Malachi Horner.
1870, 1875, 1880. William H. Pedrick.
1875. James S. Hannah.

TOWNSHIP CLERKS.

1842–44. William Summerill, Jr.
1845–46. David Guest.
1847–50. Benjamin F. McCollister.
1851–55. John M. Springer.
1854. Josiah Dolbow.
1856–61. William Tussey.
1862. Joseph R. Elkinton.
1863. Charles D. Heritage.
1864–68. K. H. De Grofft.
1870–71, 1874. James Cunningham.
1872. Eugene E. De Grofft.
1873. Walter S. Springer.
1875–76. Benjamin F. Straughn.
1877. William V. Layton.
1878–79. John W. Trumbull.
1880–81. Job Bevis.
1882. William F. Yeager.

TOWNSHIP COMMITTEE.

1842–46. John Summerill, Sr.
1842–57. George Peterson.
1842–43. Job Bevis.
1842–46. David Wiley.
1842–45. Hudson A. Springer.
1844–47. Daniel Vanneman.
1844, 1848–54. Thomas Flanagin.
1845–51. Gabriel Dolbow.
1847, 1856–64. James Hoffman.
1847–55. John Summerill, Jr.
1848–52, 1867–68. Richard Somers.
1852–61, 1864–72, 1878–82. William Summerill, Jr.
1855, 1865–68, 1870–71. Joseph H. Clark.
1856–58. John Diver.
1856. Thomas C. Holton.
1857–61, 1863–68, 1870–71. Charles Slape, Sr.
1859–60. David Guest.
1859–62, 1873. J. M. Springer.
1861–62. Isaac Wright.
1862, 1873. Josiah A. Brick.
1862. Jacob Stiles.
1862. Samuel S. Thompson.
1863. Stacy D. Layton.
1863–64. John C. Peterson.
1863. William Tussey.
1864–68, 1870–75. Joseph Cooper.
1865. Charles Humphrey, Sr.
1866–71. E. B. Horner.
1872–76. H. H. De Grofft.
1872. Thomas Weatherby.
1872. D. D. Diver.
1873–76. Robert Walker.
1873–78. J. R. Justus.
1874–76. Jonathan Mattson.
1874. Joseph R. Weatherby.
1875–78. John A. Featherer.
1877. John Perry.
1877–78. Gideon Allen.
1877. Jacob Featherer.
1878. Stacy D. Layton.
1879. Samuel Given.
1879–80. William Lawrence.
1880. William Tussey.
1881–82. George W. Bevis.
1881–82. George W. Hewitt.

ASSESSORS.

1842, 1844, 1850, 1854–55, 1867–68. Thomas C. Price.
1843, 1845. David Smith.
1846–47, 1849. William F. Walker.
1848. Matthew N. Dubois.
1851. Woodburn Mulford.
1852–53. J. K. Louderback.
1856–57. Samuel Rain.
1858–59. Thomas C. Holton.
1860–61. John S. Locke.
1862. S. R. Leap.
1863–64. Alfred T. Jester.
1865–66. William Tussey.
1870–71. H. H. De Grofft.
1872, 1875–76. William Lawrence.
1873–74. Charles D. Heritage.
1877–78. Jacob Sailor.
1879–80. George W. Hewitt.
1880–82. George S. Kille.

COLLECTORS.

1842–44. Gabriel Dolbow.
1845–47. Thomas Flanigan.
1848–49. William Summerill, Jr.
1850–51, 1863–64. Jas. H. Clark.
1852–53. Charles Slape.
1854–55. Isaac Wright.
1856–57. Alfred Simpkins.
1858–59. George Dolbow.
1860–61. William P. Somers.
1862. Borden Danser.
1865. Samuel C. Springer.
1866–67. Samuel Rain.
1868. Joseph L. Horner.
1870–71. Daniel V. Summerill.
1872–74. E. A. Vanneman.
1875–82. Josiah Summerill.

CONSTABLES.

1842–52, 1854, 1856, 1860–63, 1873–74. Shadrach Pedrick.
1842. Thomas Robbins.
1843–44. Matthew N. Dubois.
1845–46. Robert Simpkins.
1847. James S. Stratton.
1848, 1855–58. William Holton.
1851. Alfred Simpkins.
1853–54. Thomas D. C. Smith.
1853. Shedlock Pancoast.
1855. William F. Hunt.
1857–59. David Hillman.
1860–64. George Dolbow.
1865–74, 1876–77, 1882. Josiah A. Kidd.
1875. Daniel Bourn.
1877. William P. Titus.
1878–80. Alfred Layton.
1878. Samuel Stanley.
1879. Bartine Flanagin.
1880. Albert Stetser.
1881. Uriah Biddle.

SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS.

1847–49, 1854–57, 1859–61, 1863–67. J. K. Louderback.
1850–53. Thomas Reeves.
1858. Mayhew Johnson.
1862. John S. Locke.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

1842–46. William F. Hunt.
1842–43. James E. Dunham.
1842–45. William C. Mulford.
1844–46. Benjamin F. McAllister.
1846. William Summerill.

Public Schools.—The earliest schools in Upper Penn's Neck were held at Penn's Grove and vicinity, and were conducted upon the well-understood pioneer "pay-school" system. School commissioners were elected for many years prior to 1847, and school superintendents from that date until 1862. Under the system at present in vogue throughout New Jersey, this township is divided into five school districts, known as Central District, No. 48; Cove District, No. 49; Wright District, No. 50; Wiley District, No. 51; Penn's Grove District, No. 52.

The schools of Upper Penn's Neck are well conducted and kept in comfortable buildings, and compare favorably with the other public schools throughout Salem County.

Methodism in Penn's Grove.—The only religious worship in Upper Penn's Neck is held by two Methodist organizations, known as the Methodist Episcopal and Methodist Protestant Churches of Penn's Grove. The first mentioned dates back to the beginning of the religious history of the township.

The Methodist Episcopal Church.—Many years before Methodism in Penn's Grove assumed an organic form prayer- and class-meetings were occasionally held in private houses by the few Methodists scattered through the country, holding their membership either at Perkintown or Pilesgrove, appointments on the Swedesboro Circuit that have long since been absorbed by the surrounding centres of population.

The Swedesboro Circuit was formed in 1833, with Rev. Richard Petherbridge as presiding elder, and Revs. John Walker and William H. Stephens as preachers in charge.

Within a circuit of three miles from Penn's Grove

only the following Methodist families lived at that time: John Holton's, John Summerill's, Daniel Vanneman's, Bartholomew Stiles', John Boqua's, and James S. Springer's. In 1834 the Helm's Cove school-house was built, and religious services were held therein. John Boqua, a local deacon, who lived about a mile away, and was a member of the Pilesgrove Church, with other local preachers and exhorters, held regular religious services on Sunday afternoons.

Rev. William H. Stephens died in the fall of 1833, and was succeeded by Rev. Robert Lutton. In 1835, Revs. William Williams and Josiah F. Canfield came on the circuit, and the Cove school-house was placed on the list of appointments. The traveling preachers each held services once in four weeks on Monday evenings. In January, 1836, the first class was formed, consisting of John Boqua, Martha Boqua, his wife, Hannah, Catharine, and Ann Boqua, his daughters, and Daniel Vanneman, Hannah, his wife, Mary Flanagan, and Rebecca Sack, with John Boqua as leader. About this time Rev. R. E. Morrison was appointed to the circuit, and Rev. Josiah F. Canfield was reappointed.

In 1837, Rev. R. E. Morrison was reappointed to the circuit, with Rev. George Jennings as his colleague.

Revs. John K. Shaw and Edward Stout came on the circuit in 1838. In May the Sunday-school was organized, with James Denny as superintendent. He met with strong opposition, but with the help of a few earnest workers succeeded in establishing the school. Among the teachers were Ann Boqua, Rebecca Sack, Thomas Holton, and Ann Summerill. The following year Revs. John K. Shaw and Abraham I. Truitt served the circuit. In 1840, Rev. George A. Reybold was appointed, and Rev. Abraham I. Truitt reappointed to the charge.

Revs. Sedgwick Rusling and J. W. McDougall were appointed to the circuit in 1841. This year the Harmony school-house was built, on ground given by Joseph Guest, near the site of the present Penn's Grove public school building, and a second Sunday-school was organized to meet in the new building, which was more convenient for a number of children than the Cove school-house had been. In 1842, Rev. Sedgwick Rusling was reappointed, with Rev. Noah Edwards as his colleague. The appointments to the circuit in 1843 were Revs. Thomas G. Stewart and S. Y. Monroe.

On the 26th of August, 1843, James Denny, Robert Walker, William Lock, David Smith, and James D. Simpkins were elected trustees. In November, at the Cove school-house, Daniel Vanneman and William Summerill were chosen additional trustees. The board immediately organized, with William Summerill as president, and Daniel Vanneman as treasurer, and assumed the name of Emmanuel Methodist Episcopal Church of Penn's Grove, filing a certificate of incorporation. Feb. 22, 1846, on a lot purchased of John Smith, a brick church, forty-five feet by thirty-seven, was completed, at a cost of about two thousand two hundred dollars, by James D. Simpkins, builder, and Clement A. Borden, mason.

In 1845, Revs. Joseph Atwood and John S. Beegle were appointed to the circuit, and were returned in 1846. The two Sunday-schools were united, chiefly through the instrumentality of Augustus Cann, who was the first superintendent of the school thus formed. His successors have been John Daniels, Jacob Stanton, J. K. Louderback, J. H. Clark, J. P. Bennett, and W. H. Bilderback. In 1847 and 1848, Revs. Mulford Day and James Long were appointed to the circuit. They were succeeded in 1849 by Revs. A. K. Street and Joseph Gaskill. In 1850, Penn's Grove and Pennsville were detached from the circuit and became a separate charge, known as Penn's Neck, where the parsonage was located. Rev. George Hitchens was the first pastor, and served two years. In 1852 and 1853, Rev. David Graves was appointed to the charge. He was a radical and, some thought, a violent temperance advocate, and he created a great sensation upon that question.

Rev. Bartnolomew Need was pastor in 1854 and 1855.

In 1856 and 1857, during the pastorate of Rev. H. B. Beegle, there were numerous accessions by conversion. In 1858 and 1859, Revs. C. S. Downs and Levi Herr were on the charge. In 1860 Penn's Grove was detached from Penn's Neck, and became a separate charge, with Rev. George Hitchens as pastor. He was reappointed in 1861.

Rev. Hamilton S. Norris was pastor in 1862 and 1863, and enjoyed a prosperous pastorate. In 1864 and 1865, Rev. James F. Morell was pastor. In 1866, Rev. Joseph Ashbrook came on the charge, and was the first pastor who remained three years. Rev. Joseph G. Crate became pastor in 1869, and also remained three years. Rev. S. Townsend was pastor in 1872 and 1873. The Harmony school-house, where prayer- and class-meetings had long been held, was now sold, subjecting the society to the expense and inconvenience of renting a suitable place for such meetings.

In 1877, Rev. J. H. Payran became pastor. Rev. J. B. Turpin succeeded Rev. Mr. Payran in 1880, and he is the present pastor. The affairs of the church have prospered under his management. The present membership is 456, and the combined Sunday-schools include 65 officers and teachers and 555 scholars. The church property is valued at $3000.

Methodist Protestant Church.—In 1860, Joseph Guest and a number of others withdrew from the Methodist Episcopal Church of Penn's Grove and formed a Methodist Protestant Society, which worships in the "Mariners' Bethel," at the corner of Harmony and Penn Streets, which was built in 1861 by Mr. Guest, and purchased by this organization in 1873.

This society has been signally active and persevering, and has fairly won such success as it has had. From the first it has had an efficient Sunday-school, and through it has raised considerable sums of money, which has been used for the advancement of its spiritual and material interests.

Formerly this was a station on the Bridgeport, Penn's Grove, and Pedricktown Circuit, and was served by the pastors of that circuit. Since it became a charge the following pastors have served it in the order named: Revs. J. W. Laughlin, 1872–73; W. Irvine, 1873–74; Jacob M. Freed, 1874–76; George S. Robinson, 1876–78; J. W. Laughlin, 1878–79; John L. Watson, 1879–82.

Penn's Grove.—The only village in Upper Penn's Neck is Penn's Grove, which includes the old village so called and Helm's Cove, or South Penn's Grove, as it is now known. Previous to the year 1829, Penn's Grove contained only one house, and that is now a part of the store-house on Main Street occupied and owned by S. R. Leap. There was a frame house on what was known as Pogue's fishery, on the Pogue farm, at the upper end of Penn's Grove, now owned by Joseph Guest, and also a small cabin was situated near where Layton's slaughter-house now stands. There was a landing about where the present bridge or pier stands, whence cordwood and other produce was shipped. The river-front above and below the landing was grown up with briers and bushes at high-water mark.

There was also a public landing for the purpose of loading and shipping cordwood on Pogue's farm.

During the winter of 1828 and 1829 a company was organized, called the Wilmington and New Jersey Steamboat Company, of which Joseph Bailey, of Wilmington, Del., was the president. This company, the members of which were citizens of Wilmington and New Jersey, purchased a piece of land of Andrew Dolbow and others, on which they erected a bridge, by driving posts and planking them over, to enable steamboats to land, and the same year they built a steamboat called the "New Jersey," a small side-wheel boat, which ran from Wilmington to Penn's Grove a number of years. The first captain of the boat was Josiah Abbot, of Wilmington, who built the bridge for the company.

The company erected the brick tavern-house now owned by C. Elkinton, and had it licensed as a hotel the same year, and Mr. Wolf, of Wilmington, was the first landlord. About the same time a public road was laid out from the foot of the bridge to the Pedricktown and Cove road.

The bridge was a frail structure, and the ice carried the greater part of it away the first or second winter after it was built. After rebuilding it, the company in a few years sold the bridge and house to Isaac Hurff, and in 1848 Charles Elkinton purchased them both, and improved the bridge by sinking piers and building a solid stone wall a part of the distance from the shore; but during the winter of 1854 the ice swept away all of the structure except the piers and stone wall.

Mr. Elkinton declining to rebuild the bridge, a stock company was formed, for the benefit of the community, known as the "Penn's Grove Pier Company," which bought the bridge of Mr. Elkinton, Oct. 6, 1855, and it is still in possession of the same.

From the time of the foundation of the Wilmington and New Jersey Steamboat Company the village began slowly to improve. The land where the principal part of the village now stands was owned by Isaac Hurff and Joseph Guest, and at the death of Mr. Hurff his heirs sold all the property belonging to them in building lots to different individuals at a public vendue.

There has been for a long time one licensed hotel in the place, and for a short period there were two. French's Hotel is a well-kept and popular house, and is well filled with boarders in the summer season. It is a noted place for excursions from Philadelphia, Wilmington, and other places during the summer, there being a fine grove in connection with it. Joseph G. French, the present proprietor, took possession in 1869. The travel by steamboats to and from the place is very great. One boat runs regularly from Wilmington, and makes from one to four trips a day. Two boats usually make daily trips from Salem to Philadelphia, stopping at Penn's Grove each way, and frequently there are several boats at a time landing excursionists upon the pier. Four freight-boats are engaged in carrying truck and different kinds of marketing from Penn's Grove to Philadelphia. A railroad was built from Woodbury to Penn's Grove in 1876, and there are four daily trains each way, carrying the mails each way twice. There has been a stage-line from Woodstown to meet the boats ever since the Salem boats have been stopping at Penn's Grove.

The fishing interest is a business of considerable importance, and brings a large amount of money into the place, and furnishes employment for quite a number of persons. The fishing is not confined to shad and herring, for quite a business is carried on in sturgeon-catching, for which purpose a large house or factory has been erected, where the sturgeon are prepared in a marketable form, frozen, and kept in a proper condition until shipped to the Philadelphia and New York markets. Most prominent among those identified with the fisheries are Brukens & Dikeman, William A. Sack, Torton & Blohm, and Charles A. Dolbow.

The place contains several general stores, a hardware-store, two carriage- and wheelwright-shops, two blacksmith-shops, two shoe-shops, one bakery, two barber-shops, one tobacco-store, four saloons, two coal-yards, one limekiln, two livery-stables, one butcher, and, in the fall and winter, two meat-stands, two pool-rooms, a ship-yard, and two millinery-shops.

The Odd-Fellows own a large hall, in which is a large lecture-room. There are two churches, one Methodist Episcopal and the other Protestant Methodist, and one public school, in which three teachers are employed.

Among the best-known business men not mentioned elsewhere are S. R. Leap & Brother, William Denny & Brother, George S. Shannon, merchants; William H. Bilderback, dealer in hardware; Theophilus Paullin, William Denny, wheelwrights; Samuel Cothern, James Cunningham, blacksmiths; John Hennenmeyer, George Stanton, shoemakers; Dr. M. Johnson, Alfred Robbins, druggists; James W. Loughlan, editor and publisher; Henry Barker, proprietor of a limekiln and coal-yard; James S. Hannah.

A few years ago a newspaper was started, called *The Penn's Grove Record.* It aims to give the local news, and is published weekly by James W. Laughlan.

South Penn's Grove, formerly "Helm's Cove," about a half-mile down the river, is a much older business place than Penn's Grove. The land was formerly owned by one Helms, from whom the place took its name.

There have been four licensed hotels in the place, but not over two at one time. The names of the different landlords who kept inns are Edmund Adams, James McCollister, William Lawrence, Furman Fenton, Charles Dolbow, Charles Bilderback, John Diver, and Catharine Diver & Sons, who, in 1837, closed the hotel and invited their neighbors to help take down the sign-post. Theirs was the last hotel in the place. South Penn's Grove contains at this time one store. The old store-house was built by Adam Harbeson near a century ago, and kept by him for some time. Samuel Borden succeeded him, and after him Michael Walker and Daniel Vanneman. James Sherron purchased the property and kept a store for some time, and in 1829 sold it to John Summerill, Sr., who, with his son, John Summerill, Jr., commenced business under the name of Summerill & Son. The firm continued for some time, when the elder Summerill withdrew his name, and the business was conducted by John Summerill, Jr., who about this time enlarged the business.

Previously it had been a small country store. He now added grain, lumber, coal, cordwood to his other business, and became interested in vessel property, and continued up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1865. After his death his son, John Summerill, and Samuel B. Holton conducted the business four years, when the latter withdrew from the firm, and Joseph C. Summerill and John Summerill, sons of John Summerill, went into business under the firm-name of John Summerill & Brother.

There has been a ship-yard upon the Catharine Diver property, along the shore, as long as the oldest inhabitants have any recollection. The place in former years had a public landing, where hundreds of cords of wood were piled for shipment to Philadelphia.

There is now a wharf at the foot of the main street, whence packets run during the season to Philadelphia with all kinds of produce, and from which are landed lumber, coal, and other merchandise.

There has been a blacksmith-shop in the village for some thirty years. It was established by William S. Dayton, and after his death Thomas Norcross occupied it for two or three years, since which Albert Fox has conducted the business. A wheelwright-shop was established in the place by Theophilus Paulin, about the same time the smithery was started, and has been occupied at different times by Augustus Jacobi, Chester Dilks, and others.

The business of gill-fishing in Helm's Cove is carried on quite extensively. Some eighteen nets are fished by the inhabitants. The cost of each net and boat is about two hundred and fifty dollars. They earn from three hundred dollars to one thousand dollars each yearly, and each net furnishes employment to two, sometimes three, men. There are about thirty-five houses in the village of South Penn's Grove, and about two hundred inhabitants.

Industrial and Commercial.—The principal industry of the township at large is agriculture. The soil is well adapted to raising sweet potatoes, melons, and other truck, all of which are produced in abundance and shipped to market daily through the season. Wheat, rye, and corn are grown in large quantities for export. Many tomatoes are raised.

There was from a comparatively early period a small ship-yard at Penn's Grove. It has not been in existence for many years. Occasionally, however, a shallop or other small boat is built there. From time immemorial there has been a ship-yard on the Catharine Diver property, at South Penn's Grove. Major Denny was the first builder there, and continued the business while he lived, in connection with his sons, David and James, and after the death of the elder Denny, about 1825, James conducted the business until 1845, when John Fawcett and James Lock occupied the yard for some time, after which the firm of John and Peter Fawcett took and retained possession of the yard until the death of the latter, in 1878. Since that time John Fawcett and Joseph Dougherty have conducted the business.

Ever since the beginning of improvements in this township measures have been frequently adopted to drain marshy lands and to improve navigation. As early as 1783 an act was passed to enable owners of swamp and marsh-meadow lands to repair banks, and since that day much money has been expended, with considerable success, both in a private and a public manner, to reclaim submerged or marshy territory. The canal from Salem Creek to the Delaware, across the southern extremity of Upper Penn's Neck and the northern part of Lower Penn's Neck, was projected in 1801, and completed in its present practicable form, after several failures, about thirteen or fourteen years ago. It serves the double purpose of

draining low lands and shortening the navigation to the Delaware.

The firm of John Summerill & Brother are heavy dealers in lumber and shingles. Their coal trade is also very large. Nearly all the grain produced in this section of the country is put on the market by this firm, who have handled one hundred and thirty thousand bushels of corn in a season, that being the surplus product of this vicinity. Gilling-twine forms an important part of their business, the firm being importers of the golden Irish gill-thread. They sell annually several thousand pounds. The office of Summerill & Hires, importers of Orchilla guano, is at South Penn's Grove. The firm is composed of the firms of John Summerill & Brother, of Penn's Grove, and Hires & Co., of Quinton.

Few towns are more desirably situated for the successful prosecution of the canning business than Penn's Grove. It is surrounded by an abundance of land admirably adapted for the growth of fruits and vegetables, while the peculiar composition of the soil imparts to them a rare richness. Especially is this so of the tomato, which here gains a rich flavor that heavier land does not bestow. And then the town itself is sufficiently populous to provide the large number of hands the industry requires, while the river and railroad afford easy access to markets.

Acting upon these facts, in 1879, D. Peterson and F. W. Tussey, under the firm-name of Peterson & Tussey, started a small factory for the canning of tomatoes, more as an experiment than as a permanent business, though with the idea of continuing and enlarging the enterprise should the patronage of the farmers and the laborers warrant it.

The first year the pack did not exceed five thousand cans. The name of the brand was "Standard." In 1880 the firm was enlarged by the admission of John Summerill & Brother and Josiah Summerill, the firm-name changed to Summerill & Co., and the brand was changed to "Jersey's Favorite." New buildings were erected and every facility introduced for a larger pack, which reached sixty thousand cans. In 1881, J. C. Summerill, Sr., purchased the interests of Peterson & Tussey, the original firm. More buildings were erected, a new boiler of fifty horse-power put in, the best canning-machinery purchased, and every facility for the prompt handling of the goods and the safety and general comfort of the laborers introduced. That year the pack exceeded one hundred and sixty thousand cans, for which a market was readily found. In 1882, at the decease of J. C. Summerill, Sr., his interest was taken by Joseph J. Summerill. During this year everything that experience has shown to be necessary has been added, so that this now ranks as one of the most complete canning establishments in the State. The interior of the works is conveniently arranged for the different processes of manufacture, and is light and well ventilated, and provided with the most efficient machinery for the prompt doing of work in every department. This firm packs nothing but "cold hand-packed" tomatoes, and warrant every can for one year after being packed, so that their trade-mark is a sufficient guarantee to the consumer that he is receiving the best in the market.

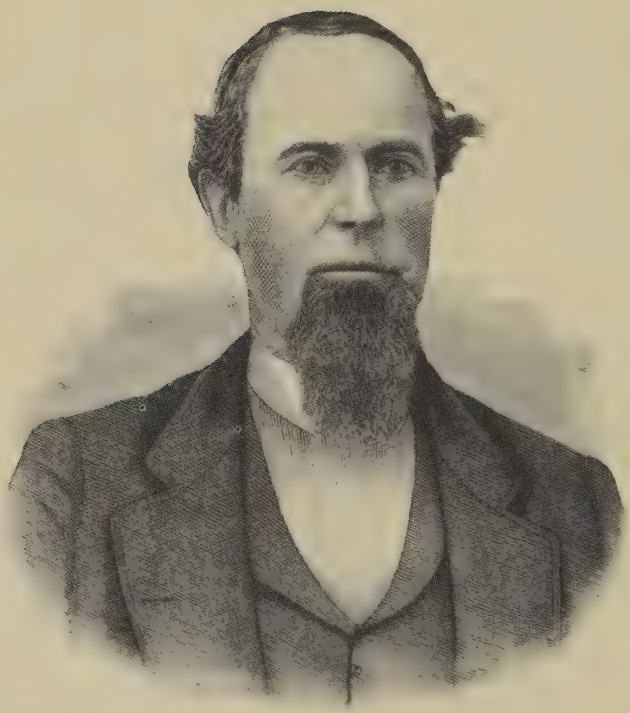
They contract with the farmers to grow tomatoes for them, picking nothing but the best and that of uniform quality. During the canning season from seventy-five to one hundred hands are employed. Quality is always packed in preference to quantity, and so good is the reputation of the brand that "Jersey's Favorites" are eagerly sought after in Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, London, and other large markets.

The fisheries, which form no inconsiderable part of the industrial interest in Upper Penn's Neck, are referred to elsewhere.

A Remarkable Incident.—The history of Upper Penn's Neck would be incomplete without a narration of the following wonderful event: In the fall of 1837 a menagerie was being conveyed from Wilmington to Penn's Grove by the steamboat "New Jersey," *en route* for Salem. The boat had to make two trips to bring the entire show across. It was dark. A large elephant was brought over the first trip. The custom of the showmen was to drive the elephants, after landing, up the road, there to wait until the whole caravan was ready to move forward. On this occasion the elephant, instead of waiting, started on and took the up-river road, and after continuing a short distance turned off in a by-road through the woods, crossing the property of John Holton and the Biddle farm, to the Pedricktown road, thence making his way up that road a short distance to a gate opening upon a private way across the farm of Rinear Latchem. This led into the woods and swamps known as Quillytown, a wild region of country with few inhabitants.

The elephant stayed in the woods that night and the next day. The following night he came back by the way he had gone the night before, when he had broken all obstructing gates and fences in his passage. When he arrived at Penn's Grove, not having had his regular meals, it is supposed he had a good appetite. Noah Humphreys, the hotel-keeper, had a small building for the storage of feed. The elephant knocked in one side of this building and ate what oats he wanted, then went along the shore above the pier, where lay a small bateau above high-water mark. Whether the anchor was in the boat or not is not known, but the elephant took the boat from the shore and half-way across the river, where it was found anchored the next morning. The elephant having left it, he struck out alone for the Delaware shore, and landed at Quarryville about sunrise.

The workmen at the quarry had just come to their work, when an Irishman saw him coming ashore. He exclaimed, "Be jabers, there comes a sea-hoss!" The elephant had a short piece of chain around his



Henry Barber

leg, with which the workmen fastened him to a small tree when he came out of the water, and claimed him as a prize, and refused to let the owner have him unless he paid them fifty dollars, which he refused to do, but offered a barrel of whiskey instead. The workmen refused the whiskey, and the owner had to go to New Castle and get the sheriff in order to obtain possession of his property. The quarrymen received nothing. The elephant was brought over on the boat and taken to Woodstown, where the show was on exhibition that day.

LODGES.

Mural Lodge, No. 86, I. O. O. F., of Penn's Grove, was instituted Dec. 14, 1848, with the following charter members: Woodburn Mulford, P. G.; James M. Saunders, Thomas Reeves, Benjamin F. McCallister, Frank D. Mulford, P. G.

The first officers installed were Thomas Reeves, N. G.; J. M. Saunders, V. G.; B. F. McCallister, Sec.; Woodburn Mulford, Treas.

The officers serving in September, 1882, were R. M. Featherer, N. G.; John D. Harris, V. G.; H. M. Flanagin, Rec. Sec.; E. P. Barnart, Per. Sec.; Sedgwick R. Leap, Treas.

The lodge numbers eighty-five members, and meets every Thursday evening.

Paradise Encampment, No. 41, I. O. O. F., of Penn's Grove.—This encampment was instituted Nov. 16, 1869. In September, 1882, the principal officers were as follows: C. P., John W. Trumbull; S. W., U. B. Biddle; J. W., H. M. Flanagin; Scribe, C. G. Aborn; Treas., J. Featherer; H. P., J. F. Layton.

Union Lodge, No. 38, K. of P.—This society was organized under a charter dated Jan. 12, 1870, with the following-named charter members:

S. R. Leap.
J. Q. A. Denny.
John B. Lloyd.
William Lawrence.
Benjamin Shivers.
Charles Bowen.
Samuel B. Holton.
Edward Robinson.
David R. Leap.
John P. Burnett.
Alfred Simpkins.
Thomas Norton.
Jacob Cable.
Jeremiah S. Hagen.
Henry Barber.
John Simpkins.
Joseph G. French.
Joseph R. Elkinton.
John C. Peterson.
Joseph B. Yonker.
George Elkinton.
James E. Smith.
Parker Fenemore.
John W. Thompson.
James A. Denny.
S. D. Stultz.

Following are the names of the principal officers serving in September, 1882: C. C., Joseph Whitaker; V. C., Joseph Robbins; K. of R. and S., George W. Bevis; M. of F., James Cunningham.

Viola Council, No. 20, Jun. O. U. A. M.—Viola Council of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics was instituted June 11, 1873. The charter members were the following:

Willard Shriner.
Burroughs Smith.
Joseph Diver.
William Smith.
Joseph T Cross.
Elwood Pussey.
Ernest Bright.
Richard Layton.
Frank Featherer.
Howard Hewitt.
William Higgins.

The principal officers in service in September, 1882, were: C., Joseph Paulin; V. C., Norval Leap; Rec. Sec., Job Bevis.

Acton Post, No. 33, G. A. R.—Acton Post, No. 33, Grand Army of the Republic, was instituted Nov. 8, 1879, with charter members as follows:

H. H. De Grofft.
Isaac P. Simpson.
George Cook.
James Holter.
George M. Pyle.
John S. Lloyd.
John E. Wilson.
William H. Harris.
H. B. Biddle.
James P. Butler.
Pemberton Pierce.
Samuel P. Ward.
Elias Black.
John M. Walker.
Henry M. Flanigan.
James F. Layton.
Jeremiah S. Biddle.
Thomas J. White.
Charles English.
Philip Dink.
Charles Somers.
Alfred Simpkins.
James Armstrong.
Adam Jess.
Jesse Holton.
Joseph Murphy.
James Murphy.
John Moore.
William Borden.
Daniel Myers.
James Moore.

The more prominent officers were as follows in the fall of 1882: C., H. H. De Grofft; S. V. C., Charles Pierson; J. V. C., S. P. Ward; Q. M., D. C. Simpkins; Adjt., J. S. Biddle.

Samaria Lodge, No. 14, Masonic Ladies, of Penn's Grove.—Samaria Lodge was instituted Aug. 12, 1870, with the following charter members:

Rhoda H. Davis.
Keziah Somers.
Caroline D. Burden.
Anna M. Jordan.
Mary E. Louderback.
Kate Justice.
Mary A. Layton.
Caroline V. Fawcet.
Rachel Ballinger.
Hannah M. Norton.
Anna T. Hannah.
Sarah Morris.
Mary C. Vanneman.
Elizabeth Davis.
Mary S. Cable.
Mary Locke.
Mary J. Dolbow.
Margaret De Grofft.
Elma A. Cunningham.
Mary Smith.
Sarah Hogan.
Maria Biddle.
Margaret Robinson.
Susan W. McCombs.

Penn's Grove Conclave, No. 34, I. O. H.—Penn's Grove Conclave of the Improved Order of Heptasophs was organized Sept. 23, 1881, with the following constituted members:

J. W. Laughlin.
J. R. Elkinton.
John Groff.
G. H. Elkinton.
Moses Hughes.
William F. Yeager.
Samuel Denny.
W. H. Denny.
A. F. Layton.
J. Q. A. Denny.
Jacob Smith.
Joseph G. French.
B. Blohm, Jr.
P. Pierce.
Wilmer Clark.
S. H. Leap.

In September, 1882, its officers were the following: S. H. Leap, Arch.; W. H. Denny, Prov.; Samuel Denny, Sec.; William F. Yeager, Chan.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

HON. HENRY BARBER.

The subject of this sketch is the son of Samuel and Hannah Barber. He was born in the township of Upper Penn's Neck, Salem Co., July 12, 1820. His

father was of English descent, and by occupation a tailor. His ancestors on his mother's side were German. When he was twelve years old his father died, leaving his widowed mother with ten small children. His educational advantages were limited to the schools of his neighborhood. In 1843 he married Charlotte, daughter of Rev. William Smith. He had by her only one child, Charles S., who died in his nineteenth year.

On March 3, 1852, he married Sarah Jane, daughter of John and Elizabeth Boyd, of Wilmington, Del. His second wife is still living, by whom he has had two children, Frank P. and John S. John died in June, 1877. On March 30, 1875, Frank married Mary C., daughter of Franklin and Ellen Beckett. He died three years later, leaving one child, Harry S., who, with his mother, resides in the family of Mr. Barber.

In the early part of his life Mr. Barber was a farmer, but subsequently turned his attention to the lumber business and contracting. In 1848 he removed to Wilmington, Del., and engaged in the ice business, but in a few years returned to Penn's Grove, in his native township, and entered into the coal and lime business. He has also continued his interest in agriculture, and still owns near the village a fine farm which is in a high state of cultivation. His fellow-citizens have proved their esteem for him by often calling him to fill places of honor and responsibility.

In 1868 he was elected a member of the board of freeholders for the township of Upper Penn's Neck, and continued to occupy the position for several years. In 1879 he represented the First District of Salem County in the Assembly. He was re-elected to the sessions of 1880 and 1881. In the latter session he served on the Committee on Riparian Rights and joint Committees on Treasurer's Accounts and Printing. During his service of three terms in the Legislature, such was the consistent determination expressed by Mr. Barber to promote the common good of the State by advocating the passage of just and equitable laws, that he has been again unanimously nominated by the Democratic party a candidate for the Assembly.

CHAPTER LXXVI.

TOWNSHIP OF UPPER PITTSGROVE.[1]

Situation and Boundaries.—Upper Pittsgrove is situated on the northern border of the county, east of the centre, and is bounded as follows: North by Harrison and Clayton townships (Gloucester Co.), east by Pittsgrove, south by Deerfield (Cumberland Co.) and Upper Alloways Creek, and west by Pilesgrove. Its area is 21,422 acres, and its population in 1880 was 2100.

Topographical and Statistical.—Like most New Jersey townships, Upper Pittsgrove is irregular in form. The surface of the land is generally level, but in some portions slightly undulating. The soil is a light gravelly loam, susceptible of a high degree of cultivation if treated artificially. Many thousand acres of formerly useless land have been redeemed, and now take rank among the most productive lands of the county.

Oldman's Creek flows along a portion of the northern border, and several small streams have their sources in the township, radiating irregularly from near the centre, aiding in the drainage of the land, and affording small water-powers here and there.

The township is traversed in all directions by well-kept roads, connecting it with various points in Salem, Gloucester, and Cumberland Counties and beyond.

The Salem Branch of the West Jersey Railroad, in its course from Elmer to Salem, crosses the township, with a station at Daretown.

The financial statistics of Upper Pittsgrove for the year 1881 were as follows: Valuation of real estate, $1,063,300; valuation of personal property, $627,570; total indebtedness, $422,825; polls, 559; poll tax, $510; school tax, $3206; county tax, $3041.

Early Land Purchases and Settlement.[2]—Most of the land lying within the bounds of the two Pittsgrove townships was taken up by land speculators. Daniel Coxe, of Burlington, and Judge William Hall, of Salem, were the principal purchasers.

In 1714, Messrs. Coxe and Hall extended an invitation to a colony who had lately arrived in the State of New York, and had located temporarily in Ulster County, to come on their lands in Salem County, representing the excellent quality of the soil and its adaptability and the local conveniences and surroundings, and offering favorable terms to all who would become land-owners and settlers on the tract. The colony sent some of their number to view the land and take careful account of the advantages and disadvantages of the locality, as well as to confer with the proprietors concerning prices and credits, with instructions to accept the offer of Messrs. Coxe and Hall, on behalf of the colony, if the committee should be satisfied that the proposed measure was likely to prove of benefit to the expectant settlers.

Large tracts were purchased by the committee, in pursuance of further instructions of the colonists, and several families moved on their new possession in 1714 or in the spring of 1715. Prominent among these settlers were the Van Meter and the Dubois families, who took up three thousand acres, and the Newkirks, Garrisons, Barnetts, Craigs, Dunlaps, Aldermans, and

[1] By M. O. Rolfe.

[2] Some valuable data embodied in this chapter was furnished by Thomas Shourds, Esq.

Mayhews, all of whom were liberal purchasers. The Coombs and other families soon followed. It is a fact somewhat remarkable that a majority of the residents of Upper Pittsgrove at this time are descendants of those colonists who first made openings in the forests of the township nearly one hundred and seventy years ago, the different families having intermarried during successive generations, until the outgrowth has been a relationship so complicated as to defy the most expert genealogist.

A few of the colonists had been residents of Ulster County, N. Y., for some time; most of them had but quite recently arrived in America when they removed from Ulster County to Salem County. Among the former class was the Van Meter family, who had emigrated from Holland between 1650 and 1660. There were three brothers Van Meter among the emigrants from New York. Joseph settled in Monmouth County, and John and Isaac came on to Upper Pittsgrove. The earliest record of the name to be seen in the county clerk's office in Salem is dated 1714, and is evidence of the purchase of three thousand acres of land by the Van Meters and Duboises from Daniel Coxe, of Burlington. These parties divided their lands by the compass, the Van Meters taking a tract lying to the south of a certain line, and the Duboises the balance of the joint purchase, lying to the north of said line. The Van Meters were noted for their desire to extend their landed possessions, and they continued to purchase until they owned a large portion of the land, extending from the "overshot mill," in Upper Alloways Creek, near Daretown, southerly to Fork Bridge, about six thousand acres in all; and most of the titles of the present owners go back to those held by the Van Meters.

Isaac Van Meter had a son Garrett, who married a daughter of Judge John Holme in 1774. He emigrated to Virginia with his family, and some of his descendants live there still. John Van Meter left a son Henry, who was the ancestor of all, or nearly all, of the Van Meters now living in Salem County. He was married four times. The following-named children are mentioned in his will: Joseph, Ephraim, John, David, Elizabeth, Rebecca, Jacob, and Benjamin. Of these, Jacob Van Meter removed to Genesee County, N. Y., and died, leaving a family, and Benjamin Van Meter settled early in life on his ancestral estate, and was a useful man in his time. He married Bathsheba, daughter of Capt. James Dunlap, of Upper Pittsgrove. He died in 1826; his wife in 1831. Their children were James, Mary, Ann, Sarah, Erasmus F., Robert H., and Bathsheba. James became a physician, began practicing his profession at Allowaystown, and soon removed to Salem, where he had a very extensive practice, especially among Friends, dying in 1847, aged eighty. His son, Thomas Jones Van Meter, also graduated as a physician, but never practiced to any extent. Benjamin Van Meter was the owner of several slaves, but becoming convinced of the unholiness of human bondage, he liberated them all a few years prior to his death; but he had been so gentle and considerate a master that some of them refused to leave him, and lived out the remainder of their lives on his homestead.

The other parties to the purchase of John and Isaac Van Meter in 1714 were Jacob Dubois and his sister. The latter and the Van Meters conveyed twelve hundred acres to Jacob Dubois, as his portion, in 1716. Barrett Dubois, his son, settled in Upper Pittsgrove, having previously been married in New York State. Catharine, his daughter, was born in 1716; Jacob, in 1719, and he married Janette Newkirk in 1747. He was a prominent member of the Presbyterian Church, and a deacon, and one of the trustees to whom the deed was given for the ground to erect a church on. Lewis, third son of Jacob, was born at Hurley, Ulster Co., N. Y., in 1695, and married Margaret Janson in 1720. He came to West Jersey in company with his brother Barrett, and soon owned one thousand and ninety-one acres of land in Upper Alloways Creek. He and his wife were among the first members of the Presbyterian Church of Pittsgrove when it was organized in 1741, when, for forty shillings, he sold the trustees two acres of land on which to build a church; and in 1761 he sold fifty acres for a parsonage, for seventy-five pounds proclamation money, in addition to the fifty acres the church purchased of Abraham Newkirk in 1744.

The Elwell family of Upper Pittsgrove have had a large influence both in religious and civil society. Jacob Elwell, the emigrant, was born in England in 1700, and located in Pilesgrove soon after his arrival in this country. Jacob Elwell died in Pittsgrove at the age of seventy-three, leaving numerous descendants.

Capt. James Dunlap, of Upper Pittsgrove, was the son of Capt. James Dunlap, Sr., of Penn's Neck, whence the Dunlaps came from Delaware. The family are supposed to be of Irish descent. James Dunlap died in 1758.

The names of early members of some of these and other families who were identified with churches at their organization in Upper Pittsgrove, and are most of them reasonably supposed to have been residents of the township, are as follows: Baptist (1771), John Mayhew, Sr., William Brick, Jacob Elwell, John Dickinson, Cornelius Austin, Samuel Brick, Johanna Mayhew, Eleanor Nelson, Esther Hewes, Hannah Elwell, Matthew Aarons, Pamannah Garton, Fulida Hudson, Matthias Dickinson, Phebe Nelson, Reuhama Austin, and Rachel Brick. Presbyterian (1741), Rev. David Evans and the families Dubois, Van Meter, Newkirk, and Mayhew. Later the Coombs and other families united with the last-named society.

Judge David Davis, third son of John Davis, a prominent early resident of Pilesgrove, and one who left the impress of his character on the township and

county, owned a large tract of land near the Presbyterian Church in Pittsgrove, on which he built a roomy and substantial brick house, which is still standing, and in which he lived until his death, at the age of sixty. His wife, Dorothea Cousins, an Englishwoman, lived to the age of ninety-six. Thomas Chalkley wrote that in 1740 he had a religious meeting at the house of David Davis, and benches were brought from a neighboring meeting-house, which is presumed to have been the old log Presbyterian Church, which stood near by. He further stated that the meeting was large, and the people were orderly.

Organization.—Upper Pittsgrove was set off from Pittsgrove by an act of the Legislature approved March 6, 1846.

Civil List.

CHOSEN FREEHOLDERS.

1846, 1849. Judah Foster.
1847. Jonathan Burroughs.
1846–48. Isaac Johnson (2d).
1848. Charles Brown.
1849–50. James Van Meter (2d).
1850–51. Samuel S. Dean.
1850–52. Harman Richman.
1852–53. Joseph Cook.
1853–54. Benjamin F. Johnson.
1854–55. Ananias G. Richer.
1855–56. Samuel Dubois.
1856, 1858. Benjamin F. Dean.
1857. Isaac Johnson.
1857. James Hurst.
1858. Cornelius Newkirk.
1849. Israel Conover.
1849. William Loper.'
1860. Leonard Swing.
1860. James A. Dare.
1861. Robert P. Robinson.
1861. Samuel Borton.
1862, 1866–67. John W. Janvier.
1862, 1864–65. Isaac J. Newkirk.
1863. Francis A. Campbell.
1863. William Beckett.
1864, 1875. Charles F. H. Gray.
1865. Henry H. Richman.
1866–67. James Coombs.
1868–69. William A. Coombs.
1868–70. John Bishop.
1871–72. Allen Moore.
1873–74. William A. Wood.
1876–78. Hiram Strang.
1879. William Newkirk.
1880–81. M. F. Riley.
1882. Hiram W. Smith.

CLERKS.

1846–48, 1870–71. Clement Newkirk. —— Cornelius D.

COMMISSIONERS OF APPEAL.

1846, 1850. Thomas Harding, Jr.
1846–47, 1849. Samuel Dean.
1846–47, 1849, 1855–56, 1860, 1880. William A. Coombs.
1847. Thomas Peacock.
1848. John Martin.
1848. George Dickinson.
1848, 1858, 1866. David Dean.
1849. John Vanmeter.
1850–52, 1863–65. Joseph C. Nelson.
1850–52. William Loper.
1850. Joseph Newkirk.
1850. Charles Brown.
1850, 1867. Garrett Dubois.
1851–53, 1855–56. Joseph Foster.
1853–54. John C. Richman.
1853, 1868–74, 1876, 1879. James Coombs.
1854–56. Isaac Johnson.
1854. Samuel Dubois.
1857. Jeptha Hampton.
1857–58. Robert Patterson.
1857–58. Leonard Swing.
1859. Zaccheus Bassett.
1859. Benjamin C. Sithen.
1859. John R. Alderman.
1860–61. John Bishop.
1860–61. Benjamin Elwell.
1861–62. Jonathan Dubois.
1862. Isaiah A. Dare.
1862. Rollins L. Foster.
1863–64, 1876–78, 1880–81. Harman Richman.
1863, 1876–78, 1880–81. Jas. Hurst.
1864–65. John Baldwin.
1865. John B. Harris.
1866. John Gaunt.
1866. John Dilks.
1867. Bartholomew Coles.
1868–74. Enoch Mayhew.
1868–73. Samuel Martin.
1874. Elmer Gaunt.
1875. John B. Dunham.
1875. Joseph C. Lambert.
1875. Charles H. Powell.
1877–78. Ebenezer L. Sheppard.
1879. Samuel M. Johnson.
1879. Charles Hitchner.
1880. Adam S. Graff.
1881–82. Ambrose Whitaker.
1882. James McFarland.
1882. Edward Buzby.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

1846. Jerediah Dubois.
1846. Jeremiah Foster.
1846. Wallace Taylor.

SURVEYORS OF HIGHWAYS.

1846–48, 1850, 1855, 1856. Ambrose Whitaker.
1846–47, 1857–58, 1861–62. Henry Harding
1848–50. Garrett Prickett.
1849. Seth Loper.
1850–51, 1863. John Pinyard.
1851. Martin Nixon.
1852. Harman Richman, Jr.
1852–53. William G. Kelly.
1853–54, 1859. William B. Brown.
1854. Damon T. Dickinson.
1855–56. Andrew Serran.
1857–58. William A. Coombs.
1859. Francis B. Harris.
1867–68, 1873–75, 1879–81. Henry Coombs.
1867. John A. Newkirk.
1867, 1872. Francis B. Harris.
1868, 1882. Jerediah Dubois.
1868, 1870–71. Adam S. Graff.
1868–69, 1871. Charles Campbell.
1869. Charles C. Garrison.
1869–71. Furman Wentzell.
1869, 1871. John Mayhew.
1870, 1875. William Sayres.
1870. David Hewitt.
1872–74. James McFarland.
1872. Isaac Newkirk.
1872–73. George Coombs.
1873–74. Allen Moore.
1874. Bennett G. Pancoast.
1874. Robert J. Summerill.
1875, 1877. Charles F. Newkirk.
1875–76, 1878. Wm. M. Newkirk.
1875. Clement Newkirk.
1876–78. Joseph L. Richman.
1876 Charles R. Burt.
1876. Jacob Sarish.
1877–78. Charles Hitchner.
1878. James T. Mayhew.
1877. Joseph Ackley.
1879. David B. Elwell.
1879. Millard F. Riley.
1880–82. Benjamin D. Brooks.
1880–81. Hiram W. Smith.
1882. Henry J. Dubois.

TOWNSHIP COMMITTEE.

1846–47. Leonard Swing.
1846. Thomas R. Clement.
1846, 1851. Jonathan Burroughs.
1846, 1855–56, 1868. Garrett Prickett.
1846–47, 1849, 1859. Matthew N. Foster.
1847, 1850. Jeptha Hampton.
1847. Charles Brown.
1847, 1859. Cornelius D. Newkirk.
1848–49, 1859. Jonathan L. Swing.
1848. Jeremiah Foster.
1848, 1861–62. John R. Alderman.
1848. Harman Richman.
1848, 1861–62. Cornelius Dubois.
1849–50, 1857–58, 1862. James A. Dare, Jr.
1849–60. Edward Dubois.
1849, 1851, 1857. David S. Dean.
1850. Isaac Johnson (2d).
1850, 1854–55. William Loper.
1850, 1852–53. William Beckett.
1850. George Dickinson.
1850, 1852. John Dilks.
1850. George R. Martin.
1850. George W. Janvier.
1851–52. William M. Newkirk.
1851–52. Samuel Garrison.
1852. Ananias G. Richer.
1853. Henry P. Ketchum.
1853–54, 1864–65. Abijah Dubois.
1853. Clement B. Richman.
1854–55, 1857–59, 1861. J. W. Janvier.
1853–55, 1857–58. Samuel R. Riley.
1854. John Wilson.
1855. Peter Beckett.
1856. Robert Patterson.
1856. William Urion.
1856. William Cooper.
1856, 1858, 1860. Thomas B. Moore.
1857–58. Benjamin C. Sithen.
1859. Samuel Johnson.
1860–61. Garrett Dubois.
1860–61, 1866. Clarence M. Streeper.
1861. Benjamin F. Dean.
1862. Samuel Edwards.
1862. Benjamin Elwell.
1863. Matthias Kandle.
1863–65. Damon T. Dickinson.
1863–64. Helon Foster.
1863–66. Moses T. M. Garrison.
1863. Elijah Dubois.
1864. Josiah Garwood.
1864. Isaac J. Newkirk.
1865. Benjamin F. Burt.
1865. Benjamin Robinson.
1865. Francis M. Swing.
1866–67. Enoch Mayhew.
1866, 1876–78. Jacob H. Mean.
1866. Abraham R. Swing.
1867, 1871–73. John B. Mounce.
1849–50, 1853–54. Henry Newkirk.
1851–52. Benjamin C. Sithens.
1856. William Richman.
1857–59. Moses Thomas, Jr.
1860–61. Albert Coombs.
1862. George Coombs.
1863–64. William R. Tinker.
1865. Charles S. Elwell.
1866–67. Jerediah Dubois.
1868–69, 1873. David B. Elwell.
1872. Charles R. Burt.
1874–75, 1884. Joseph N. Gray.
1876. Oliver Alderman.
1877–80. A. D. Richman.
1882. T. C. Avis.

ASSESSORS.

1846–47. James Coombs.
1848, 1853–54. William Richman.
1849. Wallace Taylor.
1850–51. Matthew N. Foster.
1852. Edmond Dubois.
1855–56, 1862–63. C. D. Newkirk.
1857–58. Garrett Dubois.
1859–60. David Sithens.
1861. Moses Thomas, Jr.
1864–65. Joseph L. Richman.
1866–67. Joseph Newkirk.
1868–73 Abram Cochran.
1874–76. David B. Elwell.
1877–80. Charles R. Burt.
1881–82. Omar H. Newkirk.

TOWN SUPERINTENDENTS.

1848. Thomas R. Clement.
1849–52, 1863–64. Nathaniel G. Swing.
1850, 1858–62. James Coombs.
1853–54. William A. Wood.
1855–56. Ebenezer L. Sheppard.
1865–66. Henry H. Elwell.
1867. Abram Cochran.

JUDGES OF ELECTION.

1846, 1849. Charles Brown.
1847. Jeremiah Foster.
1848, 1859–60. Isaac Johnson (2d).
1850. Joseph C. Nelson.
1850, 1857–58. Judah Foster.
1851. George Dickinson.
1852. Daniel R. Ackley.
1853–54. Peter Beckett.
1855–56. Harman Richman.
1861. Edward Loper.
1862. Leonard Swing.
1863–65. William Richman.
1866. Samuel Edwards.
1869, 1871. Francis B. Harris.
1869–70. John B. Mounce.
1869–70. Samuel D. Hitchner.
1870. William Curry.
1872. Benjamin F. Dean.
1873–74. David Dean.
1875–76, 1878–80. D. P. Cochran.
1881. Joseph L. Richman.
1882. Adam S. Graff.

COLLECTORS.

1846. Nathaniel G. Swing.
1847, 1862. Garrett Dubois.
1848–49. Joseph Foster.
1850–51, 1856–57. Wallace Taylor.
1852. Samuel D. Hitchner.
1853–54. Garrett Pickett.
1855. John C. Richman.
1858. Joshua Lippincott.
1860–61. Cornelius D. Newkirk.
1863. William Stratton.
1864. Benjamin F. Burt.
1865–66. Francis A. Campbell.
1867–68. Moses T. M. Garrison.
1869–73. John M. Krom.
1874–75. George M. Elwell.
1876–81. George W. Richman.
1882. William M. Avis.

CONSTABLES.

1846–47. Joseph Jones.
1848–50. Ananias G. Richer.
1852. David V. M. Smith.
1853. John Wiltsie.
1854, 1871–72. Aaron Shoulders.
1855, 1862–63. Franklin Beckett.
1856. John G. Ayres.
1857–61. John B. Mounce.
1864, 1877–78. David Danelsbeck.
1865–66. James J. Mead.
1867–70. Daniel S. Clark.
1873–74. David P. Cochran.
1875–76, 1879–80. Thomas Munyon.
1881. Lewis S. Vanlear.
1882. J. H. Mayhew.

Schools.—That the emigrants who first settled Upper Pittsgrove were families of advanced thought and much intelligence is evidenced by the educational advantages which they early introduced, by the establishment of a good school, which afforded a thorough and full course of instruction for that time, and was in charge of competent and zealous instructors. Parents from long distances sent their children to this school, and men who became distinguished in the State were proud of the learning they acquired at the "Pittsgrove College," as it was called. The primitive public schools were "pay-schools," supported by the contribution of stated tuition from parents. The early school-houses were built of logs. Improvements were introduced one after another, and in time the public school system of New Jersey was adopted throughout the township. Under this system Upper Pittsgrove is divided into ten districts, known and numbered as follows:

Whig Lane District, No. 54; Centre District, No. 55; Independence District, No. 56; Washington District, No. 57; Jefferson District, No. 58; Friendship District, No. 59; New Freedom District, No. 60; Walnut Grove District, No. 61; Monroe District, No. 62; and Union District, No. 63.

The schools of Upper Pittsgrove are provided with good accommodations, are well conducted and well attended, and take high rank among the public schools of Salem County.

Burial-Places.—It is said some few early burials in this township were made in private graveyards, which have long since disappeared.

There are three public burying-grounds in Upper Pittsgrove, all of which were opened early, though the Presbyterian churchyard at Daretown doubtless antedates the two others,—the Pittsgrove Baptist churchyard near Daretown, and Friendship (Methodist) churchyard, in the northeast part of the township. All of them contain old head-stones, and many early graves entirely unmarked.

VILLAGES AND HAMLETS.

Daretown.—This is an ancient settlement and post-town, located in Upper Pittsgrove, near the Pilesgrove line. It is principally noted as containing the site of the old Pittsgrove Presbyterian Church, which was constituted April 30, 1741. It enjoys the advantage of being on the line of the Salem Branch of the West Jersey Railroad, thirteen miles northeast of the county-seat.

There was little suggestive of a village here prior to the completion of the railroad, though a store had been built by James Richman in 1857. Mr. Richman was succeeded by Joshua Lippincott in 1865, and the latter by James R. Robinson in 1868. Samuel Allen, the present proprietor, bought the business of Mr. Robinson in 1871, and built an addition to the building in 1879, by arrangement with Mrs. Eliza D. Richman, widow of James Richman, who owns the premises.

Isaac Pedrick was proprietor of the first blacksmith-shop. Eli Harris opened a blacksmith-shop in 1866, and in 1868 sold out to Asa D. Long. In 1873 the latter was succeeded by Alfred Riger, the present blacksmith, who built and opened his wheelwright-shop in connection in 1875.

The village also contains the machine-shop of Dr. Joseph Cook and the distillery of Jacob Wies.

Whig Lane.—Whig Lane is a hamlet in the northwest part of the township, and is so known from the fact that during the Revolution the owners of land thereabout were almost unanimously outspoken Whigs. The name was early applied to considerably more territory than is embraced within the settlement now so called, the patriot residents living for a mile or so along the road running nearly east and west through the hamlet.

Benjamin Pedrick opened a wheelwright-shop here in 1830. His successors were M. Shaw, John Baldwin, Yost Elwell, Joseph Redrae, and Washington Wright until the shop was closed in 1880.

The blacksmith-shop at Whig Lane was built by Harmon Richman, and by him occupied until his death in 1875, when it became the property of William Richman, who leased it from 1875 to 1879 to Thomas Mills, who was succeeded by Oliver J. Ziegler, the present occupant.

The first store was established in 1852, by William

A. Wood, and at his death, in 1877, passed into the ownership of his son, Charles Wood, the present proprietor. A second store was opened in 1855, by Josiah Richman, who owned and managed it till 1863. Thomas Richman was proprietor from 1863 to 1868, after which the building was closed until 1870, when William Richman, Jr., the present proprietor, took possession.

Pole Tavern.—By this name is known a hamlet located a little easterly from and about midway between Daretown and Whig Lane. It derives its name from the fact that a liberty-pole has long stood in the central part of the settlement, before the old tavern, which is traditionally claimed to mark the site of the first liberty-pole ever erected in New Jersey. The name of the post-office here is Pittsgrove.

The tavern, the fame of which is, by local nomenclature, linked with that of the pole just referred to, is thought to have been part of it standing at least a century, but its early history is lost in the past, and traditions concerning it are shadowy and uncertain. It had numerous successive landlords years ago, among whom were Peter Ludlow, Jacob Smith, and William Middleton. Joseph M. Downan, the present "mine host" of the ancient hostelry, took possession in 1869.

This place contains two stores. One of them was established by Jacob Hitchner, who sold out to George M. Elwell a few years ago. In 1876 it was purchased by the present proprietor, Samuel Martin. Mr. Martin is postmaster. The other store was formerly occupied by Henry H. Richman and H. C. Sweatman. The present owner is Charles K. Richman.

A blacksmith-shop was built by Joseph Fox in 1876, and is now occupied by him. Another, and the older of the two, has been in possession of Frank Seibert since 1864. In 1872, Mr. Seibert purchased a wheelwright's business of Edward Loper, who had established it in 1867.

Besides the interests mentioned, a prominent one is the tannery of Gottlieb Kress, elsewhere referred to.

Monroeville.—This settlement, sometimes referred to as Monroe Station, is a flag-station on the West Jersey Railroad, in the northeastern part of the township. It contains a few dwellings and the store of James McFarland, who has been trading there for some years, and has been a resident since 1845. The station here is a great convenience to adjacent parts of this and adjoining townships.

Swing's Corners.—Swing's Corners, named in honor of the Swing family, of whom N. G. Swing has been long a well-known local representative, is a hamlet situated at the crossing of two roads, near the southern line of the township. It contains several dwellings and a small store. Wheelwrights and blacksmiths have plied their trades there from time to time.

Pittsgrove Presbyterian Church[1] was constituted April 30, 1741. This is the oldest Presbyterian organization in Salem County, and was originally called Pilesgrove.

The following are the original members as they appear in the old church records:

Isaac Van Meter.
Hannah Van Meter (his wife).
Henry Van Meter (their son).
Sarah Van Meter (their daughter).
Cornelius Newkirk.
Rachel Newkirk (his wife).
Abraham Newkirk (their son).
Barnet Dubois.
—— Dubois (his wife).
Lewis Dubois.
Margaret Dubois (his wife).
Anna Dubois (their daughter).
Garret Dubois.
Margaret Dubois (his wife).
John Miller.
Mary Moore.
Francis Tully.
Hannah Tully (his wife).
Eleazer Smith.
Mary Smith (his wife).
William Alderman.
Abagail Alderman (his wife).
Jeremiah Garrison.
Mary Garrison (his wife).
John Rose.
Mary Rose (his wife).
Simeon Sparks.
Jane Sparks (his wife).
Thomas Sparks (their son).
Elizabeth Sparks (their daughter).
Richard Sparks.
Elizabeth Sparks (his wife).
John Craig.
Mary Craig (his wife).
Sarah Carr.
William Millar.
Mary Sherry.
Nathan Tarbel.
Priscilla Tully.
Hugh Moore.
Hannah Moore (his wife).
Phœbe Conklin.
Peter Haws.
James Dunlap.
Elizabeth Dunlap (his wife).
Jacob Dubois, Jr.
Joshua Garrison.
Sarah Garrison (his wife).
Joast Millar.

The membership of the church at the present time is three hundred and three, composed chiefly of the descendants of the original members.

The first church building was a log structure, like most of those erected in those early days. It stood near the middle of the old graveyard, but there are no records to show either the date or cost of its erection.

The second building was of brick, erected in the year 1767, and it is still standing in a good state of preservation. This house was built during the pastorate of the Rev. Nehemiah Greenman.

The third church building, in which the congregation now worships, was completed in 1867, during the pastorate of Rev. E. P. Shields. It is a large and imposing brick edifice, and cost, including furniture, about twenty-five thousand dollars. The following persons composed the building committee: Charles Wood, Enoch Mayhew, John R. Alderman, John W. Janvier, and George Coombs. The trustees of the congregation at the present time (November, 1882) are John Sweatman, William T. Richman, John Campbell, Ephraim Garrison, Charles Hitchner, Oliver Alderman, and Samuel Allen.

The congregation owns a large and convenient parsonage with ample grounds attached, which is most eligibly located near the church.

There are good reasons for believing that this locality enjoyed preaching by Presbyterian ministers for some time before the organization of the church.

The first settled pastor was the Rev. David Evans,

[1] By Rev. J. D. Randolph, pastor.

a native of Wales, who organized the church and ministered to it till his death, in 1751.

The second pastor was the Rev. Nehemiah Greenman, who was ordained and installed in 1753, and labored here till his death, in 1779, a period of twenty-six years. During the thirty-two years following the congregation was ministered to by Rev. William Schenck, Rev. Mr. Glassbrook, Rev. Isaac Foster, Rev. Mr. Laycock, Rev. Buckley Carle, and Rev. John Clark, though there are no records to show how long they respectively labored.

The Rev. George W. Janvier was ordained and installed pastor May 13, 1812, and labored here till laid aside by the infirmities of age in the year 1858, a period of forty-six years. This was the longest pastorate in the history of the church, and produced the deepest impression upon its life. There was steady growth and prosperity throughout his entire ministry, and the records show the remarkable fact that during the six months immediately following his resignation, and while he was still consenting to supply the pulpit until a suitable successor could be found, there were added to the church on profession of their faith *seventy persons*, many of whom are among the active members of the church at the present day. Another special work of grace was enjoyed during Mr. Janvier's ministry in the year 1842, when seventy-eight persons united with the church.

Mr. Janvier was succeeded in 1858 by the Rev. E. P. Shields, who labored here till 1870, a period of twelve years. His successor was the Rev. William A. Ferguson, whose pastorate extended from 1871 till 1881. During both these pastorates the church enjoyed steady growth and prosperity and several seasons of special reviving.

The present pastor, Rev. J. Davidson Randolph, has just entered upon his labors, having been installed on the 15th of June last (1882).

It is a remarkable fact that five of the pastors who have served this church, viz., David Evans, N. Greenman, Isaac Foster, Buckley Carle, and George W. Janvier, are buried side by side in the old graveyard; they sleep in the midst of those to whom they preached. But few congregations enjoy the privilege of having the graves of so many pastors in their midst.

The following persons have filled the office of ruling elder in this church from its organization till the present time:

Isaac Van Meter.
Barnet Dubois.
William Alderman.
Eleazer Smith.
Gideon Conklyn.
Matthew Dubois.
David Dubois.
Jacob Dubois, Jr.
James McClung.
Joseph Van Meter.
Hosea Lawrence.
Isaac Harris
Abraham Dubois.
Eleazer Mayhew.
Benjamin Van Meter.
Jeremiah Dubois.
John Stratton.
John Mayhew.
Jeremiah Foster.
Abraham Swing.
Erasmus Van Meter.
Jonathan L. Swing.
Moses Richman.
Gilbert H. Craig.
Leonard Swing.
Ebenezer Harris.
Richard Burt.
Thomas Harding.
Samuel D. Krom.
Garret Dubois.
Enoch Mayhew.
Joseph L. Richman.
Benjamin F. Burt.
Adam S. Graff.
Richard B. Ware.

There are at present three Sabbath-schools maintained in the bounds of the congregation, the aggregate membership of which is about two hundred and fifty.

There is a Ladies' Missionary Society and also a Ladies' Mite Society, both of which are vigorous and efficient organizations.

Pittsgrove Baptist Church.—Rev. Robert Kelsay began his labors in Pittsgrove about 1741, and a good, substantial meeting-house was built in 1743.

In 1771, when the record of the Pittsgrove Branch began, seventeen members of the Cohansey Church applied for letters of dismission, to become united with the Pittsgrove Baptist Church. Their names were John Mayhew, Sr., William Brick, Jacob Elwell, John Dickison, Cornelius Austin, Samuel Brick, Johannah Mayhew, Eleanor Nelson, Esther Hewes, Hannah Elwell, Matthew Arons, Pamannah Garton, Fulida Hudson, Matthias Dickinson, Phebe Nelson, Reuhama Austin, Rachel Brick. They were constituted into a regular gospel church on the 15th day of May, 1771.

"Then is recorded their church covenant, consisting of ten articles, prepared for them by Mr Kelsay, and which continued to be used as such until 1867, when, to be in conformity with sister churches, the manual by J. Newton Brown was adopted."

The church takes its name from the township in which it is situated. Its location is on the road running from Daretown to Woodstown, and half a mile distant from the former place.

An act of incorporation was secured for the church on the 6th of March, 1786, and John Mayhew, William Brick, William Dickson, John Kelly, Samuel Rose, David Nichols, and Jacob Wright were made the trustees.

The first house used for worship was made of logs and stood in the graveyard, on the same spot where, in 1743, the frame meeting-house was built, during the pastoral labors of Rev. Robert Kelsay. It was of quite moderate size, but a very substantial structure, and after serving this church for over a century, in 1844 was sold to and used by the colored people for a house of worship. The present brick house was built during the pastorate of Rev. Mr. Kain, in 1844, at a cost of two thousand two hundred dollars.

In 1771 a comfortable dwelling-house and other buildings were built on the parsonage lot of sixty acres. At some subsequent period a part of the land was sold, leaving about thirty acres, which continues to be the Baptist parsonage of Pittsgrove. It is situated about two miles from the meeting-house, near Pole Tavern.

Rev. William Worth was ordained pastor May 16,

1771. This relation he held until 1796. In 1803 he was excluded for heresy, having long been a Universalist.

The names of the members of the church adhering to the Baptist confession of faith in 1803 were Susannah Elwell, Catherine Harris, Reuhama Austin, Anna Robinson, Tabitha Mayhew, Mary Nichols, Susannah Garrison, Lovica Elwell, Elizabeth Atkinson, Priscilla Blue, Abigail Joslin, Reuhama Moore, and Rachel Robinson. Rachel Brick, about this time, declared her adherence to them. Reuhama Austin and Rachel Brick are the only constituent members surviving.

During the time from 1803 until 1827 they were dependent on the occasional services of visiting brethren for the preaching of the gospel; nor from the scanty records can it be told how often these visits were made.

In 1818 they petitioned the Association to aid them with supplies, that they might celebrate the Lord's Supper at least three times a year. In compliance with this request, Messrs. Smalley, Thompson, Maylon, Clark, and Mulford preached for them at stated intervals.

The second pastor, Rev. William Bacon, united with the church by letter from Salem in May, 1827, and was at once called to the ministry. He was ordained in August, 1829.

On April 9, 1831, Mr. Bacon divided his labors between the churches at Pittsgrove and Woodstown, and preached for both until 1833, when he assumed charge of the Woodstown Church alone.

The third pastor, Rev. William Pollard, was called to the pastorate of the church June 7, 1833. He retained his connection with the church two years.

John S. Eisenbrey, the fourth pastor, commenced his pastorate in October, 1837, and continued until March, 1842. He preached statedly twice on the Sabbath in the meeting-house, morning and evening, while on Sabbath afternoons he preached alternately at Deerfield, Pennytown, Washington school-house, near Allowaystown, and at the parsonage, and sometimes he went out in the pine woods to a distance of twenty miles to preach. He was a faithful, energetic pastor, and a zealous advocate of temperance. Conjointly with his pastoral labors he farmed the parsonage, taught the district school and a class in music.

In the spring of 1842 the church extended a call to Charles Kain, Jr., a licentiate of the Moorestown Baptist Church, to become their pastor. His pastorate was very successful.

The present house of worship was erected and sixty-one persons baptized into the fellowship of the church during the pastorate of Mr. Kain.

After having visited the church, Rev. William F. Brown was called to take pastoral charge of it in March, 1847, and was ordained pastor in August of the same year. While he was their pastor the church built a new dwelling-house on the parsonage and repaired the other buildings. He closed his labors with the church in March, 1850.

The seventh pastor, Rev. Abel Philbrook, began his pastoral labors in February, 1851, and closed them in February, 1854.

In May, 1854, Rev. Daniel Kelsay began his labors with this church, and continued to be their pastor for the ten succeeding years. He was born in Greenwich, Cumberland Co., and was grandson of the Rev. Robert Kelsay, so closely identified with the history of the older Baptist Churches of West Jersey, and particularly with that of Pittsgrove.

Rev. A. B. Still, the ninth, united with the church and began his pastoral labors on Oct. 1, 1864. After a pastorate of nearly three years he closed his labors and removed to Danville, Pa.

Rev. Levi Morse, from Newton, N. J., was settled as pastor from Nov. 18, 1867, to April 2, 1871.

To Rev. Charles A. Mott the church gave a call in July, 1871. It being accepted, he at once began his pastoral labors, and was ordained on the 15th of August, following. He resigned his charge in January, 1874, which became effective on the 1st of April, 1874, following.

On the third Sabbath of July, in compliance with an invitation from the church, the twelfth pastor, Rev. Morgan Edwards, began his pastoral labors with the Pittsgrove Church. On Aug. 1, 1874, the church extended to Mr. Edwards a call to become pastor. He accepted, and remained until December, 1874. Rev. Levi Morse again became pastor in 1875, and continued the relation until the spring of 1878. July 16, 1878, Rev. John J. Reeder became pastor, serving the church until November, 1880. Rev. T. G. Deuchfield acted as supply in 1880 and 1881. For a year past the church has been without a pastor.

The present deacons of this organization are C. F. H. Gray, S. D. Hitchner, Thomas R. Coles, and E. L. Sheppard.

Friendship Methodist Episcopal Church.—Benjamin Abbott was the father of Methodism in Salem County, and was certainly one of the most remarkable men of his generation. He married in early life and located in Pittsgrove township. His wife was a member of the Presbyterian organization centering at Daretown, and he occasionally went with her to church. In the fall of 1772, in the fortieth year of his age, he was converted, under the preaching of Abraham Whiteworth.

At that time he was a hired laborer for Benjamin Van Meter, a prominent farmer in the neighborhood, who, according to tradition, employed him solely on account of his muscular strength, for otherwise he was objectionable, being at times intemperate, and while so quarrelsome. There lived in the same neighborhood John Murphy, a member of the Presbyterian Church, and a man of considerable intellect and extensive reading, whose house appears to have been a

home for the Methodist itinerants, and one of their earliest preaching-places in the county.

After a time Mr. Murphy united with the Methodist Society, which was formed at his house anterior to that of any other Methodist organization in the county. His friends opposed this action strongly, but he appears to have taken it solely on account of a conviction that he would be more useful as a Methodist than as a Presbyterian. Returning from a meeting at Murphy's, Abbott's wife is said to have been converted, subsequently leaving her Presbyterian alliance and becoming a Methodist. Others took similar action. Converts were made among those who had previously not been professors of religion, and from year to year the organization gained in strength, spiritual, financial, and numerical. About the beginning of this century a small one-story log church was built, which later gave place to better accommodations.

On the site of Murphy's house was erected, in 1862 and 1863, a comfortable church, which was dedicated Jan. 22, 1863.

This station had been for many years connected with the several circuits which from time to time included it, and was ministered to by many of the circuit preachers, mentioned elsewhere in connection with other early societies in other townships. In 1863 it was on the Pittsgrove and Woodruff charge. At this time it is connected with the Elmer and Olivet Churches, a similar relation having been sustained years ago, prior to its connection with the Woodruff Church. In 1843 the first regular pastor was appointed to the Friendship, Elmer, and Olivet Churches in conjunction. This was Rev. Matthias German. The following-mentioned pastors have succeeded him in the order named: Revs. Noah Edwards, Joseph Atwood, John W. McDougall, Joseph Gaskell, Abraham Gearhart, Levi J. Roads, Charles W. Heisley, Samuel Hudson, Joseph Summerill, James Merell, Samuel Johnson, Charles W. Heisley, H. S. Norris, M. C. Stokes, Edward H. Deurelle, J. B. Turpin, and J. H. Heilenman.

Industrial.—George M. Elwell established a distillery at Daretown a number of years ago, which, since his decease in 1873, has been owned by his widow, and operated by Jacob Wies.

In 1879, William Cook established a small machine-shop at Daretown and operated it about eighteen months, since the expiration of which it has been closed. It is now owned by Dr. Joseph Cook. Steam-engines and saw-mills were manufactured, and two ice-machines, one of which has been operated at Selma, Ala., by Clayton & Cook.

Eighty or one hundred years ago a tannery was established at Pole Tavern. The first occupant of whom any present resident has any knowledge was Joseph Cook, who was succeeded by Joseph Ketcham. Elisha Heritage was proprietor from about 1849 to about 1855, and Henry Rouser later until 1857, when the present proprietor, Gottlieb Kress, took possession.

The several blacksmiths and wheelwrights now following their avocations in this township, as well as many of their predecessors, have been mentioned.

The agricultural interests of Upper Pittsgrove are well advanced, and in most parts of the township are to be seen farms vying in beauty of location, neat appearance, and productiveness with any in the county. Fruits, vegetables, melons, tomatoes, and the various cereals are raised in abundance. The land in Upper Pittsgrove was heavily timbered for some time after settlement began, and much labor was expended in the early days in subduing the forests and clearing the soil of obstructions to tillage. When placed under cultivation the land yielded large crops of wheat, rye, and Indian corn, but for lack of proper rotation of crops, after a time, became exhausted and measurably worthless. At this unfavorable period in the agricultural history of the township, many of the earlier farmers became dissatisfied, sold their "worn-out" lands, and removed to more inviting fields of labor. Those who purchased of them did so with the full knowledge that the land was greatly deteriorated, and at a price which was probably fixed in accordance with this fact. But they and the older settlers who stuck to the old ground where their forefathers had lived and flourished, were soon rewarded by the discovery of marl in Pilesgrove, in quantities sufficient for its needs and those of Upper Pittsgrove and portions of other adjacent townships. The free use of this, and the frequent growth of clover, that great restorer of deteriorated soil, eventually brought Pittsgrove to its present status as one of the finest cereal-producing townships in the county. A larger yield of English grapes is obtained here than in any other part of South Jersey.

HISTORY OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

CHAPTER LXXVII.

DESCRIPTION.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY is the most southern county, excepting Cape May, in the State. It is bounded on the northwest and north by Salem County, on the northeast by Gloucester and Atlantic, on the southeast by Cape May, and on the southwest by Delaware Bay. It is about thirty miles long, east and west, and about twenty-eight miles in its greatest breadth, north and south. Its surface is generally level, sloping gradually to the different streams which pass through it.

Streams.—The principal of these are Maurice and Cohansey Rivers. Maurice River has its rise in Gloucester County, and passing out of that county becomes the boundary line between Pittsgrove township, Salem Co., on the west, and Landis township, in this county, on the east, and then crosses through the eastern portion of Cumberland to the Delaware Bay. Its general course is almost directly south, and its whole length is about forty-five miles, and with its branches it drains a basin of about three hundred and sixty square miles. The Cohansey has its rise in Salem County, and flowing a southerly course into Cumberland, becomes the dividing line between the townships of Deerfield and Hopewell, flows through the city of Bridgeton, separating the Third Ward from the First and Second, then becomes the boundary line between Fairfield on the east and south, and Hopewell and Greenwich on the west and north. At Fairton, four miles below the city of Bridgeton, it makes a turn at a right angle to the west, and follows that general course to the town of Greenwich, from which its remaining course is south by southwest. Its length is thirty-one miles, and it drains a basin of about one hundred square miles. Stow Creek, on the northwest, forms part of the boundary line with Salem County; West Creek, on the southeast, partly the boundary with Cape May. Back, Cedar, Autuxit, and Dividing Creeks, all emptying into Delaware Bay, are the next largest streams.

Marshes.—Along the whole shore of the bay extends a strip of marshy land, in breadth from half a mile to one and two miles. Its surface is usually covered with different varieties of salt grass and sod, and is near the level of ordinary high water, while extra high tides frequently cover it. These marshes are generally of soft mud underneath the sod, and frequently so miry that horses or cattle cannot walk over them. The mud varies from a few inches to thirty feet in depth, and is underlaid by firm gravelly or sandy soil. These marshes also extend up the different streams for several miles. Considerable portions of them, mostly along the Cohansey and Maurice Rivers, have been ditched and banked in from the tides, and are now fresh meadows, producing large crops of fresh hay and of grain and vegetables. Between the different streams necks of upland project into the salt marsh almost to the shore of the bay.

Soil and Productions.—The soil of the county is of alluvial formation, and is in general a sandy loam. West of the Cohansey it is heavier, being more intermixed with clay, and on it large crops of wheat, oats, and corn are grown. Between the Cohansey and Maurice Rivers it is somewhat lighter, and while producing good crops of grain, it is better adapted to the growth of fruits and vegetables, immense quantities of which are annually raised. East of the latter river are large tracts of quite sandy soil, formerly thought to be entirely useless for agricultural purposes, but which, under the increasing knowledge and resources of agricultural science, have been made, during the last twenty years, to produce large crops of fruits and vegetables.

The western portion of the county is mostly under cultivation, the timber remaining consisting of white, black, and red oak, hickory and pine, but in the eastern portion there are still large tracts of unimproved land, pine constituting a much larger proportion of the timber than in the western. Most of this has been cut off for lumber and firewood several times since the settlement of the county. Along the upper portions of the different streams, above the salt marsh, were formerly tracts of cedar swamp, many of them quite extensive and of great value; most of these have been cut off and the cedar timber converted into shingles, siding, rails, etc.

The elevated ridges between the streams are underlaid in many places with a brown sandstone and conglomerate, which consists of a sand or fine gravel cemented by oxide of iron. This stone is quarried as a building material in many places. When freshly quarried it is frequently soft and crumbling, but on exposure to the air becomes hard and firm enough for use, and is in general use in the construction of cellar walls and foundations. It is sometimes used for the

walls of buildings, but is not generally employed for that purpose.

On both sides of Stow Creek the soil is underlaid with marl in beds from six to fifteen feet thick, covered with from three to fifteen feet of dirt. These beds outcrop along the stream for a distance of about three miles, along which distance are numerous openings or pits where it is dug.

A bed of white sand, known as glass-sand, underlies the surface gravel throughout the whole of the southern end of the State, and has its outcroppings in different portions of this county, but principally in the vicinity and to the eastward of Maurice River. The action of rains and the different streams in carrying off the surface gravel which formerly overlaid this bed has given origin to the sandy tracts which cover a large portion of the county east of Maurice River. Numerous openings have been made into this bed, and immense quantities of it are used every year in glass-making in this county, and shipped to other points for the same purpose.

The area of the county, as given in the Geological Survey of the State, which was made before Commercial township was formed from Downe, and before the small portion of Maurice River township was set off to Cape May County in 1878, is as follows:

	Tide Marsh.		Total Area.	
	Sq. M.	*Acres.*	*Sq. M.*	*Acres.*
Bridgeton	.....	.....	15.39	9,849
Deerfield	.....	.....	41.65	26,656
Downe	33.62	21,517	89.13	57,043
Fairfield	22.15	14,176	75.30	48,192
Greenwich	6.89	4,410	17.75	11,360
Hopewell	2.93	1,875	30.00	19,200
Landis	.....	.....	72.69	46,522
Maurice River	11.21	7,174	105.56	67,559
Millville	1.81	1,158	50.35	32,224
Stow Creek	1.20	768	17.93	11,475
Total	79.81	51,078	515.75	330,080
Area of New Jersey	461.62	295,474	7576.68	4,849,069

LAND TITLES.

Titles to land in New Jersey are derived from the British Crown. Among the nations of Europe it was a settled principle that all uninhabited countries, and also those inhabited by savage tribes, became the property of the nation who first took possession of them. In the case of an inhabited country, no justification of this principle of law can be found except that "might makes right." The rights of the Indians as possessors of the soil for ages past were made subordinate to that of the sovereign who claimed that he had taken possession of the land by some of his subjects sailing along its shores and exploring its rivers and harbors. All the rights of property, and the principles which arise from occupation and use of property, although well defined in all civilized nations, and recognized to some extent even among savage tribes, and without which society, even in its simplest forms, cannot exist, were held as of no binding force. The one well-recognized principle among all people has been that discovery of a new land has vested the right to the soil in the nation making the discovery, and taking even a theoretical, although not a practical, possession of it.

It is true that the rights of the Indians to the soil of New Jersey were bought by the first Proprietors. Although they claimed a legal title from the Crown, both policy and the inherent sense of right, which could not be entirely set aside by the teachings of centuries or the desires of avarice, prompted them to make some compensation to those whom they found in the actual possession of the land they wished to occupy. The friendship of the savages was worth a great deal to the few and scattered settlers. Their own safety was a powerful adjunct to that inborn feeling that the natives had some rights, however slight they might be. To these incentives to purchase the rights of the Indians was added the chance to buy those rights cheaply. Large portions of the lands were only used for hunting, and the goods and trinkets offered them by the new-comers were of wonderful value to them, although costing the settlers little. Immense tracts of land, the most fertile and valuable to the settlers, although no more valuable to the Indians than the poorer portions, were sold for a few baubles. Their rights were indeed bought, but the compensation was grossly inadequate. But however small was the price paid, and however much the ignorance and vanity of the Indians was taken advantage of, yet no part of New Jersey was ever taken from them by force, but all was acquired by voluntary sale. In these sales rights of hunting and fishing on uninclosed lands were often reserved, but even those rights were extinguished by the State in 1832, by the payment of two thousand dollars, although the last of the Indians had removed from the State and abandoned those rights many years before.

The right of individuals to purchase directly from the Indians without the consent of the Proprietors was not recognized, and laws were early passed forbidding it. The right to extinguish the Indian claims was exercised only by the Proprietors, under their grants from the Crown, and from them alone could a legal title be obtained. Deeds from the Indians were, however, obtained by some of the settlers for the lands in their possession, but unless surveys were also obtained their legal title rests upon possession, and not upon the deeds.

We give below a copy of one of these old Indian deeds for a tract of land in Greenwich township. The deed is well written and in good preservation. The signatures of the Indians are by their marks, one of them being evidently an imitation of a bow. The old style of capital letters and spelling is given:

"KNOW ALL MEN by these present, that we Shawk-a-num and Et-hoe Brethren and Indian Proprietors of that parcel of land called ——

knowne to the Indian Natives by the name of Ca-ta-nun-gut, lying near Cohanzey on Delaware-river, For and in Consideration of one Blanket —one double handful of powder, two Barrs of Lead, two knives, three penny-worth of paint, one Hoe, one Axe, one looking glass, one pair of Sizers, one Shirt and one Breech-cloth, to us in handpaid by John Nicholls of Nicholls Hartford neere Cohanzey aforesaid Planter, at and before the ensealing & delivery hereof, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, have granted, bargained, sold, aliened, enfeoffed and confirmed—unto the said John Nicholls his heirs and assigns for ever, a parcel of land conteyning esteemacon one hundred acres (be it more or less) Butted and bounded as followeth, Beginning at Henry Jenings bounded tree standing neere the little Creeke, called the Great-tree Creek mark't with H. J. from thence Running West to the said Henry Jenings his bounded tree markt with the letter H. J. 124 pearches from thence North North-West 86 pearches, to a little Hickory-tree being the Bounds of George Haslewoods, Henry Jenings & Samuell Bacon & neere the bounded tree marked with the letters G. H., H. J., S. B. & J. N., from thence running on Samuell Bacons line South & by West 99 pearches to a Red-oake-tree being the bounded tree of Samuell Bacon & the said John Nicholls mark't with the letters S. B. & J. N. from thence East to the first menconed tree 201 pearches, to the Creeke called the Great-tree Creeke and running by the said Creeke South East to Cohanzey River 60 pearches, from thence downe by Cohanzey River South South-West to Samuell Bacons bounded tree standing by the landing, mark't wth the letters S. B. & J. N. 45 pearches, from thence to a Red-Oake-tree mark't with three notches in Samuel Bacons lyne running West 90 perches—Then Beginning at Samuell Bacons lyne in the Marish, at a post set there mark't with the letter J. running South East by Cohanzey-river 30 pearches, from thence South-West to another post 22 pearches marked with the letter J., from thence North-West to a post 30 pearches mark't with the letter J., from thence North-East to the first menconed post, 22 pearches, To HAVE AND TO HOLD all the said one hundred acres of land and marish, together with the Creekes, Woods, profits, Commodities & hereditaments whatsoever thereunto belonging to him the sd John Nicholls his heirs and assigns forever, to his and their own proper use and behoof forever without the disturbance of us Shawk-a-nun & Et-hoe Brethren or either of us our heirs or assigns, or any other person or persons clayming lawfully to have any Indian right, title or interest therein, and thereto we bind ourselves, and our heirs, Joynfully and severally in the penalty of Sixty Buckskinnes to be paid by us our heirs or assignes sd John Nicholls his heirs or assignes In Witnesse whereof wee the parties above sd have Interchangeably put our hands and Seales this 25th day of the fourth month in ye yeare according to the English acct.

1683.

the marke of [his mark] Shawk-a-nun — the marke of [his mark] Et-hoe

"Signed, Sealed & Delivered in ye presence of

Richard Guy, James Nevill } Com'r.

"Recorded the 14th day of July Anno Dominy by me Samll Hedge "Recordr."

By a royal patent, dated March 12, 166$\frac{3}{4}$, King Charles II. granted to his brother, the Duke of York, afterwards King James II., the country between the western side of the Connecticut River and the east side of Delaware Bay, together with Long Island, the islands of Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket, and also a large tract, including what is now the eastern part of Maine.[1] This grant conferred upon the duke rights of government as well as rights of soil.

By deeds of lease and release, dated June 23 and 24, 1664, the duke conveyed to John Lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret all that portion of his grant from the king included in this State, and gave it the name of Nova Cæsarea, or New Jersey,[2] in honor of Carteret, who was born on the island of Jersey, and who also, as royal Governor, defended that island against the forces of Parliament, it being the last place to lower the royal banner after the execution of Charles I. In this grant all the rights of government which the duke held were also transferred to Berkeley and Carteret.

Lord Berkeley, by deed of bargain and sale, dated March 18, 167$\frac{3}{4}$, conveyed all his undivided half of New Jersey to John Fenwick.[3] This deed, upon its face, conveyed an absolute estate in fee-simple, but it was really purchased with funds belonging in large part to Edward Byllinge, and Fenwick was in equity a trustee for him. Fenwick claimed the whole as his absolute estate, but it was finally submitted to William Penn as arbitrator, who decided that Fenwick was entitled to one-tenth of the moiety or half part of New Jersey, and that the other nine-tenths belonged to Byllinge. In submission to this arbitration, Fenwick and Byllinge, by deeds of lease and release, dated Feb. 9 and 10, 167$\frac{4}{5}$, conveyed to William Penn, Gauen Laurie, and Nicholas Lucas the undivided half part of New Jersey.[4] Laurie and Lucas were among the principal creditors of Byllinge. This deed also was absolute in its terms, but it was agreed by all the parties thereto that they held ninety parts, the whole moiety being divided into one hundred parts, as trustees of Byllinge, for the purpose of paying his creditors. A memorandum on the back of the deed, dated 7th of 3d month (May), 1675, set forth that the remaining ten parts had been drawn by John Fenwick as his proportion of the moiety, and that he had accepted of the same, and the trustees for the other lots were satisfied therein.[5]

Fenwick, from the time when Lord Berkeley conveyed to him an interest in the province, had been making exertions to plant a colony in his domains, and was now about ready to embark. But he, like Byllinge, was in debt, and to secure his creditors he executed a deed, in the nature of a mortgage, dated July 17, 1675, to two of his principal creditors, John Edridge and Edmund Warner, to secure the payment of his debts. By this deed they had a right to sell lands in Fenwick's ten parts until their claims and those of the other creditors were paid, and a list of the debts was annexed to the deed. All the lands previously sold by Fenwick were excepted in this deed.[6]

By what is called the Quintipartite Deed,[7] dated July 1, 1676, a division of New Jersey between the owners was made, by a division line running from Little Egg Harbor to the Delaware River, in latitude forty-one degrees. To Sir George Carteret was assigned all that portion of New Jersey lying to the eastward of the line, and he in return quit-claimed all that portion to the westward of the line to Penn, Laurie, and Lucas. Byllinge also joined in the deed,

[1] New Jersey Archives, vol. i. pp. 3–8. [2] Ibid., pp. 8–14.

[3] Ibid., p. 209. [4] Ibid., p. 210.

[5] Life of John Fenwick, by John Clements, pp. 21, 22.

[6] Ibid., pp. 25, 26.

[7] N. J. Archives, i. pp. 205–219.

to show his assent to the making of a partition by his trustees.

In the mean time war had broken out between the English and Dutch, in 1672, and a Dutch expedition had retaken New York from the English, but at the conclusion of peace in 1673 it was restored. Doubts being raised whether the former grants were not abrogated by the conquest by the Dutch, the king made a new grant to the Duke of York June 29, 1674. The duke delayed confirming his former grants, and through the efforts of Sir Edmund Andros, in whose commission as Governor of New York the duke had also included New Jersey, he endeavored to retain the right of government in New Jersey in himself. But finally the duke entirely relinquished his claim, and Aug. 6, 1680, he executed a new grant to Edward Byllinge, William Penn, Gauen Laurie, Nicholas Lucas, John Edridge, and Edmund Warner (the last two the mortgagees of Fenwick) for the one-half of New Jersey as divided by the Quintipartite Deed, and which was now named West New Jersey. This grant gave the right of property in ten equal undivided hundred parts to the use of John Edridge and Edmund Warner, and in ninety undivided hundred parts to Penn, Laurie, and Lucas, in trust for Byllinge, and vested all the rights of government in Byllinge alone.[1]

The settling of the province had meanwhile been progressing. Fenwick, in about a month after executing the conveyance by way of a mortgage to Edridge and Warner, had sailed with a number of emigrants and commenced a settlement at Salem. In the fall of 1677 the Yorkshire and London Friends commenced their settlement at Burlington, under titles derived from Penn, Laurie, and Lucas.

By the arbitration between Fenwick and Byllinge, and the subsequent conveyances, it appears that West Jersey was to be divided into one hundred parts or shares, each part constituting a full proprietary interest, of which Fenwick was to have ten. Sales of a considerable number of these undivided shares were made by Penn, Laurie, and Lucas, the trustees of Byllinge, and the purchasers thereby became proprietors in common with them. These shares were set forth in the deeds as the ninetieth parts of ninety-hundredth parts. Sales of portions of shares and of specific quantities of land were made by the owners of proprietary shares. The former carried with them their due proportion of proprietary rights, the latter only the property in the soil of the land granted. The original intention of the division into one hundred parts was to have the land run out into one hundred lots, and each proprietor to have a specific lot for each share he held, which he could then dispose of as he pleased. The choice of these lots was to be by casting lots for them, and in pursuance of this Fenwick, soon after the execution of his and Byllinge's deed to Penn, Laurie, and Lucas, drew for his ten lots Nos. 20, 21, 26, 27, 36, 47, 50, 57, 63, and 72. This transaction took place in England, and whether any map of West Jersey showing the location of the lots was ever made is unknown, but it is probable that there was not. The drawing had reference to a future actual division of the ground to be made by the surveyors. By the "Concessions and Agreements" it was directed that the land should be divided into one hundred parts, as occasion should require. First, for expedition, it was to be divided into ten parts, and then the tenths to be divided into ten "proprieties"; and provision was also made for the election of one proprietor or freeholder for each propriety as a member of Assembly.

Fenwick, without any regular survey or allotment, claimed and held the land where he settled as his ten lots, and granted to those who purchased from him deeds for specific numbers of acres out of it. The titles held under him were thus acquired very nearly in accordance with the original intention of the Proprietors.

By the Concessions and Agreements, land was given to every settler, for himself and his servants, a definite number of acres for each one, if they came within one, two, or three years, subject to an annual quit-rent, which was very small; these were called "head-lands."

Owing to the difficulty of getting the Proprietors together to transact their business, they in 1678 resolved to appoint a Proprietary Council, elected yearly from among themselves. This practice is still kept up, their meetings being held at Burlington. Owners of a thirty-second part of a hundredth have the right of voting and being elected. Only about twenty persons are now known to be Proprietors, who severally own from the thirty-second part of a hundredth to several hundredths.

Dividends were declared to each Proprietor, the first one being for five thousand two hundred acres, and in all dividends for thirty-five thousand acres have been made to each share. "These dividends include much more land than is found within the limits of West Jersey, but a large number have never been claimed, and it is not known who are entitled to them."[2]

After the rights to head-lands ceased, and excepting lands the title to which proceed from Fenwick, and some few tracts sold by some of the Proprietors within two or three years of the first settlement, titles to land were and are now acquired as follows: The dividends made to each Proprietor entitled him to take up the quantity of land called for, or so much as he had not as yet appropriated, in any part of the province where he could find land not taken up by any other survey. Deeds for specified number of acres entitled the grantee of any Proprietor to take

[1] N. J. Archives, i. pp. 324–332.

[2] Elmer's Reminiscences of New Jersey, appendix.

up the land in like manner. Upon due proof of the title, the Proprietary Council issued a warrant to the surveyor-general or his deputy, directing him to survey the number of acres mentioned out of any lands not covered by other surveys. The surveyor, after making the survey in such place as the person entitled chose to have it, made a return to the surveyor-general, and he to the Council, and when approved by them it was then recorded. This made a complete title to the specific tract, his deed giving the owner title, and the survey specifying the particular tract. No surveys were allowed to extend to both sides of a navigable stream. For every one hundred acres called for the owner received a survey for one hundred and five, the five acres being an allowance for roads. For this reason lands for roads were taken for many years without compensation to the owner.

After the death of Byllinge his heirs sold all his rights, both in the land and government, to Daniel Coxe, who was one of the chief Proprietors, and he by two separate instruments, dated March 4, 169½, conveyed all his interest in the soil and government to the West Jersey Society.

Fenwick conveyed all his interest in West Jersey, excepting thereout one hundred and fifty thousand acres, to William Penn, March 23, 1682. Although Edridge and Warner claimed that, by neglect to pay the mortgage given to them by Fenwick, all his rights were forfeited to them, and although this claim was apparently held good by the second grant from the Duke of York in August, 1680, wherein he conveyed to Edridge and Warner, and not to Fenwick, the right to the ten undivided parts of West Jersey, yet Fenwick strenuously upheld his rights, and was supported therein by eminent legal counsel in London. He continued to dispose of lands during his life, and after his death, in December, 1683, his executors, as authorized by his will, also sold large tracts.

CHAPTER LXXVIII.

SURVEYS.

Before leaving England, Fenwick conveyed to John Edridge, in May, 1675, ten thousand acres, and to Edmund Warner, in June, 1675, ten thousand acres, in part payment of the money advanced by them. By virtue of the deed, in the nature of a mortgage, made to them by Fenwick, they also sold considerable quantities of land. Warner sold five thousand acres to John Mason, June 10, 1675, which at his death descended to his oldest son and heir-at-law, Cornelius Mason. He had the five thousand acres located and surveyed May 30, 1689, and gave it the name of Winchcomb Manor. This survey began "at the bound tree of Robert Hutchinson, standing in a valley by the west-northwest side of the north branch of the river Cohanzick," and ran up the river to a white-oak tree standing upon the brow of the hill on the south side of a branch afterwards called the Upper Clearing Branch, and now West Branch; then along the south side of the Branch W.N.W. 800 perches to a white-oak tree; then south by east 1236 perches to a corner; and then E.S.E. 800 perches to the beginning. The west line of the survey ran to the east of a south course about where the road now is that crosses the Shiloh turnpike at Barret's Run, and runs northward by the farms of Adam Minch, where he lived a few years ago, Lawrence Harris, and others.

The large hickory-tree, about three feet in diameter, and supposed to be at least one hundred and fifty years old, which stood in front of the upper house on the Lawrence Harris place, and which was blown down in the September gale in 1876, was in the west line of this survey. Cornelius Mason seems to have been ambitious to establish a manor, and retained the title to the whole tract, or if he sold any he reserved quit-rents. At his death it descended to his son, Cornelius Mason, Jr., of London, a merchant dealing in hides, pelts, etc., who willed it to his cousin and heir-at-law, Joseph Mason, of Newington Butts, in the county of Surrey, and others; and they by deed dated Nov. 24, 1762, sold the same to Israel Pemberton, a prominent member of the Society of Friends in Philadelphia. This survey, having been made under Fenwick's title and by John Worledge, the deputy-surveyor of the Salem Tenth, was not recorded in the surveyor-general's office at Burlington until 1764, after Pemberton became the owner of the land. He then laid it before the Council of Proprietors, who, "being satisfied that it had been made agreeably to the custom of the Salem Tenth," approved it and ordered it to be recorded.

As will be seen, this survey covered what are now among the most valuable lands in the county, nearly all the Third Ward of Bridgeton and a large part of Upper Hopewell being included in its bounds.

In a few years after Fenwick's death surveys ceased to be made by surveyors authorized by the Salem authorities and recorded there, but all purchasers took their titles to the Council of Proprietors at Burlington, by whom warrants for surveys were issued, and were returned and recorded there. The Mason survey having been sent to England without being recorded, other persons laid claim to some of the land. On that part of it which is now the farm of the Cumberland Nail and Iron Company, on the north side of Jeddy's Pond, "as early as 1697 one John Garrison settled and built a house, and about 1715 built a house of cedar logs near the bridge, in which Benjamin Seeley lived."[1] Garrison perhaps had some claim to the land under the arrangements of Mason to establish the manor. About 1735, Silas Parvin ob-

[1] Elmer's History of Cumberland County.

tained possession of the land that had been occupied by Garrison, probably by purchase from him. In 1741 a suit was commenced involving the location of this survey, a jury of view was summoned, and Thomas Miles, of Penn's Neck, the leading surveyor of Salem County, resurveyed the whole Mason tract for this jury of view on Oct. 13 and 14, 1741.

By the original survey the Mason tract began at the upper corner tree of the Hutchinson survey, on the west bank of the Cohansey, and the south line of the Mason and north line of the Hutchinson survey were the same. Where the true corner was seems to have been unknown, and this jury of view fixed the corner of the Mason tract on the west side of the Cohansey, twenty perches below the bridge over that river, from which the south line of the tract runs westward about where Oak Street now is.

Silas Parvin, in order to strengthen his claim, bought of Joseph Goldin, Feb. 8, 1746, forty-five acres of unlocated land, part of two hundred acres Goldin has bought of John Ogden, who owned one-eighth of a proprietary right, which he bought from William Biles, of Bucks County, Pa., in 1709. Under this right Parvin laid a survey on the land he was in possession of, and set up a title in opposition to that of Mason. He built a two-story hip-roofed house on this land, which stood south of Commerce Street and a little east of Atlantic, about where the back part of the hardware-store of D. Bacon & Son now is, and faced the river and the road, the latter then running from the foot of the bridge southwesterly, between the river and the house, up the side of the hill to Broad Street, near the present corner of Franklin Street. Parvin died in February, 1779, and the property claimed by him descended to his son Clarence as heir-at-law.

Pemberton, soon after he became possessed of the Mason title, began to sell off tracts to different persons, most of whom cleared the land and built upon it. Dr. Jonathan Elmer, in some way not now known, but probably by conveyance from Clarence Parvin, came into possession of part of the Parvin claim, and in 1783 they made a division between them. Pemberton brought suit against Parvin in 1783, but it was dropped. Clarence Parvin died about 1788, and Pemberton also about the same time. The land below Ireland's mill-pond was sold by Sheriff Joseph Buck, and bought by Jonathan Bowen.

Dr. Jonathan Elmer obtained (probably from Jonathan Bowen) all that portion of the property in Bridgeton west of Franklin Street and south of Jeddy's Pond, while the present titles to the remainder are held under Bowen.

Among the earliest surveys for lands in this county was one for Robert Hutchinson, who had a survey laid for nine hundred and fifty acres May 27, 1686. The upper corner of it was a "white-oak on the west side of the Cohansey River marked with the letter H, and standing in the hollow near the river, above the place of going over to Richard Hancock's mill," and the north line of the tract ran west-northwest from that corner. This corner tree stood near where now is the brick building used as a machine-shop by Cox & Sons, near the foot of Hampton Street in the city of Bridgeton, and all that part of the Third Ward of Bridgeton south of that line, and the adjoining portion of Hopewell township on the west, are included within its boundaries. The south line of this survey ran westward up Island Branch Creek, as Cubby's Hollow stream was then called.

This tract was sold after his death by his two daughters and their husbands to Elias Cotting, who sold it off in smaller tracts. Through some unexplained error the corner of this survey, and, as a consequence, that of the Mason survey, which joined it on the north, was supposed to be farther up the river, and Cotting conveyed portions of the land north of the true line to purchasers, and himself built a good-sized house near where the line was supposed to be. After the corner of the Mason tract had been fixed at the supposed location of it, twenty rods below the bridge, the true corner was found, thus leaving a vacancy between this and the Mason-Pemberton tract.

Ebenezer Miller, who was one of the leading citizens of the county, residing at Greenwich, and a surveyor, bought of Thomas and Richard Penn, Nov. 5, 1748, five thousand acres of unlocated land. He had a survey made for him by George Trenchard, a deputy surveyor, on the same date, which covered this intervening land between the Hutchinson and Mason surveys, and contained four hundred and twenty acres. The land included in this survey, extending from Oak Street to the neighborhood of Hampton Street, and running from the river westward between five hundred and six hundred rods, is among the most valuable in the city. Miller quit-claimed to purchasers under Cotting and sold off parts of the tract, and Dec. 14, 1759, deeded the remaining portions within the built-up limits of the city to his son, Josiah Miller, under whom the titles are now held.

Robert Hutchinson originally purchased two thousand acres of Job Nettleship, son and heir to Vicessimus Nettleship, April 22, 1685, who bought the same of Fenwick in June, 1675. He sold one thousand acres, June 13, 1687, to George Hazlewood. This tract includes some of the best land in the county, and lay west of Hutchinson's survey, covering that portion of Hopewell township about Bowentown, the southerly line of the farm of John S. Holmes being the south line of this tract.

Joshua Barkstead's survey covered that portion of Hopewell township south of Hutchinson's and Hazlewood's surveys, and running from the Cohansey westward to Bowentown. He gave to this tract the name of Arcadia, doubtless hoping, although it might be lacking in the mountains and lovely scenery of its Grecian prototype, yet that those who should be in-

duced to locate there might find the rural delights and abounding plenty of which that name has become a synonyme.

On June 7, 1675, before leaving England, Fenwick sold to Edmund Duke and Thomas Duke six thousand acres of land, which they conveyed to Edmund Gibbon, a merchant, then of New York, but formerly of Bennendon, in the county of Kent, England. He had a survey made for him by Richard Hancock, who had been Fenwick's surveyor-general, Nov. 9, 1682, in two tracts. The larger one, containing four thousand five hundred acres, covered nearly all that portion of Greenwich township north of the New Jersey Southern Railroad, excepting the upper end of the town of Greenwich, and also included a small corner of Hopewell and a considerable portion of the lower end of Stow Creek township. The east line ran from Barnegat Hill, a corner in the present division line between the townships of Greenwich and Hopewell, near the head of the stream on which is Sheppard's mill-pond, through Roadstown, between the Baptist meeting-house and the cross-roads, to a corner from which the northerly line ran, first west along the north line of the farm of David Cook, and then west-southwest through about the middle of the lower part of the township of Stow Creek into the marsh lying on Stow Creek.

The smaller tract, containing fifteen hundred acres, was laid out opposite to this one, on the west side of Stow Creek, in Salem County. Owing to disputes with adjoining owners the tract was resurveyed by Richard Tindall, who succeeded Hancock as surveyor-general for Fenwick and his executors, on March 29, 1686, and again on May 8, 1708, by Benjamin Acton, who was the principal surveyor in Salem County after the death of Tindall, in December, 1697, or January, 1698. Edmund Gibbon, by his will, left this property to his brother George for his life, and then to Edmund Gibbon, younger son of George, who conveyed it, July 26, 1700, to Francis Gibbon. Francis, by his will, dated Oct. 3, 1727, gave it to his kinsmen, Leonard Gibbon and his brother, Nicholas Gibbon, wheelwright, both of Gravesend, in Kent, sons of Arthur Gibbon, describing it as "all that tract of land called Mount Gibbon, upon the branches of an unknown creek (Stow Creek) near Cohansey, in the province of West New Jersey, in America, to them and their heirs forever; provided they go and settle upon it. If they do not in three years then to revert to Francis Gibbon, my executor, and his heirs forever." Leonard and Nicholas both settled on the tract, and built the mill on Newport Creek known as Seeley's mill, which remained in the possession of the family until November, 1880, when Isaac M. Smalley became its owner. They made a division of the tract between them, Oct. 2, 1730. Leonard took the upper part, on which he built a stone house on the north side of the mill-pond in Stow Creek township. It is still standing, and was late the residence of Asa R. Horner, deceased, and now of his son-in-law, Edward H. Sheppard, of whom a sketch is given in this work. Leonard died June 19, 1744, aged forty years, and was buried at Greenwich. Nicholas engaged in the mercantile business in the town of Greenwich, in partnership with Samuel F. Hedge, a great-grandson of Fenwick. He built a brick house there, which still stands. After the death of his partner, about 1733, Nicholas Gibbon married his widow, Ann Hedge, and about 1740 removed to Salem, upon the property left to his wife by her father, Alexander Grant. He held the offices of sheriff of the county, surrogate, collector of the port, and colonel of the militia, and died Feb. 2, 1758, aged fifty-five years and three months.

Dr. James Wass, a London physician, bought of Fenwick, while still in England, July 12, 1675, five thousand acres of land, and in 1694 it was located and surveyed for him by John Worledge, a deputy surveyor, and was resurveyed Oct. 15–18, 1705, by Joshua Barkstead. This survey covered a large portion of the upper part of Stow Creek township, and that portion of Hopewell west of the Mason survey and north of the farm lately belonging to the estate of Elisha Bonham, deceased, on the road leading from where the old Seventh-Day Baptist meeting-house at Shiloh stood, in a southerly direction to the Bridgeton and Roadstown road, the southeast corner of that farm on the south side of the northwest branch of the Cohansey (Barrett's Run), being the southeast corner of the survey. Two thousand two hundred acres of this survey, covering the present site of the village of Shiloh, Wass conveyed, Nov. 21, 1705, to Robert Ayres, late of Rhode Island, gentleman, one of the early Baptist settlers, the most of whose descendants adhered to that branch of the Baptist denomination which keeps the seventh day of the week as the Sabbath. The titles to that portion of the survey are held under Ayres. The remaining portion was disposed of in smaller tracts.

John Brick bought of Samuel Deeming, of Maryland, one thousand acres of land, which he bought of Fenwick in 1679. It was laid off to him on the south side of Gravelly Run (Stow Creek), covering the land where is now the village of Jericho and the surrounding country. He put up the dam and erected the mills long known as Brick's mills, afterwards John S. Wood's, and now the Jericho Mills.

On the east of the Cohansey the West New Jersey Society, as the association of the Proprietors was called, had a ten thousand acre survey run out by John Worledge and John Budd, but the return being lost, it was resurveyed in October and November, 1716, and found to contain eleven thousand acres. This was called the society's Pamphilia tract. It began at a pine-tree "on the east side of Cohansey River, in the bottom of a little Cove of Marsh, on the South side of a Neck of Land made by the said Marsh, the River, and the Creek called Fuller's

Creek, near two Miles below Cohansey Bridge," and ran east thirteen hundred and four perches, then north thirteen hundred and eighty-four perches, and then west fifteen hundred and thirty perches, to the Cohansey, and then down the river to the beginning. This beginning-point is near where Pamphilia Spring is, in the cove below Rocap's Run, as Fuller's Creek is now called. The upper line crosses the Deerfield turnpike above Cornwall's Branch, and crosses the Centreville road near Carll's Corner. It included in its bounds the whole of the Second Ward of the city of Bridgeton, all of the First Ward except the extreme eastern end, and a portion of Fairfield and Deerfield townships.

Richard Hancock took up a portion of this tract on Mill Creek, the branch of the Cohansey emptying into the river near the Cohansey Glass Company's property, now called Indian Fields Run, and put up a dam and built a saw-mill on the stream before 1686.

Governor Daniel Coxe released to the West New Jersey Society, March 4, 1692, all the rights of government which he claimed, and the most of his rights in the soil, but he retained a strong interest in the prosperity of the province, of which he had just ceased to be Governor.

The early settlers of New Jersey were mostly religious persons, desiring to have the preaching of the word, but in many cases unable to obtain a minister. Governor Coxe and Rev. Thomas Bridge were acquaintances, keeping up a correspondence between them, in which Bridge had expressed an inclination to remove from his then residence in the Bermuda Islands to West Jersey. Coxe informed the members of the West Jersey Society of this. They wrote him the following letter, inviting him to West Jersey, and agreeing to provide for him as follows:[1]

"A Lre from ye West Jersey Society in England to Mr Bridges.

"London ye 29th July 1692.

"Sr Wee are informed by Dr Coxe that you declare yorselfe inclyned togeather with divers other Inhabitants of the Bermudas to remove unto & reside in West Jersey. Wee are very glad a Person of yor Principles & pfession should entertaine such thoughts ffor having received an Honoble Character of you from diverse wee expect not onely benefitt should accrue unto the Inhabitants by yor Pious Instructions accompanied with an Exemplary life But also by yor Prudentiall Council in reference to Civill & Secular affairs wherein you have been Providentially necessitated to Exercise yorselfe And as wee have been assured very successfully: Sr if you are confirmed in yor resolution wee shall give you all ye Encouragemt Countenance & Authority wee are capable of, Many Persons in diverse Parts of ye Country have frequently exprest their desires of a Minister & assure us they will Contribute towards his Comfortable subsistence & pay him all that duty respect & deference his worke deserves And for that Dr Coxe hath Conveyed unto us ye Government of the Country with great part of his Lands ffor your Encouragemt upon your Arrival wee will give order that you may in what Scituation you please take up Two Thousand Acres one Thousand to be yor owne in ffee forever The other to be annexed unto ye office & descend unto him who shall Succeed you Whenever it shall please God by your death or otherwise to cause a vacancy. Wee are besides contriveing some other Methods whereby to render your station more comfortable Honourable & Profittable and doubt not but wee shall Conclude to your full satisfaction and all those who accompany you shall find fair dealing Encouragemt Protection and assistance from

"Sr Your affectionate ffriends and Servants

"Tho: Lane:	Edm: Harrison
"E: Richer	Wm Wightman
"James Baddington:	Rob: Michell
"John Jurin.	James St John."

[1] N. J. Archives, vol. ii. p. 94.

Coxe also wrote him a letter Aug. 5, 1692, promising to give him, in addition to the offer of the society, a considerable annual allowance, to be paid in money during Coxe's life, if Bridge so long continued in the province. As a result of these offers Mr. Bridge came to West Jersey, and became the first pastor of the Fairfield Presbyterian Church in this county. He arrived some time previous to June 24, 1695, on which date he and John Green, of Cohansey, blacksmith, obtained from George Hutchinson, of Burlington, a deed for nine hundred and twelve acres adjoining Bellers' survey and the south side of the Cohansey,—six hundred and eight for Bridge and three hundred and four for Green.

But it was not until May 17, 1697, that Thomas Revell made a deed to Bridge for the one thousand acres in fee, reciting that it was done in pursuance of the letter above quoted. Revell held four thousand acres, which had been deeded to him by Jeremiah Basse, the agent of the Proprietors, in trust for them. A survey was made on the same date of the one thousand acres by Joshua Barkstead, on the east side of Cohansey River, "Beginning at a Pine tree standing on the North side of the Saw Mill creek, about half way between the Saw Mill and the going over × the Run into the Indian Fields," then running north three hundred and thirty-six perches, then east five hundred and twenty-five perches, then south three hundred and thirty-six perches, and then west five hundred and twenty-five perches to beginning, containing one thousand and fifty acres. This beginning corner was back of the Commerce Street Methodist Episcopal Church, along the run; and the fence between the graveyard and the parsonage of this church as it stood several years ago, before it was moved about eight or ten feet westward for the purpose of making a drive-way into the graveyard, was in the west line of the survey.

The bend in the east side of Laurel Street, south of North Street, is also in this west line, and the northwest corner was in the vicinity of the glass-works of J. A. Clark & Co.; the east line separates the farms of Robert C. Nichols and Dr. J. Barron Potter, on the north side of the Indian Fields road, east of Burlington Avenue. It was a part of the society's Pamphilia survey, and has since been known as the Indian Fields tract, the Indians having had a settlement on the land covered by the survey, a portion of which they had cleared. Bridge divided the tract by an east-and-west line through the middle of the tract, and by north-and-south lines twenty-five perches apart, thus dividing the whole tract into twenty-five acre lots, and soon sold them out to settlers. Bridge

had another survey made for him on the same date, containing two hundred and twenty acres, which bounded on the Cohansey, Fuller's Creek, and the "line of the township of Pamphilia." No such township was ever formed, but it is probable that the Proprietors, in having the Pamphilia survey laid off, contemplated erecting it into a township, their governmental powers allowing them so to do if they chose.

The West Jersey Society did not sell any portion of the Pamphilia survey, except the one thousand acres conveyed to Bridge, until after the county was erected and the people had selected Cohansey Bridge as the county-seat. Why that portion of the tract lying adjoining the bridge over the Cohansey, on the opposite side of which was the settlement of Cohansey Bridge, should have remained unsold so long it is difficult at this day to understand. It may have been owing to a doubt concerning the title, as Jeremiah Basse, who owned large quantities of land in all parts of Southern New Jersey, and who at one time resided at Cohansey, seems to have had some claim upon two hundred acres of the tract, comprising its most valuable portion, extending from the Saw-Mill Creek (Indian Fields Run) to the north line of the Indian Fields survey, and from that survey westward as far as the river.

This claim probably originated through the four thousand acre tract at Cohansey, which Basse had taken up for Governor Daniel Coxe, and which, upon Coxe's sale to the society, Basse held for them, Bridge's one thousand acres being a part of this tract. At his death, in 1725, Basse left all his property to his two daughters and son, Burchfield Basse, and the latter dying without issue, it descended to his two daughters, Catherine Pierce and Ann Pidgeon, both of whom joined in conveying to William Pidgeon, the son of Ann, March 10, 1762, and he released to Alexander Moore, Oct. 10, 1765, all his interest in the two hundred acres.

The fixing of the county-seat at Cohansey Bridge brought this land into demand, despite any doubt concerning the title, and Oct. 7, 1752, the West Jersey Society, in consideration of £247, conveyed to Alexander Moore nine hundred and ninety acres of land adjoining the bridge. The beginning corner was on the Cohansey, about half a mile above Fuller's Creek (or Rocap's Run), and the line ran north of east about two hundred and twenty-five perches, then general northerly courses to the line of the Indian Fields tract, then bounded thereon to its upper line, then several courses northerly to the upper line of the Pamphilia survey, and along that line to the Cohansey. It covers all the built-up portions of the First and Second Wards of the city of Bridgeton, west of the Indian Fields line. The price paid, £247 in New Jersey proclamation money, would be $658.66⅔; the value of a dollar being fixed at 7*s.* 6*d.*, a pound would be worth $2.66⅔.

Moore was of Irish descent, and his grandson, Judge John Moore White, thought he settled at Cohansey Bridge about 1730, where he kept a store and did a thriving business, accumulating a large amount of property. He carried on his business in a building built of cedar logs, which stood on the north side of Commerce Street, between the Davis House hotel and Cohansey Street. It was removed about 1791 or 1792, after John Moore White came of age. Moore also built a large frame dwelling-house just west of Cohansey Street. It was used for many years as a tavern after Moore's death, and was torn down to make way for the brick stores now standing.

Moore, in 1754, had a plan of a town on the east side of the Cohansey, to be called Cumberland, laid off and surveyed for him by Daniel Elmer, Jr., son of Rev. Daniel Elmer, the pastor of the Fairfield Presbyterian Church. The streets were laid off at right angles with each other, and were all two rods wide excepting Market Street, which ran where Commerce Street now is, and which was three rods wide; the squares were eighteen and a half perches each way. Jefferson Street as it now exists, thirty-three feet wide, is the only one of the streets that exists as Moore planned them, and that only for part of its length; Commerce and Warren Streets also occupy the positions he designed for streets, but the first is wider and the second is narrower and shorter than by his plan. The whole plan of the town only covered from about Orange Street to the river, and from Jefferson Street to a short distance above Washington Street. He sold a few lots by this plan, but it was soon abandoned, and the town of Cumberland disappeared.

Moore, however, sold off lots mostly south of Commerce Street, and before his death, Sept. 5, 1786, he had disposed of all that part of his survey lying south of that street. In his will he devised the unsold part of the Bridgeton property to his three grandsons, Alexander, William, and John Moore White. Alexander White became quite dissipated and in debt, and his one-third interest was sold by Sheriff Joseph Buck in July, 1790, and conveyed to his brother, John Moore White, by deed dated Feb. 26, 1791, who also obtained the one-third interest of his brother William by deed of March 5, 1791. Both of these brothers died in 1794, without issue.

John Moore White, having come into possession of the whole of the Bridgeton property, soon commenced selling lots. He had the road to Deerfield altered, and laid on what is now North Laurel Street, from Commerce to the bend just south of North Street, and in August, 1792, Pearl Street, from Commerce to Irving, and Irving from Laurel Street to Keen's Run, as the stream since known as the Slash was then called. He also had a plan made about 1798 by James Trueland, who taught school in the old academy on Bank Street, for laying out streets across the whole of his tract, but only a part of them were

ever opened. The part of the town north of the main street now grew rapidly, and Moore sold nearly all the lots on Main (now Commerce), Front (now Laurel), and the west side of Middle (now Pearl) Streets. About 1791 or 1792 he built a large dwelling, now a part of the hotel on the northwest corner of Commerce and Laurel Streets, and had a large garden, which is now the hotel yards. His stables occupied the present location of the livery-stables on Cohansey Street. He resided here until about 1808, when he removed to Woodbury, where he died in 1862, at the age of nearly ninety-two years. May 1, 1810, he conveyed all the unsold portions of his tract, including his late residence and the grounds adjoining, to Jeremiah Buck and William Potter, for seven thousand dollars, and in November of the same year they made a division, Potter taking the dwelling, which had been changed into a hotel, and the adjoining lot, and Buck obtaining all the residue.

Other portions of the Pamphilia eleven thousand acre survey were conveyed by the West Jersey Society to different persons in smaller lots. Robert Hood, one of the early Connecticut settlers, bought a six hundred and fifty acre tract at the east end of Bridge's Indian Fields tract. John Dare was deeded two hundred and five acres north of Hood, March 1, 1754. William Dare obtained three hundred and eighty-nine acres, east of Hood, on the same date, and about the same time a tract of several hundred acres south of the Indian Fields tract, adjoining a large tract granted to Col. Ephraim Seeley. Abner Smith's one hundred and fifty acres, James White's one hundred and ninety-two acres, Nathan Bateman's one hundred and forty-one and one-half acres, John Smith's one hundred acres, Daniel Loder's one hundred acres, Thomas Joslin's one hundred and thirty-seven and one-half acres, Peter Bateman, Jr.'s two hundred acres, John Robertson's two hundred and forty-nine acres were all situated to the eastward of the Indian Fields tract. Edward Lummis' sixty acres, John Coney's two hundred acres, Matthew Parvin's one hundred and seventy-nine acres, and also a second tract of about the same size all lay south of that tract and of Alexander Moore's nine hundred and ninety acre tract. John Dare's two hundred and eighty-eight acre tract of cedar swamp and land adjoining was located on Lebanon Branch, bounding on the east line of the Pamphilia survey. All of these tracts were sold by the society between 1752 and 1755. May 14, 1755, all the unsold residue of the Pamphilia survey was conveyed by the society to Alexander Moore and Daniel Elmer, Jr. The latter, by his will, dated April 9, 1761, left his undivided one-half to his son Timothy, and he conveyed it to his brother, Dr. Jonathan Elmer, Nov. 1, 1770. By these persons and their representatives the remaining portions of the Pamphilia tract were sold.

North of the Pamphilia tract, and bounding thereon, the society had a large survey made by Worledge and Budd, which extended from the Cohansey to Maurice River, and contained about twelve thousand acres, covering nearly all of Deerfield township above the Pamphilia line, and part of Pittsgrove township, Salem Co. This was called the society's middle tract. They conveyed one thousand acres of this, May 26, 1740, at the southwest corner of the tract, joining on the Cohansey River and the Pamphilia tract, and extending northward to Cedar Run, afterwards Russell's Branch, and now Loper's Run, to John Jones, who was an attorney-at-law, and resided at Salem. After his death a judgment for debt was recovered against his administrator, and the tract was sold by Nicholas Gibbon, sheriff of Salem County, March 29, 1748, for the sum of seventy-eight pounds proclamation money, and was bought by Alexander Moore. Other portions of the middle tract were sold off in smaller tracts to persons who cleared the land and settled upon it.

Fairfield township, west of Back Creek, comprising Back Neck and Shrewsbury, or Upper Back Neck, was mostly taken up by grantees under Fenwick's title, and the surveys were made by his surveyors, and recorded in the Salem records. All of these ancient records have since been removed to Trenton, and are to be found in the office of the Secretary of State. The surveys here were made mostly for actual settlers, and in small tracts compared with those made for the general proprietors. Among them were Thomas Smith's three hundred acres of marsh, known as the Smith's Island tract; Richard Lippincott's one thousand acres, east of Smith's Island; Joseph Helmesley's one thousand acres in Lower Back Neck, John Ireson's five hundred acres, William Worth's five hundred acres, now the Laning's wharf property, and William Johnson's two hundred and fifty acres.

John Bellers, a London merchant, had two surveys made for him in 1686. The largest one, containing three thousand seven hundred acres, extended from Mill Creek, in the vicinity of Fairton, to Back Creek, the Cohansey being the northern boundary, and took in all the land in the neighborhood of New England Town cross-roads. The other, containing fifteen hundred acres, lay on both sides of Cedar Creek, above Cedarville. These tracts were taken up for him by Thomas Budd, by virtue of a power of attorney, which also authorized him to survey nine hundred acres of the land, and he conveyed, May 2, 1697, four hundred acres to four of the settlers from Connecticut, to be located by them in any part of the survey they chose. These settlers, who came from Fairfield, Conn., a short time previous to this, located on the Bellers survey, about New England Town, under leases from Budd for nine hundred and ninety-nine years, subject to the payment of yearly quit-rents of one half-penny per acre, if the same should be demanded. Budd also entered into bonds to make them a complete title, or to pay them

for their improvements. Bellers died about 1724, without having completed the title to the settlers, but by his will he devised it to trustees in trust for his son, and if he should die without heirs, then to his two daughters. In the mean time the land, being very favorably situated, had been mostly taken up and improvements made thereon, and the inability to secure a perfect title was a great detriment to the settlers.

In 1746, Rev. Daniel Elmer, the pastor of the Fairfield Presbyterian Church, obtained a conveyance for four hundred acres from Ephraim Seeley, the grandson and heir-at-law of Joseph Seeley, who was the last survivor of the four persons to whom Budd had conveyed four hundred acres in 1697, but which they had not located. He located it so as to cover their meeting-house, which then stood near the Cohansey, where the old graveyard still remains, and also the adjoining farm occupied by himself. Attempts were made by the settlers to obtain the title, but without success.

The nominal quit-rents were never paid, and the lands having been conveyed from time to time, ostensibly in fee-simple, to persons, many of whom had no knowledge of the original title, the occupants claimed to hold them free from any claim under the Bellers title. Benjamin Chew, an eminent lawyer of Philadelphia, and his son, Benjamin, Jr., were appointed agents of the heirs in 1795, and were authorized to settle with the occupants and convey to them; but claiming as their own, they refused to purchase, and resisted all attempts to survey or take possession of their lands. The Chews commenced suits in the Supreme Court of this State, and obtained a verdict in one of the cases which was tried. Most of the occupants then agreed to submit the matters in dispute to arbitrators, which was done, and in September, 1806, they awarded to the Bellers heirs two dollars and fifty cents per acre, and seventy-five cents per acre for costs, upon the payment of which deeds were made to the occupants, finally extinguishing the Bellers claim against such as paid after one hundred and twenty years had passed from the vesting of Bellers' title. The title to those portions unsold or not settled for was conveyed by the heirs of Bellers, and of the trustees appointed by him to the Chews, and in 1810, Benjamin Chew, Jr. (his father having died a few months before) deeded the same to James D. Westcott, of Fairfield.

South of the Bellers survey, Joseph Helby, a brewer in London, obtained a survey for seven thousand five hundred acres, which extended from Delaware Bay in the lower part of Back Neck, across Back Creek, and took in Sayre's Neck and Cedarville, one of the corners of the survey being a tree on the south side of Cedar Creek, where now is the mill-pond at Cedarville. He conveyed it to Samuel Barns, Aug. 7, 1730, who sold off parts of it to settlers, and after his death the remainder of it was disposed of by his heirs.

The land on the south side of Autuxit Creek, where Newport is situated, was conveyed by Col. Thomas Byerly to Dickason Sheppard, Oct. 30, 1722. The tract was sold for fourteen hundred acres, but by a resurvey made for Sheppard it contained fifteen hundred and ninety acres. He sold off portions of it, and in 1744 deeded to his son, Dickason, Jr., three hundred and twenty acres, and to his son Jonadab three hundred and forty-eight acres of it, upon which they settled, and at their deaths they each devised their parts to their children. Dickason Sheppard, Sr., also had a tract of sixteen hundred and fifty acres of land and salt marsh, lying on the shore of Delaware Bay, below Autuxit Creek, which he bought of Thomas Bolton and John Budd in 1723, and which he divided among his children.

In the months of April, May, and June, 1691, Thomas Budd and John Worledge came down the bay in a vessel, and ran out a number of surveys in the lower part of this county and in Cape May.[1] In the lower part of Downe and Commercial townships they set off ten thousand acres for Dr. James Wass, of London, which covered the land between Maurice River and Dividing Creek, the west line of the tract running across the latter stream from north to south. It was called the Yoekwack tract, a small run which crosses the road from Dividing Creek to Port Norris having the same name.

On the east side of Maurice River they laid out a twenty thousand acre survey for Robert Squibbs, Sr., and Robert Squibbs, Jr., of Westminster, Middlesex Co., England. Penn, Laurie, and Lucas, trustees for Byllinge, who also joined in the deed, had conveyed to Robert Squibbs, Sr. and Jr., March 2, 1676, in consideration of three hundred and fifty pounds, which Byllinge owed them, one proprietary share of West Jersey, and Robert Squibbs, Sr., quit-claimed all his interest to Robert, Jr., in 1686, who had also become possessed of another proprietary share in December, 1681, by deed from Laurie, Lucas, and Byllinge, to whom Penn had conveyed his interest in April of that year. By virtue of these two shares Squibbs had this survey run out. It began on the east side of Maurice River, nearly opposite Port Norris, and ran eastward into Cape May County, nearly one-third of the survey being in that county; the lower corner was on the bay shore, below Goshen Creek. All of the Heislerville and Ewing's Neck neighborhoods were covered by it. Squibbs died in 1694, and by his will directed his executors to sell his estate for the payment of his debts, and they conveyed it to Thomas Byerly, of London, Jan. 26, 1705. In 1717 he released to the society a tract of four thousand seven hundred and twenty-six acres of the lower end in Cape May County, he having had the quantity allowed to his share by the four dividends which had been declared by the society without it.

[1] Beesley's Early History of Cape May.

In 1723, Byerly, who then resided in New York, sold to Andrew Errickson, mariner, eleven hundred and fifty-five acres in Maurice River Neck, which he had previously rented for several years. No other portion of the tract except Stipson's Island, in Cape May County, were sold by him. He died in 1725, and his executors, by direction of his will, disposed of the most of his estate, but did not sell this tract. In 1763 his niece, Elizabeth Byerly, the surviving devisee under his will, conveyed it to Israel Pemberton, of Philadelphia, and his heirs in 1804 deeded it to William Griffith, who sold several parts of it, and in 1805 conveyed to Thomas H. Hughes, who the next year conveyed to John R. Coates and Benjamin B. Cooper all that portion in Cumberland County excepting the previous grants.

Worledge and Budd also ran out at the same time a town plot of Dorchester, containing two thousand five hundred acres, which extended from the north line of Squibbs' survey up the river above the present village of Dorchester, and extended back from the river so as to include all of the present belt of improved land. No town was built on this tract until during the present century.

Farther up the river the same surveyors laid off a survey of ten thousand acres for John Bartlett, which covered the present site of Port Elizabeth and the land along Manamuskin Creek. Bartlett conveyed it to John Scott, by whom it was sold out in smaller tracts. About 1720 he sold to John Purple that portion of it where Port Elizabeth now stands. Purple was one of the early settlers and leading citizens of that part of the county, and was one of the chosen freeholders from that township when the county was formed in 1748. He conveyed to John Bell, and he to Mrs. Elizabeth Clark (afterwards Bodely) in 1771. She laid out a town plot about 1785, which was named Port Elizabeth in honor of her.

The lands embraced in the limits of the city of Millville, Landis township, and the eastern parts of the townships of Fairfield, Downe, and Deerfield, were located in two surveys to Richard Penn and Thomas Penn, by virtue of proprietary rights which they obtained by the wills of their father, William Penn, and of their brother, John Penn. One of their surveys, containing nine thousand five hundred and forty-three acres, was on the west of Maurice River, and extended from the head-waters of Autuxit and Cedar Creeks and the Town Branch (or Mill Creek at Fairton) to the Maurice River at Millville, and from the head of Autuxit northward to the south line of the society's middle tract, joining on the east line of the Pamphilia tract. The other survey, on the east of the river, contained nineteen thousand nine hundred and sixty-two acres, exclusive of smaller surveys previously made, and covered nearly all the land included in the limits of the city of Millville (which embrace a large scope of woodland outside the built-up portions of the city) and of the township of Landis. Richard Penn (the elder), by his will made in 1768, left his three-fourths of these two surveys to his son, Richard Penn (the younger), to whom Thomas Penn, who owned one-fourth, conveyed his share in 1771.

In 1776, Richard Penn, by his attorney, Tench Francis, conveyed nine thousand four hundred and sixty-one and a half acres, part of the nineteen thousand nine hundred and sixty-two acre survey, together with a number of other tracts in this county, and five thousand seven hundred and ninety-six acres on the west side of Maurice River, in Salem County, mostly lying adjoining one another, and containing in all over twenty thousand acres, to Joseph Burr, James Verree, John Bispham, and John West, who also bought a number of other tracts from other persons, making them owners of about twenty-four thousand acres in all.

John West's share was transferred to Joseph Smith in a few months, and these men formed themselves into a company, called the Union Company, and their estate was long known as the Union Mills Tract. Their object in this was without doubt to work off the timber which covered almost the entire country, valuable tracts of cedar swamp lying along the river and its branches, besides the oak and pine on the higher lands. They made no attempt to improve or settle the land. In 1795 the Union property was sold by Joseph Smith, Henry Drinker, George Bowne, and the other members of the company to Robert Smith, Joseph Buck, and Eli Elmer; Ezekiel Foster also had a one-eighth interest in it. Millville was laid out and named by Buck, who soon removed there from Bridgeton, and lots were sold off to settlers. All the residue of the two surveys of the Penns was conveyed by Benjamin Chew, Richard Penn, Jr.'s attorney, to John Moore White, James Giles, and Jeremiah Buck, all of Bridgeton, who sold off parcels to a large number of persons. The most of it lying west of the river is still woodland.

That portion of the Penn nineteen thousand nine hundred and sixty-two acre survey outside of the built-up portions of the city of Millville was held mostly in large tracts of from five hundred to four thousand five hundred acres, and passed through the hands of various purchasers, who only cut the wood and timber upon it from time to time until about 1813. Between that date and 1816, David C. Wood and Edward Smith, of Philadelphia, gradually bought up the most of these different tracts, including the Union Mill Company's property, and brought down the water to Millville and erected a blast-furnace. Smith conveyed his one-half part of the whole property to Joseph Jones, March 25, 1816, and he to Jesse B. Quinby two days later, who sold it to Wood, the owner of the other half, Feb. 22, 1817. He bought up nearly the entire remaining portions of the Penn survey, and became the owner of about twenty thousand acres, covering nearly all of the county east of Maurice

River and north of Millville, and portions of Salem and Gloucester Counties adjoining. Becoming embarrassed in business, his property was sold, partly by a master in chancery on foreclosure proceedings, and partly by the sheriff on judgments against him, and was bought by his brother, Richard D. Wood, of Philadelphia. That portion of it outside of the built-up portions of the city of Millville remained in woodland until Charles K. Landis purchased it and established the settlement of Vineland, in the fall of 1861. It is now in large part cleared and cultivated, and contains a large population of thrifty and enterprising inhabitants.

The progress of the early settlement of any country is intimately associated with the titles to the land, since the cultivation of the soil is the first employment in a new country. Good titles to good lands, easily acquired, attract settlers. A knowledge of the titles to land, from whom derived and when acquired, is necessary before the student of history can thoroughly understand the motives and aims of settlers and the progress of their settlements. The titles to land in Greenwich being acquired from Fenwick, and being conveyed to Friends, stamped that community with a characteristic which has never been lost. Robert Ayers' two thousand two hundred acres purchase, in 1705, gave to the county the community of Sabbatarians at Shiloh and vicinity; and could a clear title have been earlier obtained for the Bellers survey, the county-seat would probably have been at the town which Daniel Elmer tried to establish on the banks of the Cohansey, below Fairton, in the midst of the enterprising New England Town settlers.

CHAPTER LXXIX.

EARLY SETTLERS.

WHO were the first white settlers in the limits of Cumberland County is not known. It has been said that some of the Swedes, who made a settlement farther up the Delaware in 1638, established themselves on the shores of Maurice River previous to any other white settlers in the county, but no evidence has been found to sustain this opinion, although it is probable that such was the case. In a book called "Historical and Genealogical Account of the Province and Country of Pennsylvania and of West New Jersey," published in London, in 1698, by Gabriel Thomas, a Friend, who a short time before had returned from this country, he speaks of Prince Maurice River, "where the Swedes used to kill the geese in great numbers for their feathers only, leaving their carcasses behind them." How long a time before the date of his book he meant is not stated, but it implies that there were some Swedish settlers there previous to his publication. Whether the first settlers or not, the descendants of many of the Swedes are quite numerous to this day.

There is no evidence to show that any of the New Haven settlers, who came into the Delaware and settled on Salem Creek about 1641, and who were dispersed by the Dutch, under orders from Governor Kieft, of New York, were permitted to remain in any part of the country, although there are statements to such effect. The jealousy of the Dutch concerning the trade of the South or Delaware River was so great that they refused to permit them to remain, and all the data now accessible leads to the conclusion that they were entirely driven out.

There is no certain evidence now known that any white settlers had located in the limits of what is now Cumberland County previous to the settlement of Salem by Fenwick in the fall of 1675. He proceeded at once to extinguish the Indian title to the land, and by the next spring he had bought all the rights of the Indians from Oldman's Creek to Maurice River. The first business was the setting off to the purchasers of the lands which they had bought of Fenwick. To accomplish this, an agreement, dated Fourth month (June) 25, 1676, signed by part of the settlers, setting forth the manner in which it should be done. Among other things, it provided

"that every purchaser that is resident shall forthwith have his tract of land set out, the one-halfe in the lib'tie of Cohansick, the other halfe in the lib'tie of Allowayes, or as the said chiefe proprietor shall order the same here or elsewhere. . . . That there shall be a neck or piece of land sett out for a town att Chohanziche, and divided into twoe prts, the one for the chiefe proprietor, the other to be sett out into towne lotts for the purchasers, wch lotts are to be reckened as part of their purchases; the chiefe proprietor is to settle, gratis, upon the towne, a corner of marsh, and to dispose of his part for the incouraging of trayd, &c. That the lotts shall be sixteen acres apiece, and that every purchaser shall take their lott in the towne as they come to take them up and plant them."

Those who had themselves come to settle were given the first choice of town lots, and their tracts of land were first surveyed for them, and after that the choice was to be according to the order in which future settlers should come.

This is the first mention of the name Cohansey, and tradition says that it was the name of an Indian chief who resided in this region. The correct spelling of the Indian name is supposed to be Cohanzick. The whole region drained by that river was called Cohansey for many years, but the town above provided for soon took the name of Greenwich. Except as the name of the river, this Indian cognomen is now known only as the name of a small cross-roads post-office, established in 1870, near the head-waters of the river and close to the Salem County line, and as the name of one or two beneficial societies. It is much to be regretted that this beautiful Indian name was not retained for Greenwich, or that when the old name of Cohansey Bridge for the county-seat was changed, the last of the two words was not dropped instead of the first.

The Indian name of the river, according to some authorities, was Canahockink, but on the earliest

map of the Delaware and its shores, made by the eminent Swedish engineer, Peter Lindström, in 1654 and 1655, the Indian name of the Cohansey is given as Sepahacking. Fenwick, in his will, directed that it should thereafter be called Cæsaria River, but that name never came into general use.

Fenwick designed peopling his whole tenth, and therefore planned the laying out of a town at Cohansey, and the setting off of lands to the settlers there and at Alloways as before mentioned. But Salem, being the seat of the chief Proprietor and of the principal settlers, naturally attracted the most of the succeeding arrivals, while the difficulties and doubts concerning the title which Fenwick possessed, growing out of the Edridge and Warner mortgage, deterred many from settling in his colony.

The laying out of the town at Cohansey seems to have been delayed until after Fenwick's death, but some of the first purchasers took up their lands in this county. James Wass's five thousand acres, Joshua Barkstead's five thousand acres in right of his brother John, Edward Duke's six thousand acres, Joseph Helmsley's one thousand acres, John Smith's one thousand acres, and other tracts, all of which were sold by Fenwick before leaving England, were located in the region of the Cohansey. The land on the east of Cohansey, between that river and Back Creek, early attracted the notice of the new-comers, and was covered with small surveys.

As early as June 6, 1678, less than three years from the arrival of Fenwick, William Worth, one of his grantees, had a survey made for him by Richard Hancock, Fenwick's deputy surveyor, of five hundred acres of land, which included the present Laning's wharf property opposite Greenwich. He sold one-half of the tract in 1688, and the remainder at a later date. He is the first person known to have settled east of the Cohansey, but was soon followed by others.

Fenwick, on his arrival, had instituted a government for his colony independent of the other proprietors of West Jersey, claiming that by the terms of his grants he was empowered so to do. Tenacious of his authority and rights, as he viewed them, he steadfastly refused to yield one iota of his governmental privileges, until the progress of events and the adherence of the leading settlers of his colony to the government established at Burlington made it no longer possible to resist. The West Jersey Assembly appointed officers and enacted laws for Salem at its first meeting in November, 1681, and did the same the next year. A large number of the Salem settlers had signed the Concessions and Agreements for the government of the whole of West Jersey, and their acknowledgment of the authority of the Assembly made it evident to Fenwick that a separate government was impossible. At the session held May 2–15, 1683, he himself became one of the members, and it was unanimously agreed that the Concessions and Agreements agreed on March 3, 167$\frac{6}{7}$, were binding throughout the whole province; but Fenwick, with the tenaciousness characteristic of the man, asserted that his tenth was not subject to those agreements at that time, "but now freely consenteth thereunto." A short time preceding this (March 23, 168$\frac{2}{3}$) he had conveyed to William Penn all his remaining rights in the land and government of West Jersey, excepting thereout one hundred and fifty thousand acres of land, and reserving the right to keep courts lect and courts baronial within the said tract under the government of Penn. Thus was ended the dispute concerning the rights of government, and the complete merging of Fenwick's colony in that of West Jersey was accomplished. His reservation of the right to keep the old minor courts which pertained to the lord of the manor was further set out in his will, dated Aug. 7, 1683, wherein he ordered two manors to be erected near Salem, and also one at Cohansey, as follows:

"Item, I give and Bequeath unto my three grandchildren & Heirs ffenwick Adams, Sam^{ll} Hedge the younger & John Champness for their Lives and to their heirs male Lawfully begotten forever and Soe Suckcessively as Aforesd all that Tract of Land Lying upon the River Heartofore called Cohanzey Which I will Have Hereafter called Caesaria River & which is known By the Name of the town Neck and my Will is that it togeather With y^{e} Land on the other Side Which is called Shrosbury Neck [upper Back Neck] and other the Lands thereunto Belonging Which is contained in my Indian Purchas and so up the Bay to the Mouth of Monmouth River [Alloways Creek] and up Monmouth River To the Head or ffurthest Branch thereof & soe in a straight Line to y^{e} head of Caesaria River all which I will to be called the Mannor of Caesaria and that there Shall be A City Erected and marshes & Land allowed as my Executors Shall see convenient at Erecting thereof which I Impower them to Doe And to Name the same, ffurther my Will is that out of y^{e} Residue of ye Land & Marches Shall be Divided equally amongst my Said Heirs & that ffenwicks Divident Shall Joyne to y^{e} Town & Bacons Creeke [probably Pine Mountain Run]—Where my Will is thear Shall be A House Erected & called ye Mannor House for Keeping of Courts & that y^{e} other two Dividents Shall amount unto one Thousand Acres at Least."

This projected manor included in its bounds the townships of Greenwich, Stow Creek, and Hopewell, in this county, and nearly the whole of Lower Alloways Creek, Quinton, and Upper Alloways Creek townships, in Salem County, but no attempt was ever made to carry out the directions of the will. The genius of the government established by Fenwick himself, as well as that by the other settlers, was entirely opposed to those old feudal customs and rights wherein the lord of the manor held rights and privileges not derived from the people.

By his will Fenwick also directed his executors to proceed with the laying out of the town of Cohansey, by first selling off the lots that he was to have, and then giving every freeholder a lot, upon condition they build upon it as his executors should think fit, and also provided "further I Give & my minde is That Martha Smith my Xtian friend to have A Tenn Acre Lott in the Town of New Salem and Two Lotts of Land at Chohansey at the Town intended on y^{e} River Cæsaria equal with the Rest When Settled as before is appointed."

In pursuance of his plans and directions, his ex-

ecutors, William Penn, John Smith, of Smithfield, Samuel Hedge, his son-in-law, and Richard Tindall, his surveyor-general, laid out the town at Greenwich. The main street was made one hundred feet wide, in accordance with the Concessions and Agreements, which provided for streets in cities, towns, and villages to be not less than one hundred feet in width. Sixteen-acre lots were run out on each side of the main street, two of which, as ordered by Fenwick's will, were set off to Martha Smith. She was the wife of John Smith, of Amblebury. They, with four children, came with Fenwick in the "Griffin." One of those lots John Smith and wife Martha sold to Alexander Smith, May 4, 1685. Besides those, Fenwick's executors sold sixteen-acre lots to the following:

Alexander Smith, March 10, 1685.
Mark Reeve, Aug. 9, 1686.
Thomas Watson, Aug. 11, 1686.
John Clark, " " "
" " " " "

John Mason, Sept. 29, 1688.
Thomas Smith, " " "
" " " " "

William Bacon, Dec. 16, 1689.
" " " " "

Joseph Browne and Lucie, his wife, Feb. 16, 16$\frac{8}{8}$.
Samuel Bacon, Sept. 29, 1690.
Jeremiah Bacon, June 1, 1696.
" " " " "

Edward Hurlburt, April 13, 1696.
" " " " "

Joseph Dennis, Oct. 15, 1700.
" " " " "

Enoch Moore, Jan. 10, 170$\frac{1}{2}$.
" " " " "

Obadiah Holmes, Jan. 10, 170$\frac{1}{2}$.
" " " 1702.

Francis Alexander, March 2, 170$\frac{1}{2}$.
" " " " "

Obadiah Holmes, June 14, 1698, twenty-two acres of marsh on Mill Creek, adjoining the lot where he then lived in Greenwich, in two lots of nine and thirteen acres.

Sixteen-acre lots at Greenwich were also set off to others by warrants directed to Richard Tindall, surveyor-general, and his deputy, John Worledge, as follows:

James Clark, 3d month, 5th, 1685.
Richard Danger, 4th month, 1685.
John Nichols, 6th month, 13th, 1685.
George Proud, 5th month, 2d, 1688.
Joshua Barkstead, 5th month, 2d, 1688 (2 lots).
Roger Carary, 12th month, 14th, 1685.
John March, 6th month, 18th, 1687.
John Ketcham, 3d month, 15th, 1691.

Of these purchasers, Mark Reeve, Thomas Smith, William Bacon, Joseph Browne, Samuel Bacon, Jeremiah Bacon, Enoch Moore, Obadiah Holmes, John Nichols, and Joshua Barkstead are known to have settled on their lots, and are among the first settlers at Greenwich. Francis Alexander perhaps settled on his lots for a few years, but soon removed across the Cohansey, and was one of the leading citizens of Fairfield. All the purchasers mentioned above, except Moore, Holmes, and Alexander, were of the Society of Friends. Most of the first settlers of Greenwich were Friends, and a few of them settled in Stow Creek, and also in Shrewsbury Neck, opposite Greenwich, and at a later date on Maurice River, but in no other portions of the county were there more than scattered members.

After the doubts concerning the title to lands in this region, growing out of the disputes between Fenwick and the other Proprietors, were ended new settlers arrived in increasing numbers. Besides the Friends, a large number came from the mother-country, and from New England, Long Island, and East Jersey, and settled in the limits of this county before 1700.

Among the early settlers on the north side of the Cohansey, beside the purchasers of lots at Greenwich already mentioned, were Samuel Woodhouse, John Roberts, Sr., Jonathan, Samuel, and John Dennis, Gabriel Davis, Charles Bagley, John Brick, who came from England and settled on his one thousand acre tract at Jericho (all of whom were Friends), and John Williams, Roger Maul, Job Sheppard, son of John, who was one of the first settlers in Back Neck; Thomas Craven, John Miller, Noah Miller, William Daniels, Robert Robins, John Taylor, Richard Butcher, William Johnson, John Swinney, William Remington, Jonathan Walling, Edward Fairbanks, James Hudson, Nathaniel Bishop, Thomas Stathems, Thomas Maskell, and Samuel Fithian (both of whom settled first at Fairfield), John Chatfield, Michael Iszard, Joshua Curtis, Thomas Berriman, John Ware (who came from Salem), Thomas Waithman, and Henry Joyce. Most of these came with the New England Town settlers. They mostly settled in Greenwich and the lower part of Hopewell township, and some few in Stow Creek. The next generation spread over the upper parts of Stow Creek and Hopewell. Jacob Ware, of Scotch-Irish ancestry, settled in Upper Hopewell, on a part of James Wass's survey, in the first part of the last century, and has left a long line of worthy descendants in that region. Harbar Peck, who came from Connecticut, also settled there, and has descendants, mostly in the female line, still residing in the county.

Rev. Timothy Brooks and a number of Welsh Baptists came from Swansea, Mass., about 1687, to which place Rev. John Miles and his church came about 1642 from Swansea, Wales. Among Brooks' company were Samuel and Dan Bowen, Caleb Barrett, and Noah Wheaton. They were the first settlers at Bowentown and the vicinity. Robert Ayars came from Rhode Island and settled in Shrewsbury Neck, but soon removed to the two thousand two hundred acre tract he bought of James Wass, and was one of the first settlers in the vicinity of Shiloh.

Shrewsbury and Back Necks, in Fairfield township, were settled almost at the same time as Greenwich, the land being mostly taken up by actual occupants. Quite a number of them were Friends, and the rest

were mostly the early Baptist settlers. Among the Friends were Thomas Smith, who died in 1692, and Mark Reeve, who died in 1694, both of whom first resided at Greenwich; Solomon Smith, son of Thomas, who afterwards removed to Burlington, and was a carpenter; William Worth, James Pierce, and William Shattock, all of whom only remained a few years, and John Gillman, Sr., who settled here about 1683, and died in 1695. The first Baptist settlers in South Jersey came in 1683, and settled in Back Neck. Among them were David, Thomas, James, and John Shepherd (the first three of whom are known to have been brothers, and there is no doubt that the last was also a brother), Thomas Abbott, who died in 1718, and William Button.

Between 1694 and 1697 a large number of settlers from Fairfield, Conn., settled east of the Tweed or Back Creek, on John Bellers' two surveys, taking the land from his agent, Thomas Budd, on a nominal quit-rent, and with a bond from Budd to make a complete title or pay them for their improvements. In May, 1697, the Legislature, sitting at Burlington, enacted the following:

"An Act *for Fairfield erected into a Township:*

"Whereas, the Peopling of the Province does increase the value thereof, and some encouragement to new settlers is a means to effect the same; Be it enacted by the Governor, with the advice of the Council & Representatives in this present Assembly met and assembled, and by the authority of the same, that the Tract of Land in Cohansy, purchased by several people lately inhabitants of Fairfield in New England, be, from and after the date hereof, erected into a Township, and be called Fairfield, which is hereby impowered to the same privileges as any other Township in this Province are or have been, that are not towns incorporate."

The region of country which they occupied centred around the cross-roads made by the road from Back Neck to Maurice River and the road from Cohansey Bridge to Cedar Creek and Autuxit, which then crossed one another near where the present road from the Swing's meeting-house graveyard and the old Presbyterian graveyard in its rear strikes the road from Fairton to Rockville. For over a century this was well known as New England Town cross-roads, but the alterations in the old roads and the growth of the village of Fairton, not far off, have gradually caused the neighborhood to be of less importance and the name to be less used, and at this day it is only heard from the older inhabitants, while its exact location is known to few.

They were followed within a few years by a large number of others from Connecticut and from Easthampton and Southampton, on Long Island, many of whom had removed to those towns from Connecticut. These settlers possessed the thrift and enterprise which has made New England proverbial. They and their descendants for many years wielded a predominating influence on the south side of the Cohansey, as all the region east and south of that river was called, and have made an ineffaceable mark upon the whole history of the county, whether viewed in its religious, social, or political aspect. Their descendants are still among the leading citizens, not only of Fairfield, but also of other portions of the county, and are to be found in every State in the Union.

Among these settlers, those known to have left descendants in this county were Capt. Joseph Seeley, Joseph, David, and Ephraim Sayre (all brothers), John, Jonathan, and Samuel Ogden, Daniel Westcott, Samuel Fithian (who removed to Greenwich in a few years), Thomas Harris, Henry Buck, Levi Preston, Thomas Diament, Thomas Maskell (who also removed to Greenwich), Benjamin Stratton, Thomas Bennett, Jeremiah Bennett, John Mills, Edmund Shaw (who kept an inn as early as 1698, the first in Fairfield), Leonard Berriman, James Padgett, Benjamin Davis, and Michael Hannah. Others of the settlers were James, Samuel, and Francis Alexander, Samuel Barns, Joseph Wheeler, Nicholas Johnson, John Shaw, William Clarke, Anthony Dickason, Thomas Alderman, John Fairchild, Joseph Riley, Thomas Furbush, John Green, John Bishop, and the ancestors of the Daytons, Mulfords, Howells, Roses, Piersons, Reeves (excluding the Mark Reeve family), and Lawrences. Besides these, others settled on the south side of Cohansey, coming from various places, some of them probably from Connecticut and Long Island: Richard Whitaker (a Friend, who first settled in Salem), Joseph Eastland and Charles Bagley (also Friends), John Bateman, Thomas Parvin, Philip Vickary (who came from Salem), Capt. William Dare, John Row, Jonathan Fithian, Stephen Halford; Robert Dougless settled at Cedar Creek; Garret Garrison bought lots in the Indian Fields tract and settled there, but soon sold them and removed to Autuxit; John Garrison settled at Autuxit; Joseph Smith at Fairfield, and was a carpenter; and Joseph Grimes, from whom the bridge mentioned in the laying out of the road from Salem to Maurice River in 1705 probably took its name.

The first person known to have settled where Bridgeton now is was Richard Hancock, who, after he ceased to be Fenwick's surveyor-general, came to this place, and built a saw-mill on the Indian Fields Run, from which the run was sometimes called Mill Creek.

The run at that time flowed up where the Pearl Street dam now is, and around on the north side of the houses which stand on the north side of Pine Street, facing the present race-way to the stone bridge, and across the Pine Street dam at the foot of the hill, and so on up as at the present day. At high water the present meadow, reaching up nearly to Commerce Street, south of the Episcopal Church, was covered with water. Hancock's dam crossed the stream near where the present Pine Street dam is, and his mill stood on the low ground just below it. In 1772, Col. Enos Seeley, who had come in possession of the property, cut the present race-way, and removed the saw-mill to the lower end of the race, just below the present stone bridge. He also built the present Pearl

Street dam at the same time. How long Hancock remained here is not now known.

The first permanent settlement in the neighborhood of Bridgeton was at the Indian Fields, where Bridge had run out his tract into twenty-five-acre lots, and soon sold them out. Some of the New England Town people settled on this tract, and owned farms comprising several adjoining lots on Bridge's plan. Robert Hood, James Riley, and Edward Lummis were among the number, and their descendants retained the property which they bought until within the last twenty years, the last being disposed of during the spring of this year. William Dare, Jr., son of Capt. William Dare, who came from the county of Dorset, England, to this region, and who was sheriff of Salem County from December, 1703, to September, 1705, bought several of these lots in 1710, and settled there. It was the farm on the south side of the run, directly south of the canning establishment of Warner, Rhodes & Co. His descendants retained it until about 1867. Ephraim Seeley, the eldest son of Capt. Joseph Seeley, of New England Town, settled on the lots at the southeastern corner of the Indian Fields tract, which included the present pond on East Commerce Street, known as East Lake, and all the land east of the west line of the Commerce Street Methodist Episcopal graveyard, and south of Irving Avenue, now mostly covered with residences. He probably put up the dam, and built the first grist-mill and fulling-mill. He died in 1723, and willed the mill property to his son Ephraim.

With the same spirit of enterprise which brought the New England settlers to Fairfield, they and their descendants soon spread over other portions of the county. Quite a large number of the first-comers removed to Greenwich and Hopewell, as already mentioned, and some years later they became the first settlers in Deerfield. Benjamin Davis resided in the lower part of Back Neck, near the present excursion resort on Ben Davis' beach, called Sea Breeze, which beach received its name from him for over twenty-five years. About 1725 he bought one thousand acres of land of Col. Daniel Cox, of Burlington, part of the society's middle tract, lying south of the Presbyterian Church, to which he removed with his wife and family of five sons and two daughters, from whom the large family of that name in Deerfield township have descended. Samuel Ogden also removed to Deerfield about that time, and left descendants. Among the other families, descendants of the Fairfield settlers, who removed to Deerfield were some of the Padgetts, Parvines, and Strattons.

The region about Newport, or Autuxit, as it was called until later years, had a few settlers at an early date. Garret Garrison and John Garrison were there in 1710, and are probably the ancestors of the families of that name residing in that part of the county. Capt. William Dare came from Dorsetshire, England, and settled in Fairfield as early as 1695, and was a large land-owner in Back Neck and in Lebanon Cedar Swamp, and was sheriff of Salem County from December, 1703, to September, 1705, and held various other important offices. He removed to Autuxit previous to 1719, and died there in 1720. His son Benoni resided there also for many years, but removed to Greenwich previous to his death, in 1770. Jeremiah Nixson, who was probably the son of John Nixson, who lived and died near Salem Creek in 1692, settled at Autuxit previous to 1719. He was a shoemaker, and was the ancestor of the Nixon family of this county, who are among the leading citizens of later years. Edmund Shaw's descendants early removed to this neighborhood from Fairfield, and Lancet Sockwell was here previous to 1719. Both of these have left numerous descendants. Dickinson Sheppard, son of John, one of the first settlers of that family, bought the land where Newport now is in 1722. Part of it he sold to Thomas and David Sheppard, but his sons, Dickinson, Jr., and Jonadab, and his son-in-law, William Paulin, succeeded him in the ownership of a large portion of it, upon which they lived, and some of their descendants have ever since resided in that vicinity. Hezekiah Lare settled in this neighborhood about 1733, and bought a tract of eight hundred and ninety-three acres in Autuxit Neck. Seth Lare, probably a son of Hezekiah, settled at Dividing Creek as early as 1751, and owned part of the land covered by the village.

Gabriel Glann, the ancestor of the large family of that name, who have resided mostly in Downe and Commercial townships, settled in that region as early as 1728. William Dallas soon after that time settled at what is now Port Norris, and established a ferry across the river, from which the neighborhood was called Dallas' Ferry for many years.

Daniel England located at Buckshutum, and built a saw-mill there previous to 1705, at which date the road from Salem to Maurice River was laid, and still resided there in 1717.

The earliest settlements along Maurice River were made by the Swedes, among them being the ancestors of the Hoffman, Peterson, Vanneman, Errickson, Lord, Henderson, and Riggins families of that neighhood. Andrew Errickson rented from Thomas Byerly a tract of land on the east side of Maurice River, near its mouth, as early as 1720, and in 1724 he bought the same from Byerly. Joseph Lord and Joseph Thompson were also settlers who rented of Byerly as early as 1720. Peter Peterson settled and built on the east bank of the river, just above Port Norris, on the farm now or lately owned by S. Robinson, about the same time John Peterson settled on the land where Mauricetown now is, in 1730, and owned a number of tracts of land near there. William Rawson settled on the Menantico, and built the mill afterwards Leaming's mill previous to 1720, and about that time John Purple bought the land where Port Elizabeth now stands. Among other

early residents along Maurice River were Daniel Dunaho, William Denton, Samuel Thompson, and William Reed, none of whom, as far as known, have descendants in the county.

At the organization of this county Greenwich was nearly the only place that could be called even a village. The New England Town settlers were located on their farms, with their church and a school-house as a common centre, but very few of the houses were clustered together, and the title of neighborhood better describes it than either town or village. At Cohansey Bridge were not more than a dozen scattered houses, with one or two exceptions, all on the west side of the river.

The Deerfield people were located on their farms, with their church as a centre. At Indian Fields, a mile east of Bridgeton, was a small neighborhood, while at Cohansey Corners (now Shiloh) and Sayre's Cross-Roads (now Roadstown) were, at most, two or three houses. At Autuxit and along Maurice River were scattered settlers, and the sites of Millville and Vineland were still covered with the primeval forest.

In the settlement of this county, as in all this portion of the State, the religious element was prominent. The Friends at Greenwich, the Baptists in Back Neck and about Bowentown, and the Presbyterians at New England Town and in Greenwich and Lower Hopewell, and at a later date at Deerfield, all brought with them strong attachments for their respective beliefs, and were earnest and active in propagating them. No sooner were they fairly settled than they turned their attention to perfecting their religious organizations and building houses of worship for themselves. That stability of character, uprightness, and purity of life which has ever marked the earnest believer in Divine truth were especially prominent in these early settlers, and have left an indelible impress on the whole history and progress of this county.

CHAPTER LXXX.

ROADS.

THE early settlements were made along the streams, which afforded means of communication with one another and with other portions of the province. The need of land communication was foreseen, and by the Concessions and Agreements it was provided that convenient portions of land should be granted for highways and streets, not under one hundred feet in breadth, in cities, towns, and villages. At the first Assembly, held at Burlington, Nov. 21–28, 1681, a highway was ordered laid out from Burlington to Salem, to be begun before the 1st of the next April, and that ten men from Burlington and ten from Salem should be appointed for that work. This road was laid out as ordered, and passed through Haddonfield and Woodbury, and near where Clarksboro now is, and Swedesboro to Salem.

One of the corners of the Gibbon survey, made Nov. 15, 1682, is a white-oak "standing near the Path which leads to Cohansey or Antioch Town Platt; thence N.N.E. along the Path to a white-oak standing by the Path near the Pine Mount." The map annexed to the survey shows "the path" running from Antioch or Greenwich Town northward across the whole tract in two nearly parallel branches, which separated at the town, and ran not very far apart, but gradually widened as they ran northward. One of these was undoubtedly the path to Salem, and the other probably led to the fording-place over the Cohansey at the present site of Bridgeton. The early settlers followed the Indian paths, and the use of the term "the path" indicates that it could have been at that time scarcely more than an Indian trail. The first roads that were laid out generally followed the old Indian paths.

In May, 1683, the Assembly authorized the courts of each county to appoint overseers of roads in each tenth. They continued to be appointed by the courts until June 8, 1753, when an act was passed authorizing them to be elected at the annual town-meetings. In May, 1684, a general act was passed for the laying out of highways in each tenth, and commissioners were appointed for that purpose, viz.: for Salem Tenth, Andrew Thompson, George Deacon, Thomas Smith, James Pierce, Edward Champneys, and Joseph White. Another act was passed which recited that application had been made by several inhabitants of Salem Tenth for laying out of necessary highways there, and then enacts that such highways should be laid out in Salem limits, and appoints the above six persons commissioners, or any four of them, to do it. Two of them resided in the limits of this county,—Thomas Smith at Greenwich, and James Pierce opposite Greenwich, in Shrewsbury Neck. The same commissioners were reappointed the next year. What roads in this county were laid out by them is unknown, but there is little doubt a highway was laid from Salem to Greenwich, and across the river to Fairfield and Maurice River, somewhere near where the road laid in 1705 was more definitely fixed, the "old road" being continually referred to at that time. Communication with the seat of government at Burlington, on the part of the settlers west of the Cohansey, was by way of Salem, and the King's Highway from there. The coming of the body of Fairfield settlers, a short time previous to 1697, made a demand for a more direct route, and a road was laid out from Fairfield to Burlington about that time which is still in use, and is the oldest road east of the Cohansey, and, excepting Greenwich Street, is probably the oldest road in the county which traverses the same ground where it was first laid. It ran from New England Town to Mill Creek, above Fairton, crossing it where

the mill then stood, below the present dam, then following the Indian path, it crossed the Indian Fields tract about a mile east of Bridgeton, and through the present Carllsburg, in Deerfield township, and along the road as now used, west of the West Jersey Railroad, by the Lutheran Chapel, through Greenville, to the Pine Tavern, which for many years was a noted place for the entertainment of man and horse on the line between Salem and Gloucester Counties, but no longer a hostelry, and from there through Mullica Hill to the road from Burlington to Salem, near Clarksboro. It ran nearly along the water-shed between the Cohansey and Maurice Rivers, and thus avoided crossing the streams and more elevated ridges between them. No record of it existing, it was relaid in 1768 as a four-rod road, from the county line to the line of Fairfield township at Coney's Run. It is still in general use, except the portion in that township, and is well known as the old Burlington road. That part of it in the city of Bridgeton is now called Burlington Avenue.

In November or December, 1705, a four-rod road was laid out "for the broad Road therein the Province from Salem to Greenwich, thence to Fairfield, thence toward Morrisses River," but the return being lost by the death of the clerk of the court, a second return was made in February, 1707. It ran from the foot of Broadway, in Salem, up that street "where the horse Mill was formerly which Did belong to Edward Chamnis,"—

"then to Alloways Creek over the bridge that was called Tobias Quinton's Bridge to the old bridge at the head of the Cedar Swamps; then along the old road to Gravely runne [at Jericho] So along the old road to Long Bridge [over the run still called Long Bridge run, near the residence of the late Belford M. Bonham, dec'd], keeping the old road untill itt Come to an Oak tree marked with the Letter G [a corner of the Gibbon Survey], thence down on the West Side of Pine mount branch to the Old goeing over Place Into the Towne Necke [at the head of Greenwich] between Timothy Brandreth's Lotts & Jonathan Wheaton's Lotts; Then along the old roade to Greenwhich Landing at the Wharffe and over Cohanzey Creeke over against the Wharfe Into the Marsh which was James Pearces, Thence along ye Marsh about Six pearches from the Side of the Creeke untill itt Cometh to the fast Land between James Pearses Land and Mark Reeves Land and along the Laine keeping the old road to henery Bucks att Fairfield; then alonge on the North Side of that place of Water [probably Back Creek] thorow ye Lott That was Thomas MasTills, Then keeping the road along by the Meting house [at Fairfield] and along by Joseph Seelyes to Grime's Bridge, Thence keeping the Old road untill itt Cometh to the road that goeth to Daniell Englands Saw-Mill, to Two oak Trees Standing on Each side of the Road marked with the Letters M. M."

Judge Elmer says that Daniel England's mill was at Buckshutum, and that Grimes' Bridge was probably over Rattlesnake Run, at Fairton. This road took the place of the old road, which was probably laid about 1684, by the commissioners appointed by the Assembly. It is substantially the same road in use at the present day, some portions of it, however, having been changed.

Sept. 21, 1709, the surveyors of the highways made return of another four-rod road from Salem to Cohansey, by way of John Hancock's bridge, over Alloways Creek, and then "along ye new marked road to John Mason's mill, and so from thence into ye old road near Gravelly Run, and so to Cohansey" (Greenwich). John Mason's mill had been built only a short time. It is now known as Maskell's mill, and is on the upper branch of Stow Creek, in Lower Alloways Creek township.

The survey for Robert Hutchinson, in 1686, mentions the "place of going over to Richard Hancock's mill," which stood on the Indian Fields Run, where Pine Street crosses the old channel of the stream, near the Second Ward school-house, in Bridgeton. The Cohansey was fordable here at low water, but when the tide was in the fording-place was about one-third of the way up the present Tumbling Dam Pond, from the point of land above Ireland's mill cove across to the eastern side. The earliest road from Greenwich led across the Cohansey at this place, and then in a southeastern direction to the road from Fairfield to Burlington. A bridge over the Cohansey, where Commerce Street now is, was built previous to 1716, and the road was changed to cross this bridge. After the county was set off from Salem, most of the roads used, many of which had never been laid out, were more definitely fixed.

The road from Greenwich, through the lower part of Springtown to Sheppard's mill, and then through Bowentown to Cohansey Bridge, was laid out June 8, 1763. The next day a road was laid from Cohansey Bridge to Joseph Brick's mills, at Jericho. It began in the road just mentioned, where that turns to the southward towards Greenwich west of Bowentown, and then ran to "Annanias Sayre's house" (Roadstown), then along the road to where the old road runs to the southward at David Cook's farm, by Asa Harner's, Stow Creek, town hall, to Nathan Harner's, and then to Jericho. The same day the road from Joseph Brick's mills to Greenwich was relaid, leaving the last road at Nathan Harner's, and along the road as now used by the farm of Charles Bitters, across the head of Macanippuck Branch, and down to the head of Greenwich. This is almost identical with the road laid in 1705. On the following day the same surveyors laid out a road leading from Greenwich to the county line near Canton, across the head of Seeley's mill-pond, and along where the lower Stow Creek school-house now stands. On the 5th and 6th days of the same month the same surveyors had relaid the road dividing Stow Creek from Hopewell, from the county line through Shiloh, Roadstown, and Springtown, to the main street at Greenwich, at the Presbyterian meeting-house. This road was again laid out and straightened in 1796 by commissioners appointed to lay out a road from Roadstown to Camden, since which it has been known as the Commissioners' road.

In August of the same year a road was also laid from Carlltown (as the neighborhood around the cross-road above Columbia Corner, in Stow Creek township, was called for many years), crossing the

present turnpike near the upper toll-gate, and along the southerly side of the county line stream to Jericho, then along the road laid out the same year from Cohansey Bridge to Brick's mills to the place where Nathan Harner now lives, and then a general westerly course to John Barracliff's landing, on Stow Creek (now called Stow Creek Landing). This gave the residents of the upper parts of Stow Creek and Hopewell access both to Brick's mills and to a landing on which to deliver cordwood and lumber, a large business in wood being done for many years at every landing throughout the county, until the decreased supply lessened the business.

A road from Bridgeton to Dutch Neck was laid out in 1758, and in 1796 it was altered and run as it is now, Fayette Street being the northerly end of it.

The straight road from Bridgeton to Roadstown was first laid in June, 1789, but a *certiorari* was taken to the Supreme Court, and it was set aside at April term, 1791. A new application to the surveyors was made, and it was again laid, as it is now, in January, 1792. A *certiorari* to set this return aside was also brought, but the Supreme Court dismissed it.

A four-rod road was laid from Bridgeton, through Deerfield to the county line, in 1768, and in 1796 it was straightened and relaid from Commerce up Laurel Street, and the course of the present turnpike road to Loper's Run, and in 1811 from that run to Deerfield. The road from Bridgeton to Carll's Corner, up the present North Pearl Street, was laid out in 1811, beginning at Irving Avenue and running the course of the present road. The straight road from Bridgeton through Indian Fields was laid in 1814, and those from Bridgeton to Shiloh, and from the Commissioners' road above Shiloh, northwest to Marlboro in 1825, in which year the road from Sheppard's mill, over the causeway to the lower part of Greenwich, was also laid out.

No record is known of the road leading from Cohansey Bridge through the lower townships until 1763, although such a road existed prior to that date. In that year a four-rod road was laid from the bridge over the Cohansey up Commerce Street; then turning to the south near the Commerce Street Methodist Episcopal Church, it crossed the bridge over the head of the Hancock mill-pond, and up the hill to the old road, and from there to Joseph Ogden's mill-dam, at Fairton, which was lower down the stream than the present one. This road was extended to Dallas' Ferry in about a month, crossing Rattlesnake Gut; then to the cross-roads at New England Town, and along the road by the present farm of Harris Ogden to Cedarville, Middle Run, Shaw's mill, at Autuxit (then called Ogden's Mill), over Oranoken at the Beaver Dam, across Dividing Creek bridge, and to the Maurice River at Dallas' Ferry, by which name Port Norris was known for many years. The beginning of this road was changed in 1785, so as to run down Pearl Street from John Westcott's storehouse, which then stood on the southeast corner of Commerce and Pearl Streets, to Enos Seeley's land, and over his dam and mill-race, and then up what is now Willow Street to an intersection with the old road.

The road from the King's Highway, leading to Dividing Creek through the present village of Newport, to Autuxit Landing was laid out in 1760 through Dickinson Shepherd's fields, he being the owner of fourteen hundred acres of land covering the location of this road. In 1799 the part from Newport to the Fast Landing on Autuxit was relaid.

The road from Port Norris northward through Haleyville to Buckshutum was laid out in 1793.

The straight road from Bridgeton to Fairton was laid in 1798; that from Fairton to the "Old Stone Church," in 1803; from New England Town, by the farm where Harris Ogden now lives and the "Old Stone Church," to Cedarville mill-dam, in 1799; and from that dam direct to David Page's mill, on Autuxit Creek, in 1803; and the present road from said mill to the beaver dam on Oranoken, in the same year.

May 12, 1697, "An Act for a road to and from Cape May" was passed, reciting "*Whereas*, The inhabitants of Cape May County do represent themselves as under extreme hardship for want of a road from Cape May, through their county, to Cohansey, in order to their repair to Burlington to attend the public service," and appointed commissioners residing in Cape May to lay out a road before the 10th day of the next September, the expense of the road to be borne by the inhabitants of Cape May. How soon it was laid out is not known, but it was not finished until 1707, when it was opened through the cedar swamps extending across the entire county from the head of Dennis Creek to the head of Cedar Swamp Creek, a branch of Tuckahoe River.

These swamps were the great obstacle to intercourse by land between the more inhabited portions of Cape May below the swamps and the western part of the county and other portions of the province.[1] Cape May County then included all east of Maurice River, it not being reduced to its present limits until 1710.

The road crossed the cedar swamps above Dennisville at the bridge called Long Bridge, and farther north it is the present line between this county and that portion of Maurice River township set off to Cape May in 1878; then it ran northwest across the head of Tarkiln Branch, which empties into Tuckahoe River; then bears to the eastward around the head-waters of Muskee Creek and its branches; then a northwest course, a little south of the present straight road from Cumberland Furnace to Hunter's Mill, to Manamuskin Creek, at Cumberland Furnace or Manamuskin Manor; then across the Menantico at Leaming's Mill and Maurice River above the tide, crossing Chatfield

[1] See Beesley's Early History of Cape May, p. 170.

Branch at a dam made by the beavers, from which it was called Beaver Dam until within a few years, when it has been named St. Martens; then to the Cohansey near Bridgeton, where it joined the road from Fairfield to Burlington. That portion of it in Maurice River township is still known as the Old Cape road, and is used to some extent, but the laying out of more direct highways has caused this, like most of the other roads which followed the old Indian trails, to be abandoned for most of its course. This road was one of the most important highways in the county, being the one traveled from all the western part of the county through Cohansey Bridge to Maurice River and Cape May, and the only means of land communication by the Cape May people until 1762, when the toll-bridge across the cedar swamps on the creek of that name below Petersburg was built.

A bridge was built over Maurice River where the Old Cape road crossed that stream probably soon after it was laid out, against which a presentment was made at May term, 1754, of the Court of Oyer and Terminer for being out of repair, and the court ordered the township of Maurice River to pay a fine of ten pounds unless it was repaired by next term. Application was at once made to six surveyors of the highways from this county and six from Cape May, and on June 20, 1754, they laid out a road from Berriman's Branch, near Leaming's Mill, straight to the place on Maurice River called the Shingle Landing, and across the river and in a direct line to the Beaver Dam, which road "we appoint the highway instead of the upper road over said river at the place called the New Mill." Shingle Landing was where Millville now is, and probably acquired its name from being the place of shipment for the product of the mills farther up the stream. A bridge was built at this place, resting on log cribs, before 1756, after which the old road soon ceased to be used. Shingle Landing became Maurice River New Bridge, which it continued to be called until Joseph Buck laid out the present town and named it Millville.

In October, 1756, a four-rod road was laid, beginning at the new bridge on Maurice River Landing, at or near Lucas Peterson's house, and ran up the road which formerly went to Iszard's Mill (which was probably at Buckshutum), and along the north side of White Marsh Run to the head of Town Swamp, "into a road called Iszard's road," then down it to the road from New England Town to Cohansey Bridge. Iszard's road was probably the road mentioned in 1705 as going to Daniel England's saw-mill, now owned by Iszard. The road laid out at this time was the old road from Millville to Fairton.

In February, 1757, a road was laid from the same place in a direct course to the head of Buckshutum Cedar Swamp, and then on to where Cedarville now is, being nearly the same as the present road from Millville to Cedarville. In December, 1800, this road was relaid as it now exists.

The road from Port Elizabeth across the township to Tuckahoe was laid out in 1794.

The road from Millville northward on the west side of the West Jersey Railroad to the county line, well known as Malaga road, was laid out in August, 1796, and at the same time Main Street was laid out from the river, nine rods above the location of the bridge at that time, due east forty-two rods to the beginning of Malaga road.

The road from Millville to the county line, called Hance's Bridge road, was laid out in 1808, commencing on Main Street, twenty rods east of the beginning-point of the Malaga road; the straight road from Millville to Port Elizabeth was finally located as now used after a long contest in 1818; that from Millville, east of the West Jersey Railroad, to the county line, known as the Horse Bridge road, in 1827; and the new Souder's Mill road, from Millville to the county line, in 1828. A road from Port Elizabeth, across Maurice River at Spring Garden Ferry, then up to Buckshutum, and a straight road from there to Bridgeton, was laid out in 1810.

CHAPTER LXXXI.

EARLY HISTORY.

After the first settlements the peopling of the county proceeded slowly but steadily, other settlers also coming in from the other provinces and from Europe. The formation of the early churches and other local items will be found under the respective townships. Among those of a general nature of interest at the present day the following are noted.

The name Cohansey was used for many years as the designation of the region watered by that river from Cohansey Bridge to its mouth, both sides of the stream being called by that name. The town laid out at Cohansey by Fenwick's executors was designed to be called by that name, but after the locating of some of the Connecticut settlers in the town it gradually acquired the name of Greenwich, probably from the town of that name in Fairfield County, Conn. The region now included in this county, previous to its setting off from Salem, was generally known as the north and south sides of Cohansey, although Fairfield was also used in place of the latter name. The two sides of the Cohansey were made precincts or townships previous to 1706. The first minutes of the courts of Salem County that have been preserved commence with the term begun Sept. 17, 1706, and at the next term, in December of that year, constables were appointed for all the precincts in the county, including the "north side of Cohansey" and "Fairfield." The southern precinct was also called Fairfield, and the northern one Greenwich, in 1727 and 1728, but every other year, up to and including 1742,

after which the minutes are missing, they are called the north and south sides of Cohansey, and have the same officers as other townships of the county. In 1715 and 1716, and again in 1735, 1741, and 1742, the officers appointed for both sides are divided into those for the upper and lower parts of those sides, but this seems to have been merely for the convenience of the inhabitants, no regular division into two parts having been made. In 1718 a constable was first appointed for "Morris River," as it is called, the settlers along the river having increased in number so as to need such an officer. Under this designation both sides of the river were included, and in 1741 and 1742 one was appointed for the west side and one for the east side of the river. An overseer of the roads was also appointed for Maurice River in 1728, and continued afterwards, and in 1742 one for each side. No other officers were appointed for Maurice River. In 1736 two constables were appointed for the town of Greenwich, and each year after that one was appointed. The courts seem to have had and exercised the power to appoint necessary officers for those portions of the county which were not included in any organized township.

The line which afterwards, on the setting off of Cumberland, became the county line between Deerfield township and Pittsgrove township, Salem Co., was first established in 1731. At the February term of court, on reading a petition from the overseer of roads for Cape May, Joseph Reeves, Samuel Elwell, and Capt. Job Shepherd were appointed to run a division line between Pilesgrove (which then included Pittsgrove) and the south side of Cohansey. A return of this line as run out by them was made, beginning at the head of Fenwick's Run, a branch of Salem Creek, and then a direct southeast course "to ye main Branch of Moresis River half a mile nor-east from the Bridge called Lumes's Bridge and from thence upon a straight Corse to the end of the Countey." This line is at this day the division between Pilesgrove and Pittsgrove townships on the northeast and Mannington and Upper Alloways Creek townships on the southwest, as well as between the two counties. What is now Landis township and the upper part of Maurice River were by this line placed in Pilesgrove. What the overseer of roads for Cape May had to do with it is difficult to understand. "Lumes's" [Lummis' (?)] Bridge was the bridge where the old Cape road crossed Maurice River.

At the first court, Sept. 17, 1706, Obadiah Holmes was one of the two judges, and Joseph Sayre, James Alexander, and Samuel Alexander were three of the five justices present. They all resided in the present limits of this county, as did also Joseph Eastland (foreman), John Shepherd, John Williams, and Noah Miller, members of the grand jury. Thomas Craven was one of the constables from the north side of Cohansey, and James Padgett from the south side. During the succeeding years a large proportion of the judges, justices, and jurors were from this part of the county. On the accession of Lord Cornbury as Governor in 1703, upon the union of East and West Jersey in one government, a contest at once arose between the Quakers, who had heretofore been the controlling element in West Jersey, and the Governor, who heartily detested the doctrines which led them to oppose him in his endeavors to enlarge the royal authority in the province. In this contest those settlers of other denominations beside the Friends became involved, and the great political contest in West Jersey for many years was between the Quaker and non-Quaker elements, each striving to mould the legislation of the colony for their own benefit. The acrimony and bitterness of the contest has not been surpassed in later years. All the devices and tricks which are popularly supposed to be inventions of modern political warfare were resorted to. Illegal votes were taken if they were on the right side, and legal ones rejected, false returns of those elected were made, riots at the polls were had, and contested seats for the purpose of throwing the organization of the Legislature into the hands of the other party were among the incidents of the day, and charges of bribery, extending even to the Governor, were freely made and partly substantiated by sworn proof. Cornbury and the succeeding royal Governors backed the non-Quaker element as against the Quakers, although they opposed the Governors in many things, and all appointments to office were largely made from that element, which, in Salem County, caused the undue proportion of officers among the Baptists and Presbyterians of Cohansey.

The royal Governors continually strove to obtain the largest possible amounts for the support of their government, but taxes were odious to the people whether Quakers or non-Quakers, and their payment was delayed and resisted on any pretext. In 1714 acts were passed appropriating £2550 for the support of her Majesty's government in New Jersey, and for collecting the arrearages of taxes since 1708. The levying of taxes under these acts seems to have created a small-sized rebellion on the north side of Cohansey, which included nearly all the male tax-payers of that region. They united to resist payment on the grounds shown by the following paper drawn up and signed by them:

"Wee whose Names are under Written do Utterly Denie to pay or Suffer to be taken by Distress or any other ways any money Goods or any other thing by Frances Pagit our so called Constable Because wee Doubt of his Being a Lawful Constable & more especially Because wee have been Illegally Assesed by an Asseser who being a known & open profest Roman Catholick which is Utterly Repugnant to the Laws of Great Brittain and Contrary to y^e^ Rights & Liberties of his Royall Maj^des^ faithfull Subjects & if wee Submitt to Suffer or Acknowledge any such Roman Catholick to Usurp or have any place in office of proffitt or trust Among us wee Should Count our selves Traytors to his Maj^tie^ our King & all True Protestants

"Thomas Maskell.
Joseph Denes (Dennis).
Jonathan Dennies, Jr. (Dennis).
Samuel Dennis.
Zebulon Stathem.
Jno. Chandler.
Thomas Stathem.
Christ^r^ Fitz Randolph.

Robt Robins.	Thomas Twigg.
Wm Bacon.	John Bacon.
Joseph Bacon.	Wm Wattson.
Samll Bacon.	Enoch Mare.
Peter Fitz Randolph.	Joseph Simkins.
Thomas Craven.	Seth Smith.
Jacob Tapping.	Alexr Foreman.
Richard Smith.	Jno. Cook.
Charles Dennis.	Robt Alexander.
Philip Stathem.	Joseph Alexander.
Alexr Smith, Junr.	Jno. Reed.
Peter Craven.	David Sayre.
Robert Tullie.	Josiah Fithing."

At the June term, 1715, all of these persons, excepting Alexander Foreman, John Cook, and Robert Alexander, "all of Cohansey, yeomen," were indicted for resisting the constable and refusing to pay or suffer him to make distress for the tax. A copy of the paper was transmitted to the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations at London by Governor Hunter, accompanied by a letter wherein he says, "They are all from New England who have signed it, but whether they be a true sample of the body of the people there, or only a sett of unquiet or restless men, who could be easy nowhere, and so left that Province for this, I cannot determine, but this I confidently affirm, that all the oposition and vexation I have met with in both these Provinces (New York and New Jersey) has been in a great measure owing to those who have come to us from that," which shows that the Governor was not very favorably disposed towards the New England people. David Sheppard and Joseph Smith, of the South Side, were indicted for like resistance to Samuel Westcott, the constable there. The collection of this tax was so unpopular that when the court at the same term appointed Jonathan Holmes as constable for the North Side, he refused to be qualified, and was committed to the custody of the sheriff for his refusal. At the next term a *certiorari* was presented removing the above indictment to the Supreme Court, but what further became of it is not known.

At March term, 1716, the granting of tavern licenses first began, the court having made regulations for this purpose at the preceding term. John Brick was licensed to keep a tavern at his mills, now Jericho, at that term, which was renewed until 1729. Charles Angelo and Alexander Smith were also licensed at the same term, and Angelo again in 1718, both in Cohansey. Other licenses within the limits of Cumberland at that early day were: Edward Shaw, in 1718 and 1719; Richard Ogden and William Rawson, in 1722, the latter at his mill on Menantico; Jacob Ware, at Greenwich, in 1728, '29, '41, and '42; William Watson, at Greenwich, from 1733 to 1742; James Carruthers, at Greenwich, 1737 to 1739; John Foster, at Greenwich, 1737; Silas Parvin, at Cohansey Bridge, 1737 to 1741; —— Fitz Randolph, at Greenwich, 1739; Elias Cotting, at Cohansey Bridge, 1739 to 1742; Edward Sheppard and Jeremiah Nixon, on the south side of Cohansey, in 1739, and the latter again in 1742; William Doubleday, at Cohansey Bridge, 1740; John Bell, at Maurice River, 1740 to 1742; John Butler, Greenwich, 1741 and 1742; and John Peterson, at Maurice River, in 1742. After August term, 1742, the minutes of the courts are missing, as are also those from December term, 1722, to March term, 1727.

At September term, 1716, the grand jury made a presentment against Dickinson Shepherd for disturbing the poll on the fourth Tuesday of that month at the election in the town of Salem. At that time the election was held at only one place in a county. What the disturbance was is not known, and nothing further was done with it. At that election Shepherd was a candidate, and was elected a member of the Assembly.

Officers were appointed by the court for the different precincts or townships in the county. The following is a list of those for the precincts now included in Cumberland. Though the officers are not of great importance, yet the early date when they served, and the information they give as to the early settlers render the list interesting:

NORTH SIDE OF COHANSEY.

Freeholders.

1716. For the upper part, Samuel Woodhouse, James Hudson; for the lower part, Thomas Maskell, Jonathan Watson.	1721. Job Shepherd.
1718. Joseph James.	1722. Job Shepherd.
Josiah Fithian.	John Padgett.
1719. John Padgett.	1727. Richard Wood.
William Bawn (Bowen).	John Remington.
1720. Job Shepherd.	1728. Thomas Waithman.
John Padgett.	John Remington.
1721. Nicholas Johnson.	1730. Thomas Waithman.
	Elisha (Elijah) Bowen.
	1732–33. Thomas Waithman.
	John Remington.

Assessors.

1701. Joseph Brown.	1722. Henry Joyce.
Richard Butcher.	1727. Thomas Padgett.
1709. Joshua Barkstead.	1728. Samuel Holmes.
1718. Samuel Holmes.	1730. Abial Carll, Jr.
1719. Henry Joyce.	1731. Samuel Holmes.
1720. John Brice.	1732. Abial Carll.
1721. Samuel Holmes.	1733. Samuel Holmes.

Collectors.

1701. Samuel Woodhouse.	1727. Samuel Holmes.
1709. Jonathan Dennis.	1728. Josiah Fithian.
1718–19. Thomas Maskell.	1730. Samuel Dennis.
1720. Anthony Woodhouse.	1731. Josiah Fithian.
1721. John Padgett.	1732–33. Nicholas Gibbon.
1722. Josiah Fithian.	

Surveyors of Highways.

1705–6. John Bacon.	1727. William Watson.
Jonathan Walling.	Joseph James.
1718. David Sayre.	1728. Robert Ayres.
Noah Miller.	Philip Dennis.
1719. James Watson.	1730. Benoni Dare.
John Ware.	Abraham Hudson.
1720. Thomas Craven.	1731. Josiah Fithian.
Seth Brooks.	Job Shepherd.
1721. David Foster.	1732. Benjamin Dare.
Josiah Fithian.	James Robinson.
1722. Enoch Moore.	1733. Ebenezer Miller.
Dan Bowen.	Charles Davis.

Constables.

1706. Thomas Craven.
1707. Roger Mall.
Thomas Craven.
1708. John Miller.
Noah Wheaton.
1709. Job Sheppard.
John Taylor.
1710. Alexander Forman.
Josiah Fithian.
1711. James Hudson.
George Simpkins.
1712. George Simpkins.
1713. David Foster.
Samuel Holmes.
1714. Gabriel Davis.
Jonathan Holmes.
1715, March. Francis Padgett.
Jonathan Holmes.
1715, September. John Brick.
Robert Robins.
1716. John Brick.
Thomas Stathem.
1717. Andrew Padgett.
Enoch Shepherd.
John Bowen.[1]
1718. Thomas Field.
Thomas Waithman.
1719. John Miller.
David Reed.
1720. Nathaniel Bishop.
John Dennis.
1721. Peter Randolph.
Samuel Fithian.
1722. Enoch Moore.
1722. Isaac Brooks.
1727. Samuel Dennis.
Benoni Dare.
1728. William Watson.
Robert Terry.
1729. Thomas Wallin.
John Peaton.
1730. Richard Wood.
Seth Brooks.
1731. Ananias Sayre.
Abraham Hudson.
1732. Charles Fordham.
Daniel Bishop.
1733. John Garman.
Charles Fordham.
1734. Charles Fordham.
James Robinson.
1735. Richard Butcher.
Richard Mills.
Nathaniel Beevy (Bilby ?)) [2]
1736. David Shepherd.
Nathaniel Bilby.
1737. Bilby Shepherd.
Nathaniel Bilby.
1738. Samuel Harris.
Bilby Shepherd.
1739. Abraham Reeves.
Alexander Smith.
1740. Jonathan Steadam.
Robert Terry.
1741. Joseph Simpkins.
John Brick.
1742. Bilby Shepherd.
James Robinson.

Overseers of Roads.

1707. John Williams.
John Miller.
1708. John Williams.
Noah Miller.
1709. John Williams.
Joshua Barkstead.
1710. John Chatfield.
John Williams.
1711–12. Edward Fairbanks.
Thomas Stathem.
1713–15. Robert Robins.
Nathaniel Bishop.
1716. William Bacon.
Samuel Woodhouse.
1717. Josiah Fithian.
Samuel Fithian.
1718. Joseph James.
Peter Fitz Randolph.
1719. Thomas Berriman.
Thomas Brown.
1720. John Bowen.
Jeremiah Bacon.
1721. James Hudson.
Jeremiah Bacon.
1722. James Hudson.
John Williams.
1727. Charles Fordham.
Samuel Bowen, Jr.
1728. Abial Carll, Sr.
John Miller (cooper).
1730. Caleb Ayres, Jr.
Jeremiah Bacon (sadler).
Richard Brick.[3]
1732. Abel Bacon.
William Long.
1733. Isaac Mills.
Benoni Dare.
1734. Charles Dennis.
Philip Vickers.
1735. John Carll, Jr.
Thomas Padgett.
1736. Ebenezer Smith.
Hugh Sharp.
1738. Alexander Smith.
Aaron Mulford.
1739. John Lloyd.
Jeremiah Fithian.
1740. Jeremiah Bacon, Jr.
John Dunn.
1741. Caleb Ayres.
Jonathan Platts.
1742. Samuel Moore.
Jeremiah Fithian.

Overseers of Poor.

1707–8. Richard Butcher.
Samuel Woodhouse.
1709. James Hudson.
William Bacon.
1713. John Brick.
Noah Moore.
1719. Dan Bowen.
William Watson.
1720. Dan Bowen.
William Watson.
1721. Samuel Dennis.
Robert Ayres.
1722. Ebenezer Smith.
John Garman.
1730. Jacob Ware.
Charles Fordham.

[1] In place of Enoch Shepherd, Dec. 24, 1717.
[2] Appointed in place of Richard Mills, Feb. 18, 1735.
[3] Appointed in place of Jeremiah Bacon, Aug. 18, 1730.

SOUTH SIDE OF COHANSEY.

Freeholders.

1716. Henry Buck.
Dickason Shepherd.
1718. Thomas Abbott.
Henry Buck.
1719. Thomas Shepherd.
John Ogden.
1720. Thomas Shepherd.
Jonathan Fithian.
1722. Dickason Shepherd.
Ephraim Seeley.
1727. Anthony Dixon.
Moses Shepherd.
1728. Dickason Shepherd.
Anthony Dixon.
1730. Joseph Reeve.
Dickason Shepherd.
1732. Joseph Reeve.
Moses Shepherd.
1733. Joseph Reeve.
Dickason Shepherd.

Assessors.

1701. John Chatfield.
John Ogden.
1709. Henry Buck.
1718. Jonathan Fithian.
1719–20. Henry Buck.
1721. Samuel Barnes.
1722. Edward Burrus.
1727. Joseph Reeve.
1728. Levi Preston, Jr.
1730–31. Levi Preston.
1732. Joseph Riley.
1733. Thomas Harris.

Collectors.

1701. Joseph Ceeling (Seeley?)
1709. Richard Whitaker.
1718. Josiah Brooks.
1719. Ephraim Seeley.
1720. John Bateman.
1721. Levi Preston.
1722. Richard Ogden.
1727. Daniel Westcott.
1728. Josiah Brooks.
1730. Josiah Brooks.
1731. John Bishop.
1732. Thomas Harris.
1733. Joseph Riley.

Constables.

1706. James Padgett.
1707.[4] Edmond Shaw.
James Padgett.
Isaac Brooks.[5]
1708. Thomas Alderman.
Isaac Brooks.
1709. Thomas Abbott.
Edward Lummis.
1710. John Shepherd.
Jonathan Fithian.
Josiah Brooks.[6]
1711–12. Benjamin Davis.
John Brooks.
William Dare, Jr.[7]
1713. David Sheppard.
Levi Preston.
1714–15. Samuel Westcott.
Joseph Sayre.
1715. (September) Joseph Shepherd.
Samuel Barnes.
1716. Henry Buck.
Joseph Rogers.
1717. Thomas Whitaker.
John Jones.
Richard Whitaker.[8]
1718. John Bateman.
James Riley.
1719. John Bennett.
Daniel Westcott.
1720. Ebenezer Sayre.
William Bateman.
1721. Abraham Garrison.
1721. Joseph Reeve.
1722. Jonathan Smith.
Levi Preston.
1727. Benjamin Stratton.
John Preston.
1728. Joseph Riley.
Israel Petty.
1729. John Ayres.
Ebenezer Westcott.
1730. John Shepherd.
David Sayre, Jr.
1731. Samuel Bennett.
Michael Hannah.
1732. Jehiel Wheeler.
Samuel Foster, Jr.
1733. Joseph Seeley.
John Cornwell.
1734. Jacob Garrison, Jr.
Joseph Seeley.
1736. Henry Seeley.
Daniel Davis.
1737. Henry Seeley.
Jeremiah Parvin.
1738. David Ogden.
Samuel Ogden.
1739. Stephen Shepherd.
Arthur Davis.
1740. Jeremiah Nixon.
Jonathan Ogden.
1741. Ephraim Mills.
Jeremiah Nixon.
1742. Jacob Mulford.
Henry Brooks.

Overseers of Poor.

1707–8. Richard Whitaker.
Thomas Shepherd.
1709. David Sayre.
Nicholas Osborn.
1719. Jonathan Smith.
John Bishop.
1720. John Bishop.
1720. Thomas Whitaker.
1721. Thomas Whitaker.
Jeremiah Bennett.
1730. Nathan Lawrence.
Robert Hood.
1733. James Riley.
David Shepherd.

[4] Called Fairfield precinct this year.
[5] Appointed April 8, 1707, in place of James Padgett.
[6] Appointed Sept. 26, 1710, in place of Jonathan Fithian.
[7] Appointed June 24, 1712, in place of John Brooks.
[8] Appointed July 9, 1717, in place of John Jones.

Surveyors of Highways.

1718. Ephraim Seeley.
Josiah Brooks.
1719. Levi Preston.
Thomas Parvin.
1720. Thomas Parvin.
Benjamin Davis.
1721. Thomas Parvin.
Anthony Dixon.
1722. Edward Lummis.
Joseph Brooks.
1727. Samuel Barnes.
1727. Dickason Shepherd.
1728. Josiah Brooks.
Ephraim Daton.
1730. Josiah Brooks.
Ephraim Daton.
1731. Moses Shepherd.
Joseph Ryley.
1732. Ebenezer Westcott.
John Mills.
1733. Moses Shepherd.
William Dare.

Overseers of Roads.

1707–8. Henry Buck.
Francis Alexander.
1709–10. Edmond Shaw.
Dickason Shepherd.
1711–12. John Bateman.
John Row.
James Padgett.[1]
1713. John Smith.
Thomas Parvin.
1714–15. Jonathan Smith.
Thomas Parvin.
1716. Richard Mills.
John Bennett, Jr.
1717. Richard Whitaker, Jr.
John Bennett.
1718. William Dare.
Benjamin Davis.
1719. Abraham Garrison.
William Dare, Jr.
1720. John Ogden.
Joseph Eastland.
1721. Moses Eustice (Husted?).
Nathaniel Lawrence.
1722. Ebenezer Sayre.
John Bishop.
1727. Josiah Brooks.
Samuel Bennett.
1728. Ebenezer Westcott.
Samuel Shepherd.
1730. Jacob Garretson.
Edmond Shaw.
1734. Israel Petty.
Abraham Garrison.
1736. Israel Petty.
1737. Isaac Preston.
Abraham Garrison.
John Cornwell.[2]
1738. Nathaniel Whitaker.
John Cornwell.
1739. Nathaniel Whitaker.
William Russell.
1740. Jeremiah Buck.
William Joslin.
1741. Benjamin Thompson.
1742. Henry Stephens.
Benjamin Thompson.

MAURICE RIVER.

Constables.

1718. Daniel Dunabo.
1719. Joseph Lord.
1721. William Rawson.
1722. William Denton.
1728–29. Samuel Thompson.
1730. Gabriel Glann.
1731. William Custello.
1732. John Purple.
1733–34. William Reed.
Garret Garrison.[3]
1735. John Peterson.
1736. Joseph Lord.
1737. Thomas Lowring.
1738. Thomas Gandy.
1739. Gabriel Powell.
1740. Isaac Reeves.
1741–42. Nicholas Cruise (west side).
Richard Shaw (east side).

Overseers of Roads.

1728. Gabriel Glann.
1734. Henry Peterson.
1737–39. Edward Lummis.
1740. John Bell.
1741. Peter Campbell.
1742. Gabriel Powell (upper part).
Samuel Cobb (lower part).

TOWN OF GREENWICH.

Constables.

1736. Henry Walliss.
Edmund Randall.
1737. James Carruthers.
1738. John Foster.
1739. Abel Carll.
1740. Ebenezer Miller.
1741. John Foster.
1742. Jacob Ware.

CHAPTER LXXXII.

ORGANIZATION AND BOUNDARIES OF THE COUNTY.

WEST JERSEY was originally divided into tenths, called First, Second, Third, and Salem Tenths. In 1684 the "Fourth Tenth" is also mentioned, formed from part of the Third. Salem Tenth, beginning at the bounds of Gloucester County as it now is, included all the lands which John Fenwick claimed by virtue of his ownership of one-tenth of West Jersey. This included all that portion of what is Cumberland County lying west of the river Tweed, or Back Creek, in Fairfield township. None of the land east of the Tweed and reaching to the sea-shore was included in any organized community until the erection of the county of Cape May by an act of Assembly passed Nov. 12, 1692. This was owing to there being few inhabitants in all that region, the earliest data that have been found as to any inhabitants there being in 1685, when the Legislature appointed Caleb Carman a justice of the peace for Cape May, and Jonathan Pine constable. The appointment of these officers proves that there were people living at Cape May previous to that date, and in all probability there were also scattered settlers within the eastern part of this county along the shores of Maurice River. The act establishing the county of Cape May bounded it:

"To begin at the utmost flowing of the tide in Prince Maurice River, being about twenty miles from the mouth of said river, and then by a line running easterly to the most northerly point of Great Egg Harbor, and from thence southerly along by the sea to the point of Cape May; thence around Cape May, and up Maurice River to the first point mentioned."

The "utmost flowing of the tide" in Maurice River is above the present city of Millville. Previous to the creating of Cape May County the First and Second Tenths had become the county of Burlington, the Third and Fourth Tenths the county of Gloucester, and Salem Tenth the county of Salem; but there is no record of when or how this took place, but probably by an act of Assembly. From 1685 to 1692 sessions of the Assembly were held, but no record of them is now known to exist.

By separate acts of Assembly, all passed May 17, 1694, the boundaries of Burlington, Gloucester, Salem, and Cape May Counties were more clearly defined, and the "Tenths" finally abolished. "An Act for Boundaries of Salem County" enacted that

"the jurisdiction of Salem Court shall extend from the aforesaid Berkley River on the North, to the River Tweed, formerly called Back Creek, on the South, and is hereby named, and from henceforth called the County of Salem."

The region from Back Creek to Maurice River was still an uninhabited wilderness, and not included in the bounds of any county. It was not until May 25, 1700, that an act was passed which provided

"that all persons inhabiting on the River Tweed, being the lower Bounds of Salem County, and all Settlements below unto the Bounds of the County of Cape May shall from henceforth be annexed to and be subject to the Jurisdiction of the Court and County of Salem, until it shall be otherwise ordered by the General free Assembly of this Province."

Jan. 21, 1710, an act was passed which reduced Cape May and extended the bounds of Salem to the eastern limits of what is now Cumberland. It recited that great inconveniences had arisen by the uncertainty of the boundaries of the several counties of

[1] Appointed Sept. 23, 1712, in place of John Row.
[2] Appointed Nov. 24, 1737, in place of Abraham Garrison.
[3] Appointed Feb. 17, 1734, in place of William Reed.

the province, and then proceeded to fix them more definitely. By this act the division line between Salem and Cape May began

"at the mouth of a small creek on the west side of Stepson's Island, commonly called Jecak's Creek; thence up the said creek as high as the tide floweth; thence upon a direct line to the mouth of a small creek at Tuckahoe, where it comes into the southermost Main Branch of the Fork of Great Egg Harbour River."

Jecak's Creek is now called West Creek, and is still the boundary between Cumberland and Cape May.

From 1710 until 1748 this county was a part of Salem County. In 1733 an unsuccessful attempt was made to obtain a new county, owing to the great inconvenience experienced in having to go to the town of Salem to attend the courts, elections (there being but one poll in each county), and all other public business. The Tenth Assembly, after the union of East and West Jersey, began its first session May 7, 1730, and ended July 8th of the same year. The members from Salem County were James Whitton and John Brick, the latter of whom lived within the bounds of this county on the southerly side of Stow Creek at Jericho. James Whitton died during the recess of the Assembly, and when they met for the second session, April 26, 1733, a writ of election was issued to fill the vacancy. The election was held at the county-seat, and the sheriff, who conducted the election, as the law then was, made a return to the Assembly on May 29th, certifying that Joseph Reeve had been elected. He lived in Shrewsbury, or Upper Back Neck, on a tract of three hundred acres, comprising what are now the Laning and Ephraim Mulford farms at Laning's Wharf. Petitions were presented against him, claiming that his election was illegal, and after hearing the case the Assembly so decided, and a new writ was issued.

When the Assembly reassembled at Burlington, on July 17th, after a short adjournment, William Hancock, who resided at Hancock's Bridge, and who had been one of the candidates at the election when Joseph Reeve was returned as elected, now appeared as a member, and was sworn in. The great disadvantages which they labored under in having the county-seat at the extreme western end of the county, of which they had a forcible illustration in the two successive elections just passed, together with the favorable opportunity of the building of a new court-house, the necessity for which was urgent, stirred up the inhabitants of this end of the county to make an effort to have the new court-house built nearer the centre of the county. Petitions to that effect were presented to the Assembly on July 25th, and on August 3d counter petitions were presented in favor of rebuilding at Salem, and the Assembly then considered the petition of "the Inhabitants of Cohansie" in favor of the removal, but decided against it. They evidently anticipated this result, as they had other petitions already prepared praying leave to bring in a bill to divide the county, which were presented to the Assembly on the next day. The Assembly granted them leave, although counter petitions against it were also presented. On August 7th, Mr. Brick brought in a bill entitled "An Act for erecting the lower Part of Salem County into a Distinct County," which, after a strong opposition from the western end of the county, was finally passed by the Assembly on August 15th, and was sent to the Council for their concurrence. But on the next day the Governor adjourned the Legislature to November 27th, and soon after dissolved it, thus preventing any action upon the bill by the Council. The desire of the royal Governors to keep the representation equal in the Assembly between East and West Jersey probably had much to do with the failure to pass this act. What was to have been the name of the county by that act is unknown.

On Jan. 19, 174$\frac{7}{8}$, the act creating a new county from the southern parts of Salem was passed by the Assembly, it having already passed the Council, and thereby became a law. By this act the bounds of the new county were described as follows:

"Beginning in the county of Salem, at the mouth of Stow Creek, and running up the same unto John Brick's mills, leaving the said Brick's mills within the county hereby erected, then continuing still up Stow Creek Branch to the house where Hugh Dun now dwells, leaving Hugh Dun within the new county; and from the said Hugh Dun's house, upon a straight line to Nathan Shaw's house, leaving said Nathan Shaw's house within the new county; and then on a northeast course until it intersects the Pilesgrove line, leaving Pilesgrove within Salem County; then along the said line till it intersects the line which divides the counties of Gloucester and Salem; then running southeastward down Gloucester line unto the boundaries of Cape May County; then bounded by Cape May County to Delaware Bay; and then up Delaware Bay to the place of beginning."

The county was named after the Duke of Cumberland, who, in 1746, defeated the Pretender, Charles Edward, at the battle of Culloden, and thereby established the House of Hanover permanently on the British throne. The act also divided the county into six townships or precincts, as they were called, three on each side of the Cohansey, viz.: Greenwich, Hopewell, and Stow Creek on the west, and Deerfield, Fairfield, and Maurice River on the east. It also provided that the county should continue to elect members of Assembly in connection with Salem County until it should be otherwise ordered by act of Assembly. The object of this clause was to maintain the equality of representation which then existed between East and West Jersey in the Assembly. May 10, 1768, an act was passed giving two representatives to each of the counties of Cumberland, Morris, and Sussex, the latter two having previously elected in conjunction with Hunterdon, after the end of the then existing Assembly, but Cumberland continued to elect with Salem until the election of the Assembly which convened Aug. 19, 1772, when she was first represented by two members of her own,—John Sheppard and Theophilus Elmer.

By act of the Legislature of March 13, 1844, the eastern corner of Maurice River township, including

the village of Marshallville, was set off to Cape May County, but Feb. 26, 1845, it was reannexed to Cumberland. By an act approved March 26, 1878, nearly the same territory was again set off to Cape May County, the line of division beginning where the old Cape May road crossed the county line, and running up that road to the Dorchester and Estellville road, then to the Cumberland and Tuckahoe road, then to Hunter's mill-dam, to the Atlantic County line. This corner of Maurice River township has since remained in Cape May County. April 10, 1867, the township of Pittsgrove, Salem Co., was annexed to Cumberland. This act having been passed in order to secure political advantages, and the opposing party having the majority in the next Legislature. the act was repealed Feb. 25, 1868, and Pittsgrove was reannexed to Salem County. Thus, with the exception of the small portion of Maurice River township set off in 1878, as above stated, the bounds of the county have remained as first set off from Salem.

Early Action of the Board of Freeholders.—By an act passed Feb. 28, 171$\frac{3}{4}$, each town and precinct in each county was directed to choose two freeholders on the second Tuesday in March in each year, a majority of whom, with all the justices of the peace for the county, or any three of them, one whereof being of the quorum, were authorized to levy taxes and raise moneys for building of court-houses and jails, and to build the same. In the commissions of justices of the peace, some of them were designated as of the quorum, without whose presence no business could be done. The board of justices and freeholders thus created managed the county business until the passage of the act of Feb. 19, 1798, incorporating the freeholders alone, and granting them more extensive powers.

The first meeting of the justices and freeholders of Cumberland was a special meeting held March 25, 1748, to authorize the building of a temporary jail until the location of the county-seat was determined.

The first regular meeting was held May 11, 1748; justices present, John Brick, John Ogden, Joseph Reeves, John Remington, John Brick, Jr., Ebenezer Miller, Thomas Padgett, Job Shepherd, Jonathan Holmes, Ephraim Seeley, Joseph Peck, Elias Cotting. Freeholders all present except John Purple, "being indisposed of body and not able to attend."

Jonathan Holmes, Esq., was chosen county collector for the ensuing year.

No other business is mentioned at that meeting.

At the next meeting, July 12, 1748, the county collector was ordered to "Call the precinct Collectors to an account and receive the moneys Remaining in their Hands." The freeholders all present except Ebenezer Wescoat.

At the May meeting, 1750, "This Bord appointe Richard Wood Esq^{r} to Buye a Book for y^{e} Use of this Bord," and on June 19, 1751, they ordered John Bacon (the clerk of the board) to enter all the minutes of the board in the book.

At the May meeting, 1752, the county collector's account for the year 1751 was settled. This is the first account given, and is the returns from the tax laid in 1751 towards building a court-house. The account, in full, is as follows:

1751—Received from the County	£125	2	10
Cr. By Cash paid Howell Powell, per order	80	0	0
" " " " " " "	6	0	0
" 1 wolfe's head by Thomas Whitecar	3	0	0
" 1 " " more by William Dean	3	0	0
" 1 " " " " Nathan Lawrence	3	0	0
" 1 " " " " Silas Parvin	3	0	0
" 1 " " " " Thomas Whitecar	3	0	0
" 1 " " " " William Dean before the late Act of Assembly	1	0	0
" 1 panters [head] by Dickarson Simkens	0	15	0
	£102	15	0
By more paid for Assessors and Collectors fees	10	5	3
	£113	0	3
Due to ye County	£12	2	7

At the same meeting Elias Cotting, clerk of the county, was allowed £1 13*s.* 6*d.* for two books of record and a county seal.

At a special meeting, Oct. 5, 1752, "ordered to be at the Court-House of Said County," the sheriff reported that Joseph Burgin, William Harris, and Nathan Kook, persons imprisoned for debt, had escaped from the jail at Greenwich, and it was agreed that the county should bear the loss for the moneys due from the "Escapents," and the sheriff was ordered to pursue them. Joseph Burgin was captured, but the others were not, and the county paid £10 8*s.* 2*d.* for the moneys due from them.

In May, 1753, a pair of stocks and a pillory were ordered placed near the court-house, and Joseph James, Jr., was employed to build them, for which he was paid £5.

At meeting of May 8, 1754, a charge was brought in by Deerfield township, for taking care of an old Indian who died in that precinct, of £4 3*s.* 4*d.*, which was paid to William Tullis, one of the overseers of the poor of that township.

In May, 1763, a committee was appointed to join the committee from Salem to run and ascertain the boundaries between the two counties, which was done that year.

December, 1763, the arms belonging to the county in the hands of Ephraim Seeley, the county collector, were ordered sold, the sale to be continued from day to day until they were all sold. Where the county obtained them, and for what purpose, is unknown.

In 1767, Greenwich, Fairfield, and Stow Creek townships were authorized to have a pair of stocks, and Greenwich and Stow Creek each erected a pair.

From 1778 to 1780 frequent allowances were made to the township and county collectors for counterfeit money taken by them.

May, 1784, a new set of stocks and pillory was

ordered to be placed at the north end of the court-house.

June, 1791, County Clerk Giles was directed to procure a seal for the county of such device as he saw fit, not to exceed three dollars in expense.

The first meeting under the new act incorporating the chosen freeholders in each county, and placing the management of the county business in the hands of the freeholders alone, was held May 9, 1798, which is noted as being a day of fasting.

In 1799 rates of ferriage over the Cohansey, at Greenwich, were fixed as follows:

Loaded wagon and two horses	40 cents.
Light wagon and two horses	25 "
Loaded cart and one horse	25 "
Chair and horse	19 "
Man and horse	6 "
Footman	3 "
Sheep and swine, per head	2 "
Grain, per bushel	1 "
Cattle, per head	6 "

In 1801 a seal was bought for the county clerk, at a cost of twenty-five dollars.

Sept. 30, 1817, the board "expressed their approbation of permission [given by the committee on court-house and jail] to hold a well-regulated Sunday-school and singing-schools in the house," but this privilege was rescinded in 1833.

In 1827 the line between Cumberland and Salem and Gloucester Counties was run and marked.

April 13, 1837, the board met and pledged the faith of the county for the safe-keeping of that portion of the surplus revenue loaned by the general government to the States as might be apportioned to this county, and appointed Daniel M. Woodruff, Dr. Edmund Sheppard, and Jonathan Lare to loan it on bond and mortgage security. Thirty thousand dollars were received as the share of this county, a large portion of which was loaned to different persons, but afterwards it was all called in, with a loss of $564.47, leaving a balance in the county's possession of $29,435.53. Of this sum, $10,674.43 was spent on the court-house and lot in 1844; $9129.73 in building and furnishing the present poor-house; the balance, $9631.37, has been used for general county purposes. The interest of the fund is paid by the county yearly into the educational fund, as required by law. Judge Daniel Elmer, in 1838, succeeded the committee first appointed in the management of the fund, and was succeeded in 1846 by his son, Charles E. Elmer, Esq., who was agent for the fund until it was all paid to the county collector.

Directors of the Board of Chosen Freeholders.—Directors of the board of chosen freeholders were elected by virtue of the provisions of the act incorporating that body, passed Feb. 13, 1798. Previous to that the presiding member of the board was only "chairman." Those occupying the position are as follows:

Chairmen.

1786. Samuel Ogden.
1787–95. Maskell Ewing.
1796. Dr. Jonathan Elmer.
1797. Samuel Ogden.

Directors.

1798. Eli Elmer.
1799. Jonathan Bowen.
1800. Thomas Daniels.
1801–2. David Moore.
1803. Joel Fithian.
1804. Jeremiah Brooks.
1805–9. Ebenezer Seeley.
1810–12. Dr. Azel Pierson.
1813. Dr. Ebenezer Elmer.
1814. Timothy Elmer.
1815. Abijah Harris.
1816–18. Samuel Seeley.
1819–20. James Clark.
1821. Samuel Seeley.
1822. Smith Bowen.
1823–26. Samuel Seeley.
1827–28. Dr. Ephraim Buck.
1829. William Bevan.
1830. Samuel Seeley.
1831–33. James Hood, Jr.
1834. Levi B. Davis.
1835. Philip Fithian.
1836–41. Daniel M. Woodruff.
1842–43. Levi B. Davis.
1844. Joseph W. Woodruff.
1845–46. Lewis McBride.
1847–48. Henry Sheppard.
1849. Jonathan Elmer.
1850. Cornelius Lupton.
1851–67. Jonathan Elmer.
1868. Joseph H. Ogden.
1869–71. Jonathan Elmer.
1872–77. Robert J. Fithian.
1878–79. Thomas U. Harris.
1880–82. Benjamin Hancock.
1883. Morris Bacon.

Clerks.

1750–51. John Bacon.
1752–53. Ananias Sayre.
1754–59. Samuel Fithian.
1760–70. Thomas Ewing.
1771–73. Samuel Fithian.
1774–78. Enos Seeley.
1779. John Mulford.[1]
Ephraim Seeley, Esq.[2]
1780–82. Ephraim Seeley, Esq.
1783. Isaac Wheaton.
1784. Joshua Ewing.
1785–86. Ephraim Seeley, Esq.
1787–92. Eli Elmer.
1793. Dr. Jonathan Elmer.
1794–97. Eli Elmer.
1798–99. Ebenezer Elmer.
1800. Eli Elmer.
1801. Dr. Azel Pierson.
1802–4. Eli Elmer.
1805–9. Dr. Azel Pierson.
1810–13. Dr. Edo Ogden.
1814. George H. Burgin.
1815. Thomas Woodruff.
1816. Lucius Q. C. Elmer.
1817–20. Dr. Ephraim Buck.
1821–22. Enoch H. More.
1823–26. Dr. Ephraim Buck.
1827–32. Enoch H. More.
1833–36. Samuel S. Sibley.
1837–60. Hugh R. Merseilles.
1861–83. Alphonso Woodruff.

Solicitors.

1847. Lucius Q. C. Elmer.
1848. ——— ———.
1849–51. Lucius Q. C. Elmer.
1852. James G. Hampton.[3]
1864–65. John T. Nixon.
1866–67. Nixon & Mitchell.
1868–74. Franklin F. Westcott.
1875. Potter & Nixon.
1876–83. James R. Hoagland.

CHAPTER LXXXIII.

COUNTY BUILDINGS.

Court-Houses.—The act erecting the county provided that when it should be thought necessary by a majority of the chosen freeholders of the county, in conjunction with three justices of the peace of the county, one of whom should be of the quorum, to build a court-house and gaol, that then any three justices of the peace, one of whom should be of the quorum, might meet together at Cohansey Bridge, with concurrence of a majority of said freeholders, and put up notices of an election to be held at John Butler's, in the town of Greenwich, and by a majority of votes to choose the place where the court-house and gaol should be built, and also authorized money to be raised with which to build.

An election was held for that purpose, at which Cohansey Bridge was chosen, the election being held

[1] Chosen county collector before expiration of the year.

[2] Chosen Jan. 18, 1780, to fill vacancy.

[3] In 1852, the appointment of solicitor was dispensed with for the future.

probably between July 12th and 26th, as at the meeting of the justices and freeholders on the 12th no mention is made of the subject, the minute ending with, "There being no other business it was agreed this meeting adjourns," and at the next meeting, on the 26th, the election is referred to. No records of this election are known to exist, but evidently the contest for the county-seat must have been sharp and the result close, with charges of illegal voting, as appears evident from the minute of the meeting on the 26th, which is as follows:

"July 26th. The Justices and all the Freeholders meet except John Purple In Obedience to an Advertisement Set up by order of John Ogden, David Ogden, Ephraim Seely, and Joseph Peek. These four Justices Proposed to the other Justices of said county, and Freeholders present To Rayse Money for Building a Goal and Court-House, but the Major part of the Justices and Freeholders present was not So Disposed as to the Location of the place where the Said Goal and Court-House Shall be Built. Thought proper to Setle the point First before they Consent to Rayse money for that purpose, but in order To Setle the afare of the Election there was a Motion made for to Re-ammin the Voters by purging them by their Respective oaths and afermations, but the freholders of the South Side of Cohansey Refused to Comply with Said offer. There being no Business to do This Meeting adjurns."

Previous to the formation of the county this portion of Salem County was divided into two precincts, called the North and South Sides of Cohansey, that stream being the dividing line. The town of Greenwich was the most important place in the county, and it was natural that there should be a strong influence in favor of locating the county-seat there instead of at Cohansey Bridge, which at that time contained probably not over a dozen houses. The feeling growing out of the election seems to have lasted for some time, as it was not until the meeting of May 9, 1750, that any steps were taken towards erecting buildings at Cohansey Bridge, although the courts of the county, at the December term, 1748, ordered the clerk to make the writs returnable at Cohansey Bridge, where the next term, in February, 1749, and all subsequent ones have been held. At the May meeting, 1750, the first steps were taken towards erecting a court-house and jail. At a full meeting of the board it was agreed

"that there Shall be a deed drawed and Deliverd to Richard Wood and Ebenezer Miller to peruse, and upon their aprobation Then they or more of the Justices are to Summons y^e^ Magistrate and freholders to procede upon Raysing of money to Build a Court-House and Goal."

Wood and Miller were two of the justices, and both lived at Greenwich, but Miller had taken up a survey of four hundred and twenty acres at Cohansey Bridge, the lot on which the county buildings were placed being a part of it, and his interests coincided with those of the South Siders. There being some question concerning the validity of his title, a bond to guarantee the title was executed by Miller and a number of the most prominent freeholders residing on the South Side to a number of the freeholders of the North Side. In June, 1751, £100 were ordered raised by the 25th of December towards building a court-house, and it was agreed to build a court-house thirty-two feet long and twenty-two feet wide, two stories high, to be of frame, "to begin in March, 1752," and Elijah Bowen, David Ogden, John Brick, and Ephraim Seeley were appointed managers "to agree with workmen one or more to build the Court-house By the Great [by the whole] or otherwise, as they can Agree." Rates of taxes were fixed as follows: Young men, two shillings; men-servants, one shilling; retailers of goods, ten shillings; mills, not less than two shillings and sixpence, nor above five shillings; and male slaves, one shilling. The assessors were ordered to meet at Cohansey Bridge on second Tuesday in August to settle the "cotaas" (quotas) of each township, and to return their duplicates by first Tuesday in October. Taxes were then raised almost entirely from what were called certainties,—that is, by fixed rates on specific persons and properties, and not by a percentage on their value, as at this day.

A contract was made with Howell Powell (who was afterwards sheriff), and the court-house was put up in the spring and summer of 1752, and so far completed that the courts were held in it on Aug. 25, 1752, but was not entirely completed until the next year.

In May, 1752, £120 were ordered raised for this object, and in May, 1753, £100 more. Mills were rated at 6*s.* to 18*s.*; shop-keepers 6*s.* to 18*s*; a young man with a horse 4*s.* 6*d.*, without 2*s.* 6*d.*; servants and slaves 1*s.* "per head"; lands, "as by former act of Assembly, at £5 per hundred," meaning "per 100 acres." By the county collector's accounts there was paid to Howell Powell the sum of £300, which was probably the amount of the contract. In February, 1753, it was "ordered that the sum of seventeen shillings and sixpence be paid to Ephraim Seely Esq^r^., for Rum and Shugar at Alexander More." Moore kept store at Cohansey Bridge, and the rum and sugar were probably used at the raising of the court-house, as the next year the board paid Ephraim Seeley "for ye Rasing Dinner and time to provide it, £2 17*s.* 9*d.*" The managers were each paid for their services 12*s.* This court-house did not long continue. After the trial and hanging of Pickering for horse-stealing, court was held there on Dec. 6, 1758, and before Jan. 4, 1759, it took fire and was burned. A tavern was kept in the house adjoining the court-house by John Hall, which took fire in the night and was burned with the most of the effects therein. The fire spread to the court-house, and being of wood, and there being little or no means of putting out a fire, it was burnt to the ground.

Second Court-House.—At a special meeting of the justices and freeholders held on Jan. 4, 1759, at John Keen's, who kept a tavern on the east side of the river, all the freeholders present except William Willis, of Maurice River, it was agreed to build a new court-house of brick, thirty-four by twenty-four feet in the clear, with eighteen-inch walls for the first story, and fourteen-inch for the second, the inside to be finished like the former one except an additional

window over the judges' seat; a cupola was ordered to be built on the roof in which to hang a bell, which was to be bought by subscription. This bell was not bought until several years afterwards; it was cast in Bridgewater, Mass., in 1763. For many years the court-house was used for religious meetings on Sundays and evenings. On the erection of the West Jersey Academy, this bell, which was taken down when the court-house was torn down, in 1844, and replaced by a large one in the present court-house, was hung in the belfry of that building, where it still does duty although one hundred and twenty years old. Ebenezer Miller, David Shepherd, and Samuel Fithian were appointed managers to build the court-house, and £200 ordered raised by tax.

They were authorized to build it anywhere on the lot the old one stood on, which extended across Broad Street. They located it in the middle of Broad Street, a little east of Franklin, between where the sheriff's house and the City Hotel now are, on the brow of the hill, which was much higher than at present. It was built during 1759 and 1760, and continued to be used until 1844. In 1766 a committee was appointed to secure the wall of the court-house from being hurt by the water washing the earth away; the hill being quite steep, every heavy rain gullied it. In 1775 a fence was ordered built at the west end of the court-house, and in 1777 one was ordered at the east end, "to prevent the playing of ball." In 1791, Sheriff Buck was ordered to procure a suitable stove for the court-house. Previous to this the only method of heating it was by fires in open fireplaces. In December, 1798, "a close stove" was ordered for use there, and a year later a ten-plate stove was ordered.

Present Court-House.—The need of a new and more commodious court-house became more apparent as the county increased in population, and in 1832 inquiry was made by the freeholders as to the possibility of purchasing additional ground adjoining the jail-lot, but it could not be bought at that time. In 1836 it was offered to the board for sixteen hundred dollars, and by a vote of eight to seven they resolved to purchase it, and a deed was made to them by Jeremiah Whitecar and wife, dated Oct. 7, 1836. This is the lot on which the court-house now stands. At that time there stood upon it a large three-storied house, built and used for many years as a tavern. The eastern part of the county, especially Millville, had increased rapidly in population during the previous years, and a growing rivalry with the county-seat had been developed. The aspirations of Millville and the opportunity of a new court-house, soon to be built, very naturally called forth an agitation to remove the county buildings to that place. The vote on the purchase of the court-house lot was the first public development of this state of feeling, which rapidly increased, until the one absorbing question in the county was the location of the court-house.

The freeholders, at their meeting in February, 1837, were petitioned to take no action to build until an application could be made to the Legislature for an act to hold an election to determine whether it should be built in Bridgeton or some other place in the county, and a resolution to that effect was passed by a vote of nine to seven. Such a law was passed March 4, 1837, directing an election to be held on July 25th and 26th of that year. From the passage of the law until the election the battle waxed warmer and warmer. Meetings were held, and the two newspapers of the county, both printed in Bridgeton, were filled with articles advocating the claims of one or the other of the places. Fairfield also was advocated by some of the residents of that township. When it was found that some of the Fairfield people, who otherwise would have voted for Bridgeton, intended to throw away their votes on their own township, the advocates of Bridgeton became frightened, and claimed that the old court-house was good enough, and that the times were too hard to spend money for a new house. The result of the election was as follows:

	For Bridgeton.	For Millville.	For Fairfield.	Total.
Deerfield	457	4	.....	461
Hopewell	401	3	1	405
Stow Creek	155	7	.....	162
Greenwich	132	5	1	138
Millville	.....	435	.....	435
Maurice River	27	339	.....	366
Downe	56	239	2	297
Fairfield	56	37	210	303
Total	1284	1059	214	2557

The fight was not ended by the result of the election. A long contest was waged in the board of freeholders, the four lower townships voting steadily against the building of a new court-house, making an even division of the board; at one meeting, in the absence of one member from Stow Creek, they passed a resolution to sell the lot purchased for the court-house, but nothing was done under that resolution.

At almost every meeting of the board the four upper townships brought up a resolution for building a new house, but they were all lost by a tie vote. Appeals to their sense of duty under the law requiring a new house to be built after the election and other devices were employed to induce the lower townships to yield, but without avail. One of the ludicrous devices, as it seems at the present day, was to cause a notice to be served on the board by the overseer of roads in Bridgeton, notifying them "to remove the old court-house out of the highway." He failed to specify in his notice whether, in case they failed to obey him, he would forthwith tear it down (after standing there eighty-four years), as a public nuisance and an obstruction to travel, or not; perhaps the indefinite something which he might do was thought to be more potent than if he was more specific. After six years of contest with no success a new plan was devised. A law was enacted March 8, 1844, creating a new township out of parts of Hopewell and Stow Creek, the village of Shiloh being

about the centre of it, called Columbia township. This was done under the plea of a political manœuvre, and the real object was not discovered until too late. At the meeting of the board in May of that year, with the aid of the new township, it was agreed to build a new court-house on the lot bought for that purpose, and Benjamin Sheppard, Joseph W. Woodruff, and Samuel Harris were appointed a building committee.

The plan adopted was a brick building, forty by sixty feet in the clear, with lower story ten feet in the clear, and upper story eighteen feet in the clear; lower story for use as jury-rooms, the upper as a court-room and vestibule; the court-room to be forty by forty-eight feet. The citizens of Bridgeton were authorized to raise a clock-tower upon the belfry, and to place a clock therein, if done without expense to the county, and eight thousand dollars were appropriated for that purpose out of the surplus revenue received by the county in 1837. David F. Randolph was the contractor, and it was built that year. Mr. Randolph received the thanks of the board for the neat and workmanlike manner in which he had fulfilled his contract, a compliment time has shown to have been well deserved, few better court-houses existing in the State at this time, now thirty-nine years since it was erected. The old court-house was sold for eighty-five dollars, and was torn down, and the highway cleared of the obstruction, and so the overseer of roads (above mentioned) at last had his notice complied with. Over thirteen hundred dollars were spent in materials, putting up fence, trees, furniture, and fixtures, and the total cost of the court-house, taken from the surplus revenue fund, was ten thousand six hundred and seventy-four dollars and forty-three cents.

In 1881 an addition was built to the south end of the court-house for a back stairway and other conveniences.

JAILS.

The First Jail was built by direction of the justices and freeholders at their first meeting, the minutes of which are as follows:

"Cumberland County. Cohansey Bridge March y^e^ 25^th^ 1748. At a Special Meeting of the Justices and Freeholders they unanimously Agreed that the Sheriff of said County do Build a Goal at the most Conveniant place he Shall Think proper for the Benefit of Said County the demention of the House to be aboute Twelve foot Square. The above said Goal to be for Present Use.

"Justices Present
"Richard Wood
"John Ogden
"Joseph Reeves
"John Remington
"Jonathan Holmes."

The Sheriff, Ananias Sayre, lived at Greenwich, and he built the first jail at that place. This small jail was probably built of logs, and was insecure, several escapes being made from it of persons imprisoned for debt, causing the county to pay the amounts for which they were imprisoned. This was used until 1754, when the jail of brick at Cohansey Bridge was erected.

This jail at Greenwich was probably built by the sheriff, on the street or the market-place, and remained until 1764. The board at their meeting, Dec. 7, 1763, appointed Samuel Fithian and Thomas Ewing a committee to sell it at public vendue, which they did, and at the meeting in May, 1764, they settled with the committee, and found a balance due the county of £3 5*s.* arising from the sale.

Second Jail.—May 9, 1753, £100 was ordered raised toward building a jail at Cohansey Bridge, and it was agreed to build it twenty-two by eighteen feet in the clear, the dungeon to be in two apartments under ground, beneath the main part of the prison, the jail to be eight-foot story between floor and joists, with three rooms on a floor, and chimneys in each room. The dungeon to be built of stone if there could be any good stone obtained for that purpose, and the upper part of the jail to be of brick. Ebenezer Miller, Richard Smith, and Matthew Parvin were appointed managers.

In May, 1754, the size of the jail was ordered to be thirty-four by twenty-four feet from outside to outside, the dungeon to be seven feet in the clear between floors, and the second story of the jail to be eight feet in the clear, and Ananias Sayre and Ephraim Seeley were appointed managers. An agreement was made by the first managers with Matthew Parvin to make the brick for the jail, to be nine and a half by four and three-fourths inches, and thickness in proportion. Jonathan Sayre was employed to dig the dungeon, move the stone, cart away dirt, and cart sand for it, and was paid £8 10*s.* Beside Matthew Parvin, to whom was paid £93, the persons to whom the county collector paid large sums of money were Silas Parvin, £154, and Isaac Elwell, £45. They probably furnished materials or did work upon it. The brick having been made, work upon it was commenced in 1754, and it was finished during that and the succeeding year. This jail seems to have been not much more secure than the old log one was, as committees were appointed to repair it, and bills brought in almost as soon as it was finished, and so continued for many years. So insecure was it that when the first prisoners charged with a capital offense were imprisoned, a special meeting of the justices and freeholders was called on June 30, 1758, and a petition was sent to the chief justice urging him to solicit the Governor for a special commission of the Oyer and Terminer to try them, and Jeremiah Buck was sent as the messenger to carry the petition, and was allowed five shillings per day, and six days to do the errand in, as the journey had to be made on horseback.

In January, 1765, the sheriff was ordered to mend the breach in the jail as he should think best, and at the same meeting thirty thousand brick were ordered to be made to build a jail-yard, and in May a yard was ordered built at the west end of the jail, the same

width as that and thirty feet long, with stone foundation and an eighteen-inch brick wall fourteen feet high upon it; a well was also ordered dug in the yard.

In June, 1772, the prison-yard was ordered to be converted into a house one story high, to be divided into three rooms below, with two fireplaces, two windows front, and the same back, to be plastered and completed; and agreed to give Jonathan Elmer, the sheriff, £60 to complete the work.

Third Jail.—In May, 1788, Sheriff Buck presented a protest, setting forth the decayed condition of the jail, and the board resolved to prepare to build a new one, and appointed a committee to find where suitable stone could be had, draw a plan, make estimates, etc. In June a tax of £500 was ordered for it, and John Sheppard, David Bowen, and Ebenezer Elmer were appointed managers. In October the committee reported, and a plan was adopted; but in May, 1789, a new plan was agreed on, and it was resolved to build it two stories high, not to exceed thirty-four feet square, to be on the ground where the old one stood, and £375 more were ordered raised. But in May, 1790, the location was changed, and it was ordered to "Stand North of the old Goal between that and Main Street so as to bound on said Street," and a tax of £400 specie was laid. It was built during that year, and remained standing until 1867. In May, 1793, an order was drawn "for £6 to pay for the third Lock made by Azel Peirson for the use of the Goal." The old key of the jail, probably of this very lock, is now in the possession of the editor of the *Bridgeton Chronicle;* it is made of cast iron, weighs fourteen and a half ounces, and is eight inches long, and rusty with age; it is certainly an interesting relic of the past.

In 1803, Jonathan Lummis, who owned the lot next east, complained that the jail was built partly on his lot, and after several other applications by him, the board took a deed from him, June 20, 1809, for a lot eight feet front, covered by the jail, and one hundred and seventy feet deep.

In 1806 the old jail, which stood a few feet in the rear of the new one, was converted into a yard by taking down the side next the new jail, and extending its east and west walls so as to include in the yard the space between the two jails; a door was opened in the south side of the jail to the yard.

In October, 1832, another story was ordered to be raised on the county house, and it was done during that winter and the next spring, at an expense of $930.89. Originally built as a jail-yard to the old jail in 1765, and converted into a one-story house in 1772, it was now raised to two stories. It was long occupied as the residence of the jailer, and was torn down in 1867, on the building of the present sheriff's residence and jail.

Present Jail.—In August, 1866, a committee was appointed by the freeholders to procure plans for a new jail, and in the next February the contract was given to D. B. and W. C. Whitekar for twenty-two thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine dollars. The plan adopted is a fine residence for the sheriff, forty by twenty-two feet, two stories and attic high in front, and fifty-two by seventeen feet in the rear, and two stories high; a jail joining the sheriff's house in the rear, fifty by forty-three feet, with the cells built in the middle and a corridor separating them from the outer wall, and a division wall dividing the jail into two parts; the cells, twelve in each part, built in two tiers of six cells each, each cell five and one-half by seven and one-half feet in size, and the same in height. The work was completed in the fall of 1867.

In 1879 an addition was built to the sheriff's residence for a cook kitchen, twenty-two by eighteen feet, and two stories high, at a cost of over one thousand dollars.

County Offices.—The need of some public offices for the clerk and surrogate of the county became more apparent as their duties and the records in their charge increased, and in May, 1814, the freeholders resolved to build offices with fire-proof vaults for the preservation of the public records, and selected the lot now occupied for that purpose, belonging to John Buck and Daniel P. Stratton, forty feet front and thirty feet deep, which was conveyed to them for the purposes of public offices for the nominal sum of five dollars, by deed dated Sept. 1, 1815. A one-story building was at once erected for that purpose, at an expense of over two thousand dollars, John Buck and others, in consideration of the location of the offices on that lot, contributing three hundred and fifty dollars toward the expense. They were completed in 1816. In 1845 another story was raised on the clerk's and surrogate's offices, at a cost of fourteen hundred dollars.

The size of the lot on which the offices stand being small, the board bought the lot in the rear and on the east side, making a lot at this time of forty-nine feet front and sixty-four feet deep. The county obtained a deed in fee-simple from the heirs of Daniel P. Stratton for their interest in the lot, on March 10, 1881. In 1860 the existing fire-proof record rooms were built back of the main offices at a cost of about sixteen hundred dollars.

In the spring of 1880 an addition was built to the fire-proof record vault of the clerk's office at a cost of six hundred and eighty-three dollars.

Poor-House.—The act incorporating the board of chosen freeholders, passed Feb. 13, 1798, authorized them, if they should deem it necessary, to purchase or build a poor-house, at such place in the county as they should appoint, which poor-house should be under their direction and government, and they were authorized to appoint all needed officers. When such a house should be purchased or built, all the poor of the county were required to be sent to and kept in such poor-house at the expense of the county. Previous to this act each township had taken care of its

own poor. The first account of any provision for them is found in the records of the courts at Salem at June term, 1715, when, on petition of Mary Hix, of "Grinedge," she being very poor, the court ordered John Brick and Noah Moore, overseers of poor of "Grinedge," to maintain her at the charge of the precinct.

At the first meeting of the board of freeholders, May 9, 1798, a committee was appointed to inquire where suitable property could be obtained for the accommodation of the poor of the county. In August this committee reported that the annual expense of the townships in supporting the poor was: Greenwith, $300; Hopewell, $200; Stow Creek, $150; Deerfield, $300; Fairfield, $260; Downe, $108; Maurice River, $108; total, $1426. They further reported that the people of the county, in general, seemed pleased with the idea of a poor-house, and that several places named were for sale, but no action was taken. In August, 1799, a further report was made as to properties offered, and the subject postponed. Nothing more was done until May, 1809, when a committee was appointed to purchase a farm for a poor-house, and in June, on their report, it was resolved to purchase the farm known as Moore Hall, and Nov. 27, 1809, Alexander T. Moore and wife conveyed the same to the board for the sum of four thousand five hundred dollars. The buildings on it were altered, and it was ready for the reception of the poor about June 1, 1810. In 1830 and '31 attempts were made by the freeholders from some of the townships to sell the poor-house, and have the poor again maintained by the separate townships, but it was lost both times by a tie vote.

In 1838 the amount of grain, pork, animals, hay, and other produce raised on the farm and used in the institution was $973.05; amount of lime, marl, rails, grass-seed, animals, harness, windmill, hay, carting timber for house, wages of hands, etc., bought and used for the farm, $725.38; gain to the house, $247.67; number of paupers, 65. In 1841 one hundred apple-trees were ordered put out on the farm.

Present Almshouse.—In February, 1851, a new poor-house was ordered built, and a committee, consisting of Jonathan Elmer, Robert Sheppard, Charles B. Fithian, Cornelius Lupton, and David P. Simkins, was appointed to procure plans and make contracts for it. It was built during that year, and, with the furniture and suitable outbuildings, the whole cost was $9129.73, all of which was paid from the surplus revenue fund. It is a brick structure, ninety-five by forty-six feet, three stories high, beside basement. On each floor are fourteen rooms, with a ten-foot hall running lengthways of the building, with the rooms on each side of it. The rooms are large with high ceilings, and well lighted and ventilated. In the basement are the dining-rooms, kitchen, store-rooms, etc. The building stands on quite an elevated site, and is a landmark for many miles.

In 1870 a building for the insane paupers was built at a cost of $3200.

December, 1875, present number of inmates, 66; average for the year, 61¾; number admitted, 48; discharged, 28; births, 1; deaths, 7.

For year from May, 1876, to May, 1877, the gross expenses connected with the poor of the county was $12,125, of which $5385 was for out-door relief.

In the winter of 1880–81, steam-heating apparatus was placed in the building, and proved an entire success.

STEWARDS OF THE POOR-HOUSE.

1810–17. Arthur Clark.
1818. Andrew Miller.
1819. Isaac Stathem.
1820–24. John Swinney.
1825–27. John A. Moore.
1828–40. Israel Garton.
1840–49. James Dalrymple.
1850. Mark Ayars.
1851–53. James Dalrymple.
1854–62. Richard B. Fithian.
1863–65. Charles Clark.
1866–71. Seeley Shute.
1872–73. Edgar Shute.
1874–76. William H. Bennett.
1877–79. Ebenezer Whitaker.
1880–82. Sheppard Robbins.
1883. Ebenezer Whitaker.

ALMSHOUSE PHYSICIANS.

1811–13. Edo Ogden.
1814. Charles Clark.
1815–16. Samuel M. Shute.
1817–28. Ephraim Buck.
1829–34. William S. Bowen.
1835–39. William Steeling.
1840–42. George Tomlinson.
1843–48. Ephraim Buck.
1849. George Tomlinson.
1850. William S. Bowen.
1851–52. Edward M. Porter.
1853–55. Ephraim Buck.
1856–58. J. Barron Potter.
1859. J. Barron Potter.
1859. Oliver S. Belden.
1860–61. J. Barron Potter.
Robert W. Elmer.
1862. Robert W. Elmer.
1863. Nathaniel R. Newkirk.
1864–65. Robert W. Elmer.
1866–70. Joseph Sheppard.
1871 Charles H. Dare.
1872–77. Joseph Sheppard.
1878–80. Charles H. Dare.
1881. Charles H. Dare.
Joseph Sheppard.
1882. George A. Harris.
1883. Charles H. Dare.

CHAPTER LXXXIV.

COURTS, JUDGES, AND JUSTICES.

THE first courts of Cumberland County were held at Greenwich, in accordance with the appointment of Governor Belcher, on the last Tuesday in May, the 31st, 1748, and sat two days. Present, Richard Wood, John Ogden, Joseph Reeve, and John Remington, judges of the pleas, and Ebenezer Miller, John Brick, Jr., David Ogden, Ephraim Seeley, Joseph Peck, Thomas Padgett, Jonathan Holmes, Job Shepherd, Charles Davis, and Samuel Barns, justices of the peace. On the next day John Brick, judge, and Moses Shepherd, justice, were also present. At that time commissions were issued by the Governor appointing judges of the Court of Common Pleas, and the justices of the peace of a county, who were also appointed by the Governor, constituted the Court of Quarter Sessions. At this first court commissions appointing Elias Cotting clerk, and Ananias Sayre sheriff were read. On the next day the courts met at the Presbyterian meeting-house. The grand jury brought in only one indictment. At the next term, in August of that year, Benjamin Stratton, Thomas

Ogden, and Jeremiah Parvin refused to be sworn on the grand jury, and were committed to the custody of the sheriff for contempt. At the end of December term, 1748, the courts adjourned to the fourth Tuesday in February, 1749, and ordered the clerk to make all writs returnable at Cohansey Bridge. An election had been held by which the latter place had been selected as the county-seat. At the February term they met at Cohansey Bridge, at the house of Isaac Smith, who kept a tavern on the west side of the river. Until 1752, when the first court-house was finished, they usually met at the Parvin and Cotting taverns. In August, 1750, one David Smith plead guilty to larceny, and was sentenced to "be whipt on the bare back 25 lashes." At the August term, 1752, they met at the court-house for the first time. December term, 1755, Elias Cotting, the clerk, presented a new commission to hold during good behavior. He died in 1757, and at the December term of that year Daniel Elmer presented his commission as clerk. He died May 2, 1761, and Maskell Ewing presented his commission to succeed him on the 26th of the same month. At the December term, 1761, Isaac Mills, Jr., of Stow Creek, had his tax remitted, "having been out in his Majesty's Service the present season." At the August term, 1765, the record says the courts were "holden at Bridgeton," this being the first mention of that name, but it continued to be used after that. At the September term, 1776, the date is simply the year, the year of the reign of the sovereign being dropped. During 1777 and 1778 the principal business was the prosecution of those refusing to take the oath of allegiance to the new State government, and of others for disaffection to the government, and some for reviling the same. Many of them were fined up to £100, and some were imprisoned for three months. In 1779–83 a number of those disabled in the war, and the widows of some who had died in the service, applied for half-pay, and it was granted by the court.

All crimes of a high grade could only be tried in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, which was held, previous to 1794, by a special commission authorizing a justice of the Supreme Court, who was named with the county judges of the pleas, and sometimes two or three justices of the peace, all of whom were also named to hold the court. When a person charged with a crime of the higher grade was arrested application was generally made to the Governor, and he then issued a special commission. By an act passed in November, 1794, the justices of the Supreme Court and the judges of the respective courts of Common Pleas, or any three or more of them, of whom one of the justices of the Supreme Court should be one, were constituted Courts of Oyer and Terminer in each county, to sit in each county at such time as the Supreme Court should appoint. In 1799 an act was passed requiring them to sit at the same time as the Circuit Court in each county, which then was twice a year.

The number of capital cases in this county has been small, and to the honor of the county it can be said that no white native-born citizen of the county was ever executed.

Capital Crimes and Executions.—The first case of hanging in this county was for horse-stealing, which at that time was a capital offense. Francis Pickering, *alias* Mason, *alias* Price, and Simon Hussey, *alias* Anderson, both of whom were inhabitants of Maryland, and came here but a short time before, were arrested for stealing a horse and a mare belonging to Charles Davis. Owing to the insecurity of the jail, although it had been built only three or four years, the board of justices and freeholders sent a special messenger to the chief justice of the State to induce him to solicit Governor Bernard to issue a special commission of Oyer and Terminer for their trial. The errand was a success, and on Aug. 22, 1758, a special court was held in the court-house, presided over by Samuel Nevill, one of the justices of the Supreme Court, and they were convicted and sentenced to be hung on September 18th. Hussey being a youth about twenty years old, and it appearing he had been led into it by Pickering, who had the character of a notorious thief, the justices of the county and many of the principal inhabitants petitioned the Governor for his pardon, and David Ogden, one of the justices of the peace, was sent to Perth Amboy with the petition. His errand was successful, and Hussey escaped the death penalty, but was imprisoned about two months, and then released on the application of the justices and freeholders, who sent the sheriff to Somerset Court, probably to the chief justice, to get his discharge. Pickering was hung on the day appointed, by Sheriff Maskell Ewing. The hanging took place on what was then a common, but is now comprised in the Presbyterian graveyard on Broad Street, near the northeast corner of the yard. An oral account of it, which the late Daniel M. Woodruff, of Bridgeton, had from his mother, who was born in January, 1749, says that Pickering, who was a remarkably handsome man, had taken the horse for some purpose, and was within a mile of the place where it belonged and about to return it when arrested. However this may be, the extreme severity of the law was such that in 1769 the Legislature passed an act reciting that the punishment of death, "which by the law as it now stands is directed to be inflicted upon every person indiscriminately convicted of horse-stealing," had not answered the purpose intended, and enacting that thereafter the punishment for the first offense should be such corporeal or other punishment as the court should think fit, and for the second offense made it lawful to impose the death sentence as before, but even this harshness has long since passed away.

The next conviction for a capital offense was during the Revolution, upon a charge of highway robbery. A messenger was sent after Judge John Cleves

Symmes, who attended and held a special Court of Oyer and Terminer, and he was convicted by a jury. The name of the prisoner is not now known. The party robbed was proved to be a Tory and a person of ill-repute, and the court recommended the prisoner for pardon, which was probably granted, as there is no record or tradition of his execution.

On Feb. 28, 1797, John Patterson, an Irishman, murdered Capt. Andrew Conrow, and attempted to kill two others of his crew, badly wounding them, on their vessel on Maurice River, between Dorchester and Leesburg. The cabin-boy escaped up the rigging, and thus saved his own life, and afterwards was the chief witness against Patterson. What induced this fiendish act is now unknown. On his arrest he passed by the name of Robert Brown. A special term of the Oyer and Terminer was held in September, 1797, and he was convicted, chiefly on the evidence of the cabin-boy. The trial took place in the Presbyterian Church on Broad Street, the court-house not being large enough to accommodate the people. The building was unplastered at that time, and it is related that "the beams above were crowded with men and boys eager to see the prisoner and hear the evidence against him. During the course of the trial, while the cabin-boy was giving in his testimony, Patterson, frenzied with anger, seized the lad by the throat, and seemingly endeavored to choke him to death. The act created a fearful excitement, and it was with difficulty the people could be restrained from tearing Patterson to pieces."[1] He was convicted and sentenced to be hung, but hung himself the next morning with a silk handkerchief on the upper hinge of his cell door, thus cheating the gallows of the most deserving victim who ever faced that dreaded reality in this county.

At a court held June 7, 1799, before Isaac Smith, second justice of the Supreme Court, and Jonathan Elmer, Azariah Moore, Amos Westcott, John Mulford, and Eli Budd, judges of the pleas, the negro Joseph was tried for the murder of Peter Jackson, also a negro, for whom he worked. The crime was committed near Page's Run, not far from Newport, and it is said that he was goaded to the act. This trial took place in the court-house, and the jury convicted him. He was sentenced to be hung on the 21st of the same month, and his body to be delivered to such surgeon as should apply for it, as the law authorized. The sentence was carried out by Sheriff George Burgin, on a lot on the Roadstown road, just west of West Street. The lot was then uninclosed, and covered with heavy timber, and it is said that an oak-tree was used for the gallows. "The condemned man was taken to the place of execution in an open cart, escorted by the military, the band playing a dirge all the way there. The military were formed in a hollow square around the tree, and after the usual preliminaries the deluded mortal was launched into eternity amid the firing of musketry. The trees swarmed with men and boys as thick as blackbirds, and there was a large turnout of the people from all parts of the county, as if it were a gala day."[2]

The next case of hanging was that of Rosan Keen, a mulatto girl about sixteen years old. She was employed as a servant in the family of Enos Seeley, Esq., who about a year previous had been county clerk for a short time. Mr. and Mrs. Seeley were both taken sick, and in about ten days Mr. Seeley died, but Mrs. Seeley recovered. Suspicions were aroused when it was learned that the girl had obtained arsenic through a neighbor, and she was arrested. Mr. Seeley's body was taken up and the stomach sent to Philadelphia to be analyzed. After being in jail two or three weeks she confessed the crime. The arsenic was mixed in a lump of butter, and Mr. Seeley had several doses of it before he died. The motive seems to have been to possess some articles of dress or jewelry which she had seen Mrs. Seeley have. She was tried in September of the same year, Judge Daniel Elmer presiding, and was sentenced to be hung on November 3d. She was deficient in intellect, and there are grave doubts about the justness of her conviction. When sentenced she remained indifferent, although the judge and many of the spectators were in tears. The *Bridgeton Chronicle* said at the time, "From what we have been able to ascertain in relation to the previous character of this poor, ignorant, demented girl, we are fully persuaded that she is much more deserving a place in an insane asylum than some of those homicides who have recently been liberated from punishment on the ground of insanity." She was reprieved for a time on account of some efforts made to secure her a pardon, but was hung on April 26, 1844, in the jail-yard, by Sheriff Harris B. Mattison.

The next and last case of capital conviction was that of Charles T. Ogden and Washington Howard for the murder of Zadoc Damrell, a short distance above Shiloh, April 28, 1864. The wife of Ogden had left her husband in Gloucester County and gone off with Damrell. Ogden and Howard hunted for them, and met them along the road, and Ogden assaulted Damrell with a large pocket-knife, Howard holding him while it was done. He died from the effect of the wounds in a few hours. The two were arrested, and convicted on June 2, 1864, Judge L. Q. C. Elmer presiding at the trial. They were sentenced to be hung on July 20th of that year, which sentence was duly carried into effect in the old jail-yard, by Sheriff Charles L. Watson, on that date.

Judges of the Court of Common Pleas.—Under the Constitution of 1776 judges of the Common Pleas and justices of the peace were appointed by the Legislature in joint meeting. No restriction as to the

[1] Newspaper article by Robert B. Potter, who obtained the facts from the late Daniel M. Woodruff, Esq., who, then a mere boy, was an eye-witness of the trial.

[2] Article by R. B. Potter, above referred to.

number in each county was set out, and the varying party majorities in the Legislature kept the number at a high limit. Under the Constitution of 1844 the judges were appointed in the same way, but the number was limited to not more than five, and by an act passed in 1855 it was reduced to three. The amendments to the Constitution adopted in 1875 gave the appointment of the judges to the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate. Since 1844 justices of the peace are elected in the wards and townships, not less than two or more than five in each.

Since the Revolution the following is a list of judges and justices, with the dates of their appointment or election:

JUDGES OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

1776.—Alexander Moore, Ananias Sayre, Maskell Ewing, Ephraim Seeley.
1777.—Joshua Brick.
1778.—Ebenezer Howell, Ephraim Harris, Ephraim Seeley.
1781.—Ephraim Seeley.
1782.—Ephraim Seeley, Benjamin Holmes, Joshua Brick.
1784.—Nathan Leake.
1786.—Ephraim Harris, Ebenezer Howell, Richard Wood.
1787.—Ephraim Seeley, Samuel Ogden, Joshua Brick, Azariah Moore, Eli Elmer.
1788.—Ephraim Harris.
1789.—Nathan Leake.
1791.—Maskell Ewing, Dr. Jonathan Elmer.
1792.—Benjamin Peck, Azariah Moore.
1793.—Ephraim Harris.
1795.—Amos Westcott.
1796.—John Mulford, Isaac Wheaton, Samuel Ogden.
1797.—Dr. Jonathan Elmer.
1798.—Azariah Moore, Joel Fithian.
1799.—Eli Budd, Amos Westcott, Isaac Wheaton.
1800.—Amos Woodruff.
1801.—Samuel Ogden, John Mulford, William Garrison, James Lee, Ezekiel Foster, William Chard, Joseph Ogden.
1803.—John Wood, James B. Hunt.
1804.—John Wood, Ebenezer Seeley, George Burgin, Abijah Davis.
1805.—Amos Westcott.
1806.—William Garrison, Ebenezer Elmer, John Mulford, James Lee, Ezekiel Foster, William Chard, James Clark.
1808.—James B. Hunt, John Elkinton, John McIntosh.
1809.—John Wood, Ebenezer Seeley.
1810.—Amos Westcott, Thomas Brown.
1811.—James Clark, Ezekiel Foster, William Chard, James Lee, John Mulford, William Garrison.
1812.—Charles Garrison, Henry Shaw, Joseph Brick, Randall Marshall, Jonathan Elmer, Joel Fithian, Azariah Moore, Amos Woodruff.
1813.—Dr. Benjamin Champneys, John Mayhew, Asa Douglas, Eli Budd, James B. Hunt, Thomas Lee, Nathan Leake, John McIntosh, William Peterson.
1814.—Jacob Shull, Stephen Willis, John Wood.
1815.—Hosea Sneathen, John Young, Amos Westcott.
1816.—James Clark, James Lee, John Mulford, William Garrison.
1817.—James D. Westcott.
1818.—John McIntosh, William Peterson.
1819.—Jacob Shull.
1820.—Amos Westcott.
1821.—James Clark, John Mulford, Ebenezer Elmer, John Sibley.
1822.—James D. Westcott, Joshua Brick.
1823.—John McIntosh, Enos Ewing, Israel Stratton.
1824.—Israel Stratton, David Lupton.
1825.—Amos Westcott, Jeremiah Stratton.
1826.—James Clark, Ebenezer Elmer, John Sibley.
1827.—James D. Westcott, Joshua Brick, Henry Shaw.
1828.—Reuben Hunt, Samuel Seeley.
1829.—John McIntosh, Moses Bateman, David Lupton, Nathan Leake, Israel Stratton, Jeremiah Stull.
1831.—George Souder, Ebenezer Elmer, John Sibley, Dr. Edmund Sheppard.
1832.—Joshua Brick, Henry Shaw.
1833.—Dan Simkins, Nathaniel Foster, Jeremiah Stratton, Dr. William B. Ewing, William Bevan.
1834.—Jeremiah Stull, Ebenezer Westcott, William D. Barrett, John McIntosh, Moses Bateman, Israel Stratton, Nathan Leake, John Garrison.
1835.—David Lupton, Daniel L. Burt.
1836.—Dr. Joseph Butcher, John S. Ware, George Harris, James Ward, Dr. Edmund Sheppard.
1837.—Joshua Brick, John Wishart, William Cook, Daniel M. Woodruff.
1838.—John S. Wood, Philip Fithian, Dr. Isaac H. Hampton, Dan Simpkins, Nathaniel Foster, Henry Shaw, Dr. William B. Ewing.
1839.—Levi B. Davis, John McIntosh.
1840.—Nathaniel Foster, John Salkeld, Isaac Whitaker, Reuben Hunt, Moses Bateman.
1841.—David W. Carnes, Joshua Brick, Joel S. Robinson, Josiah Shaw, Jeremiah Stratton, Enoch Mulford.
1842.—Joshua Brick, John Stille, Artis E. Hughes.
1843.—John S. Wood, Philip Fithian, Joseph W. Woodruff, Dan. Simpkins, Jeremiah S. Nixon, Charles Compton, Enos F. Randolph, Peter Ladow, William Cook, Nathaniel Foster, William Watson, Elmer Ogden, Ephraim H. Whitecar, Elijah D. Riley, Dr. William B. Ewing, John McIntosh, John R. Corey, Thomas Ware, Israel Stratton, James Ward, William Stratton, Henry Shaw, David Campbell, John S. Ware, Samuel Seeley.
1844.—George Souder, George Harris, Jeremiah Stull, Henry Sheppard, Samuel Sloan, Josiah Shaw.
1845.—Philip Fithian.
1846.—Joseph W. Woodruff.
1847.—Ephraim H. Whitecar.
1848.—Josiah Shaw.
1849.—William Bevan.
1850.—Philip Fithian.
1851.—Samuel Harris.
1852.—Israel Stratton.
1853.—William D. Barrett, Henry R. Foster, Dr. William B. Ewing.
1854.—Lewis Woodruff, Harris B. Mattison.
1857.—Israel Stratton.
1858.—William D. Barrett.
1859.—Elwell Nichols.
1860.—Joseph E. Oliver.
1862.—Joseph E. Oliver.
1863.—Ephraim E. Sheppard.
1864.—Elias Doughty.
1866.—Daniel Harris.
1867.—Daniel Harris.
1868.—Ephraim E. Sheppard.
1869.—Elias Doughty.
1872.—Daniel Harris.
1873.—Ephraim H. Whitecar.
1874.—Alphonso Woodruff.
1877.—Elias Doughty.
1878.—Nathaniel Stratton.
1879.—Alphonso Woodruff.
1882.—Elias Doughty.
1883.—Nathaniel Stratton.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1776.—Alexander Moore, Ananias Sayre, Maskell Ewing, Ephraim Seeley, Ephraim Harris, Abraham Jones, Jonathan Ayres, Thomas Maskell, Samuel Ogden (son of Samuel), Elijah Hand, John Wheaton, David Potter, Abijah Holmes, David Bowen (resigned March 27, 1778), Joseph Newcomb, Timothy Elmer, Jonathan Smith.
1777.—Joshua Brick, Ephraim Mills, Providence Ludlam, Ebenezer Howell, Nathan Leake, Joseph Shepherd, John Mulford, Samuel Ewing, John Moore, John Peck, George McLanglen.
1778.—Phineas Carle, William Kelsey (resigned Oct. 2, 1782).
1781.—Ephraim Seeley, Abraham Jones, Joseph Newcomb, Samuel Ogden, Sr., Joel Fithian, William Low, Ephraim Harris.
1782.—Ephraim Seeley, Benjamin Holmes, Joshua Brick, Samuel Ogden, John Mulford, Joshua Ewing, Isaac Wheaton, Isaac Smith, Azariah Moore, Eli Elmer.
1784.—Nathan Leake, James Harris, William Kelsey.
1786.—Ebenezer Howell, Richard Wood, Ephraim Harris, Maskell Ewing.

1787.—Ephraim Seeley, Samuel Ogden, Joshua Brick, John Mulford, William Low, Elijah Hand, Azariah Moore, Eli Elmer (resigned Nov. 20, 1789), Isaac Smith, Isaac Wheaton.

1788.—Benjamin Peck.

1789.—Nathan Leake.

1790.—Amos Westcott, James Jess.

1791.—Maskell Ewing, Dr. Jonathan Elmer.

1791.—William Low, John Mulford.

1791.—Samuel Ogden, Ephraim Harris, William Garrison.

1792.—John Hand, Benjamin Peck, Azariah Moore, Nathan Clark, Isaac Wheaton, Isaac Smith.

1793.—William Mason, Bayse Newcomb.

1795.—Amos Westcott, John Trenchard, Joseph Ogden, John Errickson, Joseph Jones, Amos Westcott.

1796.—Amos Woodruff, James Ogden, John Mulford, Samuel Ogden, William Garrison.

1797.—Dr. Jonathan Elmer, Isaac Wheaton.

1798.—Azariah Moore, Joel Fithian, Enos Ewing.

1799.—Eli Budd, William Mason, William Chard, Joseph Ogden, John Trenchard.

1800.—Amos Woodruff, Amos Westcott, John Erricson, Maurice Beasley, Joel Stratton.

1801.—Jeremiah Buck, Joshua Brick, James Clark, William Garrison, James Lee, Ezekiel Foster, Samuel Ogden, John Mulford, John Wood, Ebenezer Seeley, John Chance.

1803.—James B. Hunt, Lawrence Van Hook, William Chard.

1804.—George Burgin, Abijah Davis, James Burch, John McIntosh, William Peterson, Daniel Bishop, Thomas Brown.

1805.—Amos Westcott, James Clark, John Westcott, Maskell Ware, Robert Smith, John Elkinton, Samuel Thompson, Abraham Sayre.

1806.—William Garrison, Ebenezer Elmer, John Mulford, James Lee, John Wood, Ebenezer Davis, Randall Marshall, Enoch Burgin.

1807.—Ezekiel Foster, Daniel Richman, Henry Shaw.

1808.—James B. Hunt, William Chard, Thomas Brown.

1809.—Ebenezer Seeley, John McIntosh, William Peterson.

1810.—Amos Westcott, Thomas Brown, James Clark, John Westcott, Maskell Ware, John Elkinton, Samuel Thompson, Stephen Willis, Holmes Parvin.

1811.—James Lee, John Mulford, William Garrison, John Wood, Enoch Burgin, Israel Stratton.

1812.—Charles Garrison, Henry Shaw, Joseph Brick, Randall Marshall, Dr. Jonathan Elmer, Joel Fithian, Azariah Moore, Amos Woodruff, Ezekiel Foster, Ichabod Compton, Wesley Budd, Isaac Winn.

1813.—Dr. Benjamin Champneys, John Mayhew, Asa Douglas, Eli Budd, Seeley Fithian, Thomas B. Hunt, Thomas Lee, Nathan Leake, William Chard, Jeremiah Stratton, Daniel Richman.

1814.—Jacob Shull, Hosea Sneathen, Hosea Rankins, John McIntosh, William Peterson, Amos Westcott.

1815.—John Young, John Chattin, John Budd, Israel Stratton, Samuel Seeley, James Clark, John Westcott, Maskell Ware, Stephen Willis, Holmes Parvin.

1816.—John Westcott, James Lee, John Mulford, William Garrison, John Wood.

1817.—Henry Sockwell, Nathaniel Foster, Charles Clark, James D. Westcott.

1818.—Maskell Ware, Josiah Sheppard, Daniel Parvin, Daniel Carrall, Henry Shaw, Samuel Thompson, James B. Hunt, Jeremiah Stratton, John Campbell.

1819.—Jacob Shull, Hosea Sneathen, George Souder, Hosea Rankins, Moses Bateman, William Peterson, John McIntosh, Amos Westcott.

1820.—John Budd, Israel Stratton, James Clark, Marshell Ware, Holmes Parvin, Stephen Willis, Enos Ewing, Samuel Peterson, Nathan Bonham.

1821.—John Mulford, Ebenezer Elmer, John Sibley, Nathaniel Foster, Henry Sockwell.

1822.—James D. Westcott, Daniel Parvin, Samuel Thompson, Josiah Sheppard, Henry Shaw, John Chattin, Maskell Ware, Joshua Brick.

1823.—Jeremiah Statton, John Campbell, Hosea Sneathen, George Souder, William Watson, Moses Bateman, John Wishart, Enos Seeley, David Lupton.

1824.—John McIntosh, Amos Westcott, Israel Stratton, Samuel Seeley, Daniel Carrall.

1825.—James Clark, Holmes Parvin, Enos Ewing, Nathan Bonham, Thomas Henderson.

1826.—John Sibley, Henry Sockwell, George E. Wills, Isaac Whitaker, Nathaniel Foster, Isaac Murphy, Jr.

1827.—Josiah Sheppard, Henry Shaw, Maskell Ware, James D. Westcott, Daniel Parvin, Thomas Marshall, Joel S. Robinson.

1828.—Reuben Hunt, Hosea Sneathen, George Souder, William Watson, Moses Bateman, John Wishart, William Duffee, David Lupton, Enos Seeley.

1829.—Leonard Lawrence, Ephraim H. Whitecar, Daniel M. Woodruff, Levi B Davis, John Salkeld, Dayton Riley, Thomas Ferguson, John McIntosh, Israel Stratton, Jeremiah Stratton, John Campbell, Nathan Leake, William D. Barrett, Norton O. Lawrence, Ebenezer Westcott, Jeremiah Stull.

1830.—Daniel Carrall, William Bevan, Nathan Bonham, Thomas Henderson.

1831.—James Bacon, David B. Moore, John Sibley, Isaac Whitaker, Dr. Edmund Sheppard.

1832.—Benjamin Thompson, Samuel Sloan, Dr. Joseph Butcher, Nathaniel Foster, Henry Shaw, Thomas Marshall, Joel S. Robinson, Maskell Ware.

1833.—Philip Fithian, Elijah D. Riley, Enoch Mulford, William Cook, Thomas C. Marshall, Dan Simkins, Samuel Barber, Lewis Mulford, James P. Powers, Josiah Sheppard, James Hood, Dr. William B. Ewing, David O. Garrison, George Harris, Lewis Douzenbaker, John R. Cory, George Souder, Moses Bateman, John Wishart, David Lupton, Carl Whitekar, Henry Sheppard, Jonathan Garton, Jr., David Whitekar, Smith Bacon.

1834.—Thomas Ware, Stephen Bolkcom, William Wheaton, John Garrison, Daniel L. Burt, Curtis Trenchard, Ephraim H. Whitecar, James Ward, John S. Ware, Israel Stratton, Jeremiah Stratton, Nathan Leake, William D. Barrett, Dr. Edmund Sheppard, Ebenezer Westcott, John McIntosh.

1835.—Uriah Gilman, Daniel Gilman, Thomas Henderson, Robert Jorden, Michael Horner.

1836.—Lewis Woodruff, Jeremiah Stull James Bacon, Reuben Ware, William G. Leake, Benjamin Wynn, Ephraim Sheppard, Daniel Carrall, Ebenezer Seeley, Jr., Hugh R. Merseilles.

1837.—John Wishart, Joel S. Robinson, Zephaniah Ogden, David W. Carnes, David R. Moore, Leonard Lawrence, Isaac Watson, Maskell Ware, Belford M. Bonham, Dr. Joseph Butcher, Daniel M. Woodruff, John W. Bradway.

1838.—John S. Wood, Dr. Isaac H. Hampton, Enoch Mulford, Philip Fithian, Lewis Mulford, Elijah D. Riley, Peter Ladow, William Cook, William Watson, Nathaniel Foster, Henry Shaw, George Souder, Daniel Simpkins, Samuel Seeley, William Bevan, Dr. William B. Ewing, Charles Bonham, John Salkeld.

1839.—Moses Bateman, Joel Moore, Artis E. Hughes, Levi B. Davis, Spencer Tracy.

1839.—John McIntosh, Ephraim H. Whitecar, Samuel Craig, Jacob Foster.

1840.—John Bonham, Uriah Gilman, Thomas Ferguson, Samuel Craig, William Null, William D. Barrett, William Rogers, Michael Homer, Robert Jordan.

1841.—Josiah Shaw, Jesse Hand, Hugh R. Merseilles, Merrick Henderson, Zaccheus Joslin, Ebenezer Seeley, Jr., Isaac Whitekar, Joseph E. Oliver, Jeremiah Stratton.

1842.—Joshua Brick, David W. Carnes, Leonard Lawrence, Maskell Ware, Joel S. Robinson, Daniel R. Moore, Isaac Watson, Belford M. Bonham, John Stille.

1843.—John S. Wood, Elijah D. Riley, Philip Fithian, Peter Ladow, Enoch Mulford, Joseph W. Woodruff, Dan Simpkins, Jeremiah S. Nixon, Charles Compton, Enos F. Randolph, Peter Ladow, Robert P. Woodruff, John Moore, William Cook, Nathaniel Foster, William Watson, Elmer Ogden, Ephraim H. Whiticar, Elijah D. Riley, William Elwell, Joseph A. Bowen, Dr. William B. Ewing, John McIntosh, John R. Cory, Thomas Ware, Israel Stratton, James Ward, William Stratton, John Garrison, William D. Barrett, David Whitekar, Joseph E. Oliver, Isaac Conover, Samuel Sloan, Ephraim T. Cory, William Gilman, Jonathan Richman, David Harris, David O. Garrison, Henry R. Foster, Daniel B. Elwell, Isaac S. Randolph.

1844.—George Harris, John Orr, John B. King, George Souder, Henry Sheppard, William Blew, Gideon R. Matthews, Lott Miller.

Under the New Constitution.

1848.—Seeley Shute, Greenwich.

1849.—Israel Stratton, Maurice River.

1850.—Thomas Ware, Stow Creek; Isaac West, Nathan Sheppard, Hopewell; William R. Parvin, Lewis Woodruff, Deerfield; Jeremiah Bamford, Isaac Conner, Fairfield; Samuel Sloan, Downe; James Ward, Joel S. Robinson, Martin Madden, Maurice River; Henry R.

Foster, Artis E. Hughes, Bridgeton; George Harris, Franklin Devereaux, Cohansey.

1851.—Philip Fithian, Stow Creek; Lewis W. Tomlinson, Greenwich; Jacob Johnson, Jeremiah Stratton, Isaiah Dunlap, Thomas Hill, Smith Richards, Millville; Ethan Love, Daniel R. Moore, Theophilus G. Compton, Downe; John Carter, William Bevan, Bridgeton.

1852.—Charles Bonham, Hopewell; Leonard Lawrence, William D. Barrett, Fairfield.

1853.—Seeley Shute, Greenwich; James H. Husted, Deerfield; Daniel Harris, Maurice River; Philip Dare, Isaac Whitaker, Bridgeton.

1854.—Samuel Wills, John Hartman, Maurice River.

1855.—William T. Sheppard, Stow Creek; Samuel C. Fithian, Greenwich; William R. Parvin, Alfred Davis, Deerfield; James Campbell, Jr., Joel Westcott, Fairfield; Samuel Sloan, Downe; Joel S. Robinson, Warren Thompson, Elvy D. Tice, Maurice River; Artis E. Hughes, Robert M. Hood, Bridgeton; Daniel M. Woodruff, George Harris, Cohansey.

1856.—Benjamin C. West, Stow Creek; Isaac West, Theophilus P. Davis, Hopewell; Jacob Johnson, Elbridge G. McClong, Asbury Chester, John W. Potter, Millville; James Carlisle, Maurice River; John Carter, James S. Thomas, Bridgeton.

1857.—William D. Barrett, Leonard Lawrence, Fairfield; Ethan Love, Theophilus G. Compton, Samuel Cobb, Downe.

1858.—Wilmon Bacon, Greenwich; John S. Ware, Cohansey.

1859.—David S. Gilman, Stow Creek; Daniel Harris, Maurice River.

1860.—Seeley Shute, Jonathan Y. Leaming, Greenwich; Joel Westcott, Dr. B. Rush Bateman, Fairfield; Samuel Sloan, Downe; Artis E. Hughes, Phineas Smith, Jeremiah H. Lupton, Bridgeton; Joel S. Robinson, Seth G. Sharp, Andrew Smith, Maurice River; Daniel M. Woodruff, John S. Ware, Cohansey.

1861.—Benjamin C. West, David S. Gilman, Stow Creek; Jarman A. Davis, Alfred Holmes, Hopewell; Lewis Woodruff, Richard Ireland, Isaac Sharpless, George Woolford, Deerfield; John W. Potter, Millville; Daniel R. Moore, Downe; John Carter, Elijah Smith, James Stiles, Bridgeton.

1862.—Alfred Davis, Deerfield; William D. Barrett, James Campbell, Jr., Fairfield; Theophilus G. Compton, Ethan Love, Samuel Cobb, Downe; Bacon B. Hutchinson, Bridgeton.

1863.—Henry Hilyard, Hopewell; Robert T. Whitaker, Fairfield; Jonas C. Chew, Downe; Nathan Shaw, Maurice River.

1864.—Daniel Harris, Maurice River; Alonzo B. Hough, Landis.

1865.—Seeley Shute, Jonathan Y. Leaming, Greenwich; John S. Woodruff, Deerfield; Jonathan Wood, Robert T. Whitaker, Fairfield; Daniel R. Moore, Downe; George W. Finlaw, 1st Ward, Elmer C. Rocap, Joseph Borden, 2d Ward, Daniel M. Woodruff, Eli Sayre, 3d Ward, Bridgeton; Joel S. Robinson, Andrew Smith, Ephraim P. Sharp, Maurice River.

1866.—Jarman A. Davis, Hopewell; Jacob Johnson, 1st Ward, Richard S. Ireland, 2d Ward, John Hartman, 1st Ward, Millville; Bacon B. Hutchinson, James Woods, 1st Ward, Bridgeton; John W. Potter, Landis; Benjamin F. Swing, Charles S. Tyler, Stow Creek.

1867.—John Carter, 1st Ward, Bridgeton; Ephraim B. Davis, John S. Woodruff, Deerfield; Samuel Cobb, Ethan Love, Seth Y. Sharp, Downe; L. Q. C. Whitaker, Fairfield; Robert C. Sykes, Landis; James M. Wells, 2d Ward, Millville.

1868.—Artis E. Hughes, 1st Ward, Bridgeton; Stillman A. Eaton, Landis.

1869.—Wallace Taylor, 2d Ward, Bridgeton; George W. Cole, Deerfield; Henry Hilyard, Hopewell; Daniel Harris, Maurice River.

1870.—William Orr, Downe; Jonathan Wood, Robert T. Whitaker, Fairfield; Jonathan Y. Leaming, Greenwich; Caleb M. Bennett, Landis; Joel S. Robinson, Ephraim Sharp, Maurice River.

1871.—Bacon B. Hutchinson, Isaac B. Dare, 1st Ward, Thomas G. Dunn, 3d Ward, Bridgeton; Adrian Clunn, Fairfield; Jarman A. Davis, Hopewell; A. J. Maltbury, John W. Potter, James Loughran, Landis; George Woolford, 1st Ward, Richard S. Ireland, 2d Ward, Millville; Benjamin F. Swing, David S. Gilman, Stow Creek.

1872.—Alphonso Woodruff, 1st Ward, David O. Frazeur, 2d Ward, Bridgeton; George W. Cole, Deerfield; Samuel Cobb, Seth Y. Sharp, John Compton, Downe; Dr. B. Rush Bateman, Fairfield; Robert C. Sykes, Philemon R. Russell, Landis; Charles H. Stowman, Maurice River.

1873.—James A. Williams, Deerfield.

1874.—Richard M. Barker, 1st Ward, Wallace Taylor, 2d Ward, Jeremiah H. Lupton, 3d Ward, Bridgeton; Hosea Allen, Landis; Daniel Harris, Maurice River; Henry Kandle, 1st Ward, Millville.

1875.—Dr. George E. Butcher, Downe; Jonathan Wood, William R. Waddington, Fairfield; Jonathan Y. Leaming, Greenwich; Henry Hilyard, Hopewell; Joel S. Robinson, Maurice River; Samuel C. Martin, David Ross, 3d Ward, Millville; John S. Vail, Commercial.

1876.—Isaac B. Dare, Bacon B. Hutchinson, 1st Ward, Bridgeton; Albert F. Bateman, Fairfield; Joseph M. Compton, Hopewell; William Russell, James Loughran, Christian Kemeror, Landis; John Hartman, 1st Ward, Richard S. Ireland, 2d Ward, Millville; Benjamin F. Swing, Belford E. Davis, Stow Creek.

1877.—Alphonso Woodruff, 1st Ward, Levi Haines, 2d Ward, John E. Dare, 3d Ward, Bridgeton; Dr. Charles C. Phillips, Deerfield; Dr. A. P. Glanden, Downe; James M. Newcomb, Fairfield; Joseph Mason, John W. Potter, Landis; Charles H. Stowman, Maurice River; Isaiah E. Johnson, G. G. McClong, 1st Ward, John W. Newlin, Samuel Steinmetz, J. Dayton Wallen, 2d Ward, John B. Fanning, 3d Ward, Millville; George M. Chester, Samuel Cobb, Samuel Shinn, Dr. Charles Butcher, Commercial.

1878.—George G. Green, 2d Ward, Bridgeton; Jehiel Westcott, Fairfield; Albro S. Brown, Landis.

1879.—William B. Trenchard, 1st Ward, Charles G. Myers, 2d Ward, Jeremiah H. Lupton, Daniel Ginenback, David F. Garrison, 3d Ward, Bridgeton; Samuel M. Fox, Deerfield; Henry Esten, Landis; Daniel Harris, Maurice River; George Woolford, 1st Ward, Millville.

1880.—William F. Duffield, Downe; Jehiel Westcott, Jonathan Wood, Fairfield; Jonathan Y. Leaming, Greenwich; Jarman A. Davis, Hopewell; Joel S. Robinson, Maurice River; Belford M. Bonham, Stow Creek; Dr. George E. Butcher, Commercial.

1881.—Charles R. Carnes, Isaac B. Dare, 1st Ward, Michael Rynick, 2d Ward, Bridgeton; Albert F. Bateman, Fairfield; Joseph M. Compton, Hopewell; William Russell, William H. Loppy, Albro S. Brown, Landis; Horace P. Bickley, Maurice River; James M. Wells, Henry C. Reeves. John P. Miller, 2d Ward, Alexander Gillan, 3d Ward, Millville; Jeremiah B. Keen, Stow Creek; Joseph B. Wilson, Commercial.

1882.—Charles Gandy, John Smalley, 1st Ward, Francis P. Riley, 2d Ward, Bridgeton; Charles C. Phillips, Deerfield; Jacob W. Auld, Downe; Hanry S. Long, Fairfield; Henry Esten, Joseph Mason, Landis; Charles H. Stowman, Maurice River; Isaiah E. Johnson, 1st Ward, John P. Miller, Richard Ireland, 2d Ward, John R. Fanning, 3d Ward, Millville; Ebenezer D. Woodruff, Stow Creek; Samuel Cobb, Joseph B. Wilson, Dr. George E. Butcher, Commercial.

1883.—John E. Dare, 3d Ward, Bridgeton; Theophilus G. Compton, Commercial; Charles M. Hunt, 1st Ward, John Kellock, 2d Ward, Millville.

CHAPTER LXXXV.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY IN THE REVOLUTION.

THE inhabitants of Cumberland County joined heartily in the resistance to taxation without representation which led to the Revolutionary war. In the last Assembly which met under the colonial government, the members from this county, John Sheppard, of Greenwich, and Theophilus Elmer, of Fairfield, united with the greater part of their fellow-members in a strenuous opposition to all measures detrimental to the rights of the people of this colony. The first General Congress of the colonies, which met in Philadelphia, Sept. 5, 1774, signed an association pledging themselves not to import or use any goods or merchandise from Great Britain, nor any East India tea from any part of the world after the first day of the next March, and recommended all the people to sign the same.

The Parliament of Great Britain, after striving to enforce the Stamp Act and other taxes upon the colonists for several years, had, in 1770, repealed all of

the duties except that on tea, and in order to make that tax more palatable had taken off the export duty of twelve per cent. from the East India Company, and allowed them to bring it to this country upon payment of an import duty of three per cent. They hoped by thus cheapening the price of tea nine per cent. to bribe the Americans to pay the small import duty, and thus acknowledge the right of the British government to tax them without their consent. In pursuance of this plan the East India Company sent large quantities of tea to this country. The reception it met with in Boston, in December, 1773, is well known. New York, Philadelphia, Annapolis, Portsmouth, and other places all refused to allow any tea to be landed. Greenwich at this time had a considerable trade with the West Indies and ports along the coast.

About Dec. 12 to 14, 1774, the brig "Greyhound," Capt. Allen, came into the Cohansey with a quantity of tea, said to be shipped at Rotterdam. It is probable that it did not come direct from there, but was a quantity taken from a larger cargo, and sent here for a market. It was secretly landed at Greenwich, and stored in the cellar of a store-house standing on the market square, and occupied by Dan Bowen. The inhabitants of Greenwich becoming aware of it, appointed a temporary committee of five to take care of it until the county committee should be chosen.

A general meeting of the inhabitants of the county of Cumberland having been called for the purpose of carrying out the recommendations of the Continental Congress, as mentioned above, it was "held at Bridgetown on Thursday, the 22d day of December, 1774. The articles of association entered into by the Continental Congress being publicly read, were unanimously approved; whereupon it was resolved that a committee of thirty-five persons be appointed to carry the same into execution throughout the county. The following persons were chosen, viz.:

Abraham Jones.	Thomas Daniel.
Thomas Maskell.	Jonathan Smith.
Ephraim Harris.	William Aul.
Silas Newcomb.	Joseph Sheppard.
Ephraim Seeley.	Isaac Preston.
Daniel Elmer.	Samuel Leake.
Jonathan Ayres.	Mark Ryley.
Elijah Hand.	John Buck.
David Bowen.	Ezekiel Foster.
Joshua Brick, Esquires.	Joseph Newcomb.
John Wheaton.	Jonathan Lore.
Benjamin Mulford.	John Terry.
Abijah Holmes.	Gideon Heaton.
Thomas Brown.	Richard Wood.
Joel Fithian.	Joshua Ewing.
Daniel Maskell.	John Laning.
John Gibbon.	Thomas Ewing.
Michael Hoshell.	

"As sooh as the committee were chosen they were publicly informed that a quantity of tea had been secretly landed at Greenwich, and that the inhabitants of that town had taken the alarm, and had chosen a *pro tempore* committee of five persons to take care of the same until the committee of the county was chosen. The general committee then withdrew, in order to consider what should be done in the affair, and came to the following resolution, viz.: That this committee being ignorant of the principles on which the said tea was imported, or whence it came, and not being able to get information thereof, by reason of the importer's absence, do think it best to have it privately stored, and agree to meet at ten o'clock to-morrow, in order to take care of the same.

"Accordingly they met the next day, and found to their surprise that the tea had been destroyed by persons unknown the night before, at the time the committee were sitting at Bridgetown, whereupon the committee further entered into the resolutions following:

"1st. That we entirely disapprove of the destroying of the above-mentioned tea, it being entirely contrary to our resolves.

"2d. That we will not conceal nor protect from justice any of the perpetrators of the above fact."

The above is the official account of the affair, taken from the minutes of the county committee, signed by Thomas Ewing, their clerk, and published in Dunlap's *Pennsylvania Packet*, printed at Philadelphia, Monday, Jan. 9, 1775, and also published in the *Pennsylvania Journal*. Rev. Philip Vickers Fithian, who resided at Greenwich, and who is said to have been one of the party who destroyed the tea, gives us, in a few words recorded in his journal on the next day after the occurrence, a vivid picture of the affair, and of the feelings of the people concerning it. Under the date of "Friday, 23," he says, "Last night the Tea was, by a number of persons in disguise, taken out of the House & consumed with fire. Violent & different are the words about this uncommon Manœuvre among the Inhabitants. Some rave, some curse & condemn, some try to reason; many are glad the Tea is destroyed, but almost all disapprove the Manner of the destruction."

The resolutions probably expressed the sentiments of the committee as to the destruction of the tea, their plan probably being to require the importer to take it away again. The object of the resolutions seems to have been to clear the committee of responsibility for the act, since they had taken jurisdiction of the tea the day before. Some of them doubtless secretly favored and advised the act; indeed, two of the committee, including the clerk, are said to have been of the number who burned it.

Disguised as Indians, the party early in the evening broke open the store-house, took out the boxes of tea, and burned them on the open square. This Market Square is now a short street called Market Lane. The names of many of the persons engaged in this bold act are involved in some doubt. Alexander Moore, Jr., Henry Seeley, Richard Howell, Joel Miller, Ephraim Newcomb, Abraham Sheppard, and

Silas Newcomb were sued by the owners, and without doubt were there. According to the recollection of Gen. Ebenezer Elmer, in his later years, David Pierson, Stephen Pierson, Silas Whittaker, Timothy Elmer, Andrew Hunter, Jr., Philip V. Fithian, Clarence Parvin, John Hunt, Lewis Howell, Henry Stacks, James Ewing, Thomas Ewing, Joel Fithian, Josiah Seeley, and Ebenezer Elmer himself were also of the party. Most of these lived in Greenwich and Hopewell, and some of them in Fairfield and at Bridgeton.

This list is probably not entirely correct. It is not probable that Philip V. Fithian, if he had taken part in it, would have written in his own private journal without recording something that would have at least hinted at his participation in it. The names given by Ebenezer Elmer were furnished to Robert G. Johnson for his "History of Salem County," when Gen. Elmer was about eighty-seven years of age, and the failing memory incident to his advanced age, together with the length of time that had elapsed, over sixty years, the disguise of the participants, and the secrecy maintained at the time as to their names probably explains the fact that Seeley, Miller, Sheppard, and the two Newcombs, against whom suits were instituted, are not mentioned by him. Henry Stacks was said to have tied up his pantaloons around his ankles and to have filled them with tea, which he carried home to his family. The late Judge L. Q. C. Elmer, son of Gen. Ebenezer Elmer, remembers him in his boyhood, and that he was called "Tea Stacks" from the circumstances. The deed was doubtless planned at the meeting to choose the county committee, where the bold spirits who executed it had the chance to arrange their plan of action to be carried out the same night. The daring and hazardous nature of it is better understood when we remember that even the county committee, which was organized to resist the tyrannical acts of the mother-country, felt themselves constrained to at least publicly disavow the act. The feelings of the people were, however, thoroughly enlisted in opposition to the measures of the royal authorities. Cumberland County may well be proud of the fact that upon her soil and among her citizens were found those who dared to defy the power of the British government, and to express in this bold way their determination to resist oppression, even to an armed resistance, if necessary. This constitutes the only justification for this unlawful destruction of private property.

A mistake as to the date of the burning of the tea existed for many years, and has been repeated in all accounts of this affair published previous to 1874, the date having been given as Thursday, November 22d, instead of December 22d. This error arose through a misunderstanding of the journal of Mr. Fithian, which, after some entries in November, goes on to record events in December without giving the month, but only the day of it and the day of the week, as in the entry of the 23d, above quoted. The venerable Dr. Enoch Fithian, as he informed the writer, furnished the date for the account of it published in Johnson's "History of Salem County" on the supposed authority of this journal. He has since noticed his mistake, so that now all the original sources of information agree as to the date. All the succeeding publications derived their information from Johnson's history and have repeated that error.

At the April term of the Supreme Court in 1775 a suit in trespass was commenced by John Duffield and Stacey Hepburn, the owners of the tea, against Miller, Sheppard, and the two Newcombs for six hundred pounds damages, and also a like suit against Moore, Seeley, and Richard Howell. Joseph Bloomfield, who resided at Bridgeton, appeared for the defendants, and the plaintiffs, being non-residents, were ordered to file security for costs. Money was raised by subscription for the defense, and Jonathan D. Sergeant, of Philadelphia, and others were retained. The plaintiffs were represented by Joseph Reed, of Philadelphia, and Pettit, of Burlington. The rule for security for costs was repeated at the November term, and in default thereof nonsuits were entered at the April term, 1776; at May term, security having been filed, the nonsuits were set aside and the actions revived. But they were short-lived; the overthrow of the royal authority and displacement of the royal judges two months later ended the proceedings, and no further reference to them appears on the minutes of the court after that at May term.

An attempt was also made to have the actors in the burning indicted. Chief Justice Frederick Smyth presided at the term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer for Cumberland County held next after the burning, in May, 1775. Ebenezer Elmer, who had taken part in the affair, enters in his journal, under date of May 25th, "Came up to Bridge just before Court, being Supreme Court. Judge Smith gave very Large Charge to the Grand Jury Concerning the times, & the burning of the Tea the fall before. But the Jury Came in without doing anything, & Court broke up." Judge Smyth sent them out a second time, but with no result. Jonathan Elmer, a brother of Ebenezer, was sheriff, and had summoned a jury of Whigs, the foreman of which was another brother, Daniel Elmer. All of the jury probably knew more about the burning than the judge did, and their sympathies were with the patriotic tea-burners. Sheriff Elmer's term expired in June, and Governor Franklin appointed as his successor David Bowen, who was supposed to be more friendly to the royal cause. Under the date of September 27th, Ebenezer Elmer records, "'Twas expected, as Sheriff Bowen had got a Jury of Tories, we Should be indited for Burning Tea & Taking Wheaton, but they could not make out, but made out a presentment. Court broke up." This ended all proceedings concerning the matter. This brave act is a rich legacy to our county of the spirit and

determination of those early patriots. As such the centennial anniversary of it was celebrated with great enthusiasm on Nov. 25 and 26, 1874. There being no suitable place at Greenwich, the celebration was held in the West Jersey Railroad depot at Bridgeton, the largest building in South Jersey, the whole of which was granted by the railroad company for that purpose. Among the features of interest were a Washington parlor, a relic-room filled with articles and documents of great interest, many of them dating back to the first settlement of the county. Thirteen tables, handsomely trimmed, represented the different townships and wards of the county. The opening address was made by Joel Parker, Governor of the State, and he was followed by Hon. Thomas H. Dudley, United States Centennial Commissioner from New Jersey, while Grafula's Seventh Regiment Band of New York furnished the music. Excursion trains were run on all the railroads, and an immense throng of people were present, the number on the last evening being estimated at not less than eight thousand, completely filling the large depot. Over two thousand dollars were realized from the celebration, which was invested in United States Centennial Commission stock, and after the close of the great Centennial celebration in Philadelphia, and the winding up of its financial affairs, the money returned on the stock held by this county was invested in two handsome drinking fountains, one of which now stands in front of the court-house, and the other on South Laurel Street, near Commerce, in the city of Bridgeton.

At a meeting of the county committee, March 6, 1775, Silas Newcomb, a member of the committee, acknowledged that he had violated the third article of the association, and had drunk tea in his family since March 1st, and that he was determined to persist in the practice. After trying in vain to convince him of his error the committee resolved to enforce the eleventh article of the association, and to break off dealings with him, which resolves they published in the *Pennsylvania Ledger* of April 1st. This action, together with the breaking out of hostilities at Lexington on April 18th, altered his mind, and on May 11th he made a written acknowledgment of his error, and promised to adhere to the association, which the committee also published, with their acceptance of the same. He became a stanch Whig, and was colonel of the First Battalion of Cumberland militia and also in the Continental army, and afterwards brigadier-general of the militia, and was frequently in active service.

The Provincial Congress on Aug. 12, 1775, ordered a new election for members of that body, and of the county committees, to be held on September 21st, and also ordered an immediate election of Township Committees of Observation and Correspondence, with power to transact the business referred to them by the Continental and Provincial Congresses and the county committees. In pursuance of this direction the several townships of Cumberland, on September 14th, chose the following as township committees:

Greenwich—Dr. Thomas Ewing, Joshua Ewing, Thomas Maskell.

Hopewell—Joel Fithian, Jonathan Bowen, Azariah Moore, William Biggs, Ephraim Mills.

Stow Creek—John Gibbon, Ebenezer Howell, John Wheaton.

Deerfield—John Westcott, Ephraim Seeley, Recompence Leake, Noah Harris, Constant Peck.

Fairfield—Joseph Sheppard, Ephraim Harris, Esq., Timothy Elmer, David Westcott.

Downe and Maurice River are not given. On the 21st the county met and chose two delegates by poll, Theophilus Elmer and Jonathan Ayars, Esq., and the following county committee:

Greenwich—Samuel Ewing. The other two not given.

Hopewell—Jonathan Bowen, Joel Fithian, Reuben Jarman.

Stow Creek—John Wheaton, William Kelsay.

Deerfield—Ephraim Seeley, Samuel Ogden, Esq., Noah Harris.

Fairfield—Philip Sheppard, Capt. Harris, Ephraim Harris, Esq.

Downe—Joseph Newcomb, Jonadab Sheppard, William Low.

Maurice River—Joshua Brick, Esq., Derick Peterson, Jonathan Smith.

This committee chose Thomas Harris as chairman, and on September 30th they applied to the Continental Congress for a supply of powder to defend the county from any British ships which might enter the bay, foraging for provisions. After the overthrow of the royal authority the county committees exercised large powers, arresting and imprisoning those hostile to the cause of the patriots on their simple order, and doing other acts outside of the ordinary processes of law. After the adoption of the State Constitution, July 2, 1776, and the incoming of Whig officials under it, they ceased to exist. Born of the necessities of the hour, all the public officers being appointees of the royal Governor, they did their work well; and when, through their instrumentality, a more permanent authority was called into existence, they sank back into the ranks of the people who had created them.

The part taken by this county in the first year of the Revolution, and the condition of affairs within the county, cannot be better understood at this day than by the following extracts from the journal of Ebenezer Elmer, now published for the first time:

"May 2, 1775. Committee met at Court-house.

"May 3d. People met at Esq^{r} Fithian's [near Sheppard's mill, in Greenwich township] to choose officers for a militia. Daniel Maskell, Capt.; Azel Pierson, 1st Lieut.; Joel Fithian, 2nd do.; Richard Caruthers, Ensign; —— Miller, Thomas Waithman, Thomas Brown, and Joseph Bloomfield, Sergeants; Dadis Walling, Clerk."

[Drilling and exercising in squads went on nearly every day, as appears by numerous entries.]

"May 9th. Committee set at 2 o'clock.

"May 11th. A number met at Bowen's Cross-Roads and formed a militia company, and chose officers: David Potter, Capt.; Azel Pierson & Joel Fithian, Lieuts.; Job Sheppard, Ensign.

"May 12th. Mustering at Dr. Ewing's [at Greenwich], where officers were chosen: Daniel Maskell, Capt.; Dr. Thomas Ewing & Ladis Walling, Lieuts.; Reuben Dare, Ensign. [Thus two companies were formed from the one first formed on the 3d.]

"May 16th. In the afternoon was a County Meeting to choose Delegates for the County to meet at Trentown, 23rd instant, for which Esq. S. Fithian, Dr. [Jonathan] Elmer, Dr. [Thomas] Ewing were chosen.

"May 23d. Was at Dividing Creek to see Capt. Hand exercise his men, where was a large company.

"May 15th. [The entry before given concerning Judge Smyth's charge to the Grand Jury about the Tea burning.]

"May 26th. Considerable many people had the small-pox down that way [Downe Township] this winter; some sharp, but only three anywhere about there died with it, two of them old men.

"May 31st. Such noise and confusion in Country little can be done.

"June 13th. Officers chose field officers, viz.: Silas Newcomb, Colonel; Enos Seeley, Lieut. do.; David Potter, Major; Joseph Bloomfield Adjutant.

"June 20th. Committee set in afternoon.

"June 23d. In afternoon met a number at Court-house to choose officers: Azel Pierson, Capt.; Jonathan Bowen, Joel Fithian, Lieuts.; Job Sheppard, Ensign.

"June 29th, Capt. Preston exercising about 30 of his men together at Isaac Harris's [in Fairfield]. Came up to the Cross-Roads [New England Town] with them. Fired street-firing great part of the way.

"June 30th. [Enters the receipt of news of the burning of Charlestown, opposite Boston, and of the battle of Bunker Hill.]

"July 5th. A very mortal uncommon dysentery came on about the last of May, and spread almost over the whole country.

"July 20th. A day appointed as a Continental fast. A number of officers and some men went up to Deerfield to hear the chaplain. Mr. Green preached on the occasion from Matt. xxii. 12.

"July 21st. Committee set. Capt. Preston, with a number of soldiers, came up. Exercised all the afternoon. In the evening a number of militia, under the drum, marched down to take R. [Richard] Cayford, but could not find him. Got Robert Wheaton and Richard Shay. Then a company of nine of us went to J. Wheaton's and took him, altho' he flashed a gun at us. Brought him to the Bridge. He & Robert kept in goal by a guard of men all night.

"July 22d. Committee sat at 9 o'clock. The criminals taken the night before went before the Committee, made their confessions, and were let go upon their good behavior.

"July 26th. Was over at John Westcott's, Wheaton, Cayford, and several other men at D. Ireland's who takes their part. J. Lawrence heard R. Wheaton say he would be damned but he would have Capt. Preston in goal before to-morrow night for his conduct in taking him last Friday. Some of the Committee and many others disapproving of what was done when the Committee set, greatly encourages the Tories and makes them determined to have revenge some way or other, particularly on Capt. Preston, Adjutant Bloomfield, Richd Howell, Potter, Duffie, &c. What distressing times do we See! Confusion, war, & bloodshed, abroad and at home. Will the Lord, who is the Supreme General of the Armies of the whole earth, appear for us & deliver us from our troubles, or we shall come to ruin!

"July 31st. Dr. [Jonathan Elmer] set out to the Provincial Congress at Trenton about 8 o'clock, A.M. Went ever to Esq. [Ephraim] Seeley's; he got home from going with the powder night before.

"Aug. 8th. The day of the general review, & a great number of people were together, I & others of the Light Infantry went down to Lieut. Holmes'. Came back just as the companies came along. Some dispute arose between us and Capt. Dick Hewell's company of light infantry; being left to the officers they gave the right to us, which so affronted them they left the field.

"Aug. 19th. The Dr. came home at evening [from Trenton].

"Sept. 4th. Committee set in the afternoon.

"Sept. 18th. [List of Township Committees, already given.]

"Sept. 20th. Old Committee met for the last time.

"Sept. 21st. County met to choose two Delegates & a County Committee. Dr. Ewing spoke something extempore. Delegates chose by poll, when Theophilus Elmer had a great majority, & next highest, Esq. Jonathan Ayres. [Then follows list of new County Committee given above.] Some disturbance arose in choosing these, as it was done by holding up the hands which they said was not a fair way.

"Sept. 25th. Seats sold at New England Town this day. [This was in the Presbyterian Church, now called the Old Stone Church.]

"Sept. 27th. [Entry as given under account of tea-burning.]

"Sept. 29th. Went down to N. E. Town. Met to appoint field-officers for the West Battalion, David Potter, Colonel; Abijah Holmes, Lieut. do.; William Kelsay, 1st Major; Dr. Thomas Ewing, 2d do. Afternoon, the Battalion met to exercise, and did very well.

"Oct. 4th. Went down to Sayre's Neck. Talks that Preston's leaving the Company and being major will very near break up the company.

"Oct. 9th. Exercised in the afternoon. Chose officers, viz.: Dr. [Jonathan] Elmer, Capt.; Joseph Bloomfield, 1st Lieut.; Thomas Brown, 2d do.; Self, 3d do. Richard Caruthers displeased and spoke against me; so did Ephm Seeley; so I answered very short.

"Oct. 10th. Exercised at John Dare's [he kept tavern near Cohansey Bridge] of the East Battalion; only about 80 under arms; had firing.

"Oct. 16th. Exercised in afternoon at Bowen's Cross-Roads, about 20 men.

"Oct. 23d. Committee set. Richard Howell applied to get commission to go to the camp. I some notion to go too.

"Oct. 30th. Committee set.

"Oct. 31st. In evening to Jonathan Bowen's; military society of the officers.

"Nov. 3d. Richard Howell about enlisting [men] to go out under him.

"Nov. 6th. Review or field day. Went thro' our exercise & manœuvre in general. Capt. Sheppard, of the Rangers, would not let the light infantry cover the flank of the Battalion, and so left the field. Richard Howell a beating up for volunteers; got many.

"Nov. 7th. Capt. Howell, Lieut. ——, Ensign Neglee, with Drs. Beatty and Howell, who had been down to the review at the New Bridge [Millville] to get recruits, came to Matthew Potter's [he kept a tavern in Bridgeton].

"Nov. 16th. Recruits in town in evening.

"Nov. 21st. Light infantry exercised most all day.

"Nov. 22d. Went to Sayre's Cross Roads [Roadstown] to see the recruits exercise.

"Nov. 28th. It being court time little was done. At evening was at a meeting of the officers, called the Military Society, at Colonel Potter's.

"Nov. 29th. Court broke up. Recruits in Bridgetown. Meeting again at Potter's to settle the Rangers affairs. Concluded to let them act and be commissioned as such.

"Dec. 1st. Capt. Howell's Company reviewed by Lieut.-Col. Shrieve, & none called.

"Dec. 2d. Went to several places to get recommended for 2d Lieut. in Howell's company, but Howell would have Seth Bowen, who went off for the commission, so I had my ride for nothing. Remember Howell.

"Dec. 9th. Howell been persuading J. Seeley to go & not let me.

"Dec. 10th [Sunday]. Went to meeting at Greenwich. Mr. Hollinshead [pastor of Presbyterian Church] preached. Capt. Howell's soldiers there; came and went away in form. Coming home, Mr. Bloomfield proposed to me to send a petition for himself Capt., Josiah Seeley 1st Lieut., & Myself 2d do, which was agreed.

"Dec. 12th. Jos. Bloomfield set out with the recommendation to Burlington.

"Dec. 13th. The soldiers [Capt. Howell's Company] went on board the Greenwich packet at evening to Sail to Burlington.

"Dec. 14th. The soldiers, Capt., and all but 8 or 10 went in the dead of the night off on foot to get clear of their creditors, their going aboard of the vessel turned out only a sham."

The journal, as preserved, ends abruptly with Dec. 21, 1775. Exercising and other preparations for war seem to have occupied almost the entire attention of the people. Capt. Howell's company, whether they gave their creditors "leg bail" or not, did good service during the year for which they enlisted.

In the succeeding spring another company of sixty-five men, officered by Joseph Bloomfield, captain; Constant Peck, first lieutenant; William Gifford, second lieutenant; and Ebenezer Elmer, ensign, also left the county, and served faithfully for one year. An account of their campaign and a list of the men in the company are elsewhere given in this volume, taken from another journal kept by Ebenezer Elmer.

Two companies of artillery were raised in the State in March, 1776, and in the western company over one-half of the officers and a large number of the men were from this county.

Owing to the exposed condition of the State it was found necessary at times to call out volunteers from the militia, and embody them in separate organizations for service in this and other States for short terms. These were usually designated as State troops. Under the first call of Nov. 27, 1776, two companies from this county

formed part of the battalion commanded by Col. David Potter, who resided at Bridgeton. Under the call of Oct. 9, 1779, a regiment of eight companies was furnished by Gloucester, Salem, Cumberland, and Cape May. A call was made Dec. 29, 1781, for four hundred and twenty-two men to serve until Dec. 15, 1782, of which one company, commanded by Capt. Charles Allen, was from Cumberland, and was ordered to do duty on land or water. Col. Enos Seeley also commanded a battalion of State troops, composed of eight companies of the militia of this county, under the following captains: Samuel Ogden, Jeremiah Bennett, David Elwell, Joel Fithian, David Page, John Peterson, Jeremiah Sayre, and Benajah Thompson, who were commissioned Jan. 31, 1777.

Later in the war the militia of the county was several times in actual service, one-half of it being called out at a time, under the command of Col. and afterwards Brig.-Gen. Silas Newcomb, and Cols. David Potter, Isaac Preston, and Elijah Hand. Col. Potter was also appointed a brigadier-general, Feb. 21, 1777, but declined the office. Col. Isaac Preston's regiment was in service in the northern part of the State, where he died in the service, at his quarters in camp, at the forks of the Raritan, in Somerset County, in March, 1777.

When the operations which resulted in the capture of Philadelphia, in 1777, were commenced the militia of the State were called out, and Brig.-Gen. Silas Newcomb, of this county, was appointed to the command of the brigade formed of the regiments of the southern counties, including Burlington. He was stationed at Woodbury to defend the eastern shore of the Delaware, in case of an attempt of the enemy to reach Philadelphia in that way. The difficulty of getting the militia into service became greater as the war was protracted, and the pay became more uncertain and of less value, owing to the depreciation of the Continental currency. These things, combined with the harvest-work, and the fear of their own homes being attacked by parties from the British ships during their absence, caused the number in Gen. Newcomb's brigade, who had responded to the call before August 25th, to be less than 300, furnished as follows: By Col. Hand's regiment, 60; Col. Potter's, 24 (both of Cumberland); Col. Holme's, 110; Col. Dick's, 20 (both of Salem); and Col. Ellis', 55 (of Gloucester); the other regiments furnished none, and none appeared from Burlington. The enemy, however, made their advance on Philadelphia by way of the Chesapeake, and on September 20th, Governor Livingston directed Gen. Newcomb to turn over the command of those already assembled at Woodbury to Col. Potter, who should at once march to join the militia under command of Gen. Armstrong to reinforce the army under Washington in Pennsylvania. Gen. Newcomb was retained in this State to take charge of its defense against attempts to ravage the shores by the ships of war. Col. Potter crossed with the command into Pennsylvania, and did good service in that disastrous campaign. He was captured by the enemy, and was afterwards imprisoned for a time in the prison-ship "Jersey" in Wallabout Bay. John Gibbon, a leading citizen of this county, was also a prisoner, and died on that prison-ship.

After the evacuation of Fort Mercer by the Americans and the opening of the channel of the Delaware to the British ships, in November of that year, Lord Cornwallis took position at Gloucester Point, and collected large quantities of provisions for the British army in Philadelphia by incursions into the surrounding country. Gen. Greene commanded an almost equal body of troops in New Jersey, a part of which was militia, and while awaiting the arrival of Glover's brigade from the North had a number of skirmishes with the enemy's pickets and foragers. On the afternoon of November 25th a detachment of about one hundred and fifty men from Morgan's rifle corps, and a like number of militia, including Capt. David Platt's company from this county, the most of whom belonged in the upper part of Hopewell township, the militia being under the command of Lafayette, who served as a volunteer, attacked a picket of the enemy consisting of about three hundred men, and drove them into their camp, with a loss of twenty or thirty killed. In a letter to Washington, Lafayette wrote, "I found the riflemen even above *their* reputation, and the militia above all expectation I could have formed of them." No higher praise of their soldierly qualities could be asked. But this brilliant affair was tinged with sadness to the Cumberland troops: Lieut. David Mulford, of Greenwich, was killed, and Thomas Harris was wounded. Azariah More, the first lieutenant of the company, wrote the following letter to his brother, giving an account of the affair:

"Haddonfield, 25th of November, 1777.
"11 o'clock at night.

"Dear Brother,—We have had an engagement with a party of the enemy this evening near Little Timber Creek, in which we have lost Lieutenant Mulford, as brave a man as ever lived. He was mortally wounded just as the action began, which was about 4 o'clock, was brought to this place, and died about 7 o'clock, at our quarters. We have no other loss in our company, except Thomas Harris, who had his arm broken. What our loss is in general is uncertain. It was night when we left the ground, but I am certain it was small compared with what the enemy has lost. We must have killed many of them in the time of action, for we took the ground on which they first engaged. We have ten or twelve prisoners, with three artillery horses, branded G. R.; our light-horse took nine grenadiers yesterday, with no loss of life on our side. We have Col. Morgan's Riflemen with us, I believe as fine a body of men as any on earth. We have been expecting re-enforcements several days, sufficient for a general action, but they have not arrived, and it's now reported, and I am ready to believe, that the enemy are crossing the river at Gloucester Ferry, and that it is expected we shall have none of them in Jersey by to-morrow morning. If it should prove true, I shall conclude they have taken a fright at our torpedoes. If you received my letter of the 22d instant, you will soon have the opportunity to send me the money I wrote for, which I shall be glad to have, with a line or two to let me know how you all are, and what is come of our deserters, and why they are not sent to us. I think they are proper persons to make examples of.

"Remember me to all friends.

"Azariah More."

When the British occupied Salem, March 17, 1778, the militia of this county marched, under Col. Elijah Hand, to assist in driving them out. By a providential coincidence they arrived at Quinton's Bridge at a moment when they were very much needed. The Salem militia had been enticed to leave their trenches on the south side of Alloways Creek and cross to the Salem side, in pursuit of a few of the British who appeared in sight, and they had thus been drawn into an ambush, and were being slaughtered in the disastrous rout which their eagerness brought upon them. Col. Hand at once placed the Cumberland militia in the trenches, and opened on the enemy such a well-directed fire from the muskets of his men and two pieces of artillery which he brought with him that the enemy were prevented from crossing to the south side of the creek, and the Salem militia were saved from being entirely cut to pieces.

During the presence of the British fleet in Delaware Bay, parties from them came ashore in search of provisions, and plundered the houses of some of the residents near the shore. These parties were generally the refugee Tories, who manned the small vessels which accompanied the fleet. In August, 1781, a sharp fight was had in Maurice River opposite Port Norris. Some of the militia were in a shallop commanded by Capt. James Riggins, which the refugees, fifteen in number, attempted to board. A fight ensued, in which Riggins killed four or five of them while attempting to board the shallop, clubbing his gun after firing it twice. John Peterson was wounded by one of them, who was about to cut Peterson down with an uplifted broadsword, when his little son shot dead the refugee. Seven of them were killed and the rest were captured.

On Jan. 31, 1783, the armed boat "Blacksnake," having a privateer's license, was captured in Sow and Pigs Creek, below Autuxit, by Capt. William Low and Lieut. Jonadab Sheppard and their company of Downe militia, numbering nineteen men. The "Blacksnake" had captured two small shallops, and her crew had plundered the house of James Diament, in Fairfield, and made a prisoner of Phineas Bragg. She was commanded by Capt. Andrew Gillis, and manned by eight men. Expecting to find her and her prizes lying in Autuxit, Capt. David Pierson's company of twenty-two men went down upon Jones Island to assist in her capture, but were not needed. Owing to the weather, Capt. Low and his company surprised them in the cabin of one of the shallops, and captured them without resistance, the vessels lying alongside. The "Blacksnake" was afterwards sold as a prize by proceedings in the Court of Admiralty of this State, which existed previous to the adoption of the Constitution of the United States.

While the great majority of the inhabitants of the county were ardent Whigs, there were some who refused to take part in resisting the mother-country. Most of these, while refusing to assist the patriot cause, also refused to do anything against it. A large number of them were brought into court on presentments and indictments for refusing to take the oath of allegiance to the new State government, and such as did not then take it were fined and imprisoned. Some of these were conscientious in refusing; having held offices which required them to swear allegiance to the king, their consciences would not permit them now to take an oath which would require them to oppose him. Others were actively in favor of the royal cause, and joined the British army and fought openly for their belief. Among them were Richard Cayford, already mentioned, who became a British officer, and through whose influence several inhabitants of Hopewell township, near Beebe Run, also joined the British army, and at the close of the war were among the large number of loyalists who went to Nova Scotia, but in a few years returned to this county.

Daniel Bowen, a brother of Jonathan Bowen, who was one of the leading Whigs in the county and a member of the Provincial Congress, also fought openly for the royal cause, became a British officer, and when that cause was lost retired to Nova Scotia and never returned. He received an allowance of half-pay from the government, and his son became the customs officer for the port of Cornwallis. He maintained a correspondence with his New Jersey relatives for many years after the close of the war. Still others, while remaining here, secretly assisted the British in every possible way. Most of them were arrested and fined, while others escaped capture after their actions were known. In Downe township the number of Tories was proportionally larger than in any other part of the county. The temptation of British gold—a powerful temptation when the currency then in use had depreciated so as to be almost worthless—induced many of them to furnish supplies to the enemy's vessels in the bay, and quite active trading of that kind was kept up. In August, 1777, Gen. Newcomb sent a detachment of militia into Downe and arrested fifteen persons, twelve of whom were discharged on taking the oaths to the State. The others were convicted of assisting the British and of having instructions how to act when there should be a landing. One Daniel Shaw was their ringleader, and he planned to capture Gen. Newcomb and take him aboard the enemy's fleet, and made efforts to spike the cannon in a redoubt near Maurice River, but without success. Shaw's brother was at that time with the enemy.

These were a few of the exceptions in the great mass of the people of this county. No other county has a brighter record for self-sacrificing patriotism than has Cumberland. The ravages of war did not touch her borders, but she was prompt to assist in the defense of the adjoining counties, and her sons fought gallantly from the disastrous battle on Long Island to the glorious consummation of American hopes at Yorktown.

CHAPTER LXXXVI.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY IN THE WAR OF THE REBELLION.

THE bombardment and capture of Fort Sumter, on April 12–13, 1861, was the signal for an uprising in Cumberland County, as throughout the whole North, such as has scarcely a parallel in history. Its first manifestation was the throwing to the breeze the Stars and Stripes. Pole-raisings, with beating drums and enthusiastic speeches, were the order of the day. The towns and villages in the county were decked with the starry banner, and every cross-road of any importance in the county had its flag waving in the air. Party zeal was forgotten, and Democrats and Republicans vied with one another in their devotion to that emblem of the free, the pride of every American heart. On Saturday afternoon, the 20th, the first public pole-raising in Bridgeton took place, and the same day another one was had at Fairton. These were followed by others in every portion of the county.

On Saturday evening, the 20th, a monster meeting was held at Bridgeton, presided over by John T. Nixon, Esq., with a list of vice-presidents and secretaries composed of leading citizens of both political parties. Resolutions were adopted expressive of the strong patriotic feelings of the people, and of their determination to stand by the country in its hour of peril:

"*Resolved*, That secession is treason, and that after long forbearance it has become necessary for the government to use force against traitors in order to preserve our nationality.

"*Resolved*, That we pledge to the constituted authorities of this government our aid and support throughout the war, and pray that the same may be brought to a speedy close by the glorious and living vindication that the free government of our fathers, purchased by blood, is now, as heretofore, and ever shall be, a terror to evil-doers and the praise of them that do well.

"*Resolved*, That Governor Olden be requested to call an extra session of the Legislature, in order that ample money provision may be made for equipping and sustaining the military of the State."

Speeches were made by Hon. L. Q. C. Elmer, Dr. William S. Bowen, Rev. J. T. Brown, Rev. J. W. Hubbard, John S. Mitchell, Esq., and Paul T. Jones. Outbursts of enthusiasm greeted the speakers, and demonstrated the hold which the patriotic sentiments expressed had on the hearts of the people. Other meetings of like import followed throughout the county.

On Tuesday, 23d, Capt. James W. Stickney, who had had some experience in military affairs, arrived in Bridgeton, and that evening a muster-roll for volunteers was opened in Sheppard's Hall, and by Wednesday noon it was more than filled. On the same evening an election for officers was held, and James W. Stickney was chosen captain, Samuel T. Dubois first lieutenant, and George Woodruff second lieutenant, who were afterwards commissioned as the first officers. The name of "Cumberland Grays" was adopted, and it afterwards became a household word in the county. The first-born child of the county's patriotic devotion to the Union, the Cumberland Grays, always seemed to lie nearer to the great heart of the people than any of the companies which, with equal zeal and devotion, followed them to the front.

The relief committee provided for at the meeting raised funds and paid to those needing assistance weekly allowances, according to the size of their families. The men who had enlisted gave up their different employments, and devoted their whole time to drilling and preparations to depart. Companies of Home Guards were organized at Bridgeton, Roadstown, Greenwich, Port Elizabeth, in Fairfield, at Millville and Newport, and proved excellent schools in which future volunteers were drilled. The "exercising" so often mentioned in the journal of Ebenezer Elmer, in the early summer of 1775, was repeated on a larger scale in the early summer of 1861, and the entry he made under date of May 31, 1775, "Such noise and confusion in country little can be done," could have been repeated with emphasis.

The board of chosen freeholders met on May 8th, and resolved "that in view of the warlike condition of the country the board now proceed to raise by tax such moneys as the exigencies of the case require." The following preamble and resolution were also adopted:

"WHEREAS, Our country is now in a fearful condition, being in the midst of a civil war, and this State having been called upon by the President of the United States to furnish her quota of volunteers to protect the government; therefore,

"*Resolved*, That the sum of four thousand dollars be raised for the purpose of equipping the Cumberland Grays, and all volunteers that are accepted from this county for service by the Governor of this State, and for the assistance of the families of such volunteers during the term of their enlistment."

A committee was appointed to act with the director of the board to superintend the expenditure of the money. Of this sum, $2158.50 were expended in equipping and aiding the Cumberland Grays up to the time of their departure from Bridgeton, and $919.25 was paid to the families of volunteers during the first six months.

The four regiments of three months' men called for from this State having been filled up, and those in authority having a totally inadequate conception of the tremendous struggle that was just beginning, the Cumberland Grays were kept in suspense, not knowing if they would be accepted or not. A handsome silk flag was presented to them by the ladies of Bridgeton on May 8th, on which occasion an enthusiastic meeting was had. They were finally accepted by the authorities, and left Bridgeton on May 27th, and were mustered in as Company F of the Third Regiment. Their departure was the occasion of a grand tribute to them of the affection and patriotic pride which old Cumberland had for them. The people flocked into Bridgeton from every direction, a farewell address was made to them by Judge Elmer, a handsomely bound Testament was presented to each one by the County Bible Society, and they were es-

corted to the boat by the Home Guards and a multitude of men, women, and children. The cynosure of all eyes and the pride of the county, which delighted to honor their departure, they honored her in return by their noble bearing and soldierly conduct during their three years of service. Familiarity with warlike movements, and the going and coming of troops, in the succeeding months, cooled the expressions of enthusiastic devotion, and only when Company K of the Twelfth Regiment and the nine months' men departed, during the next year, was there any approach to the events of this day.

No other entire companies went from this county until September, 1862. Citizens of the county, however, enlisted in large numbers in companies from other counties and in other States. In the Olden Legion, afterwards the Tenth New Jersey, enlisted in September and October, 1861, about one-half of Company B were from Millville and vicinity, about the same number of Company D were recruited in Shiloh and the western part of the county, and about thirty of Company K were from Bridgeton and Port Elizabeth. In August, 1862, Company K of the Twelfth Regiment was recruited in Bridgeton, and was almost wholly composed of citizens of this county. They commenced to assemble in Bridgeton for their departure on September 1st, many of them coming from the surrounding townships with their relatives and friends to give them words of cheer and bid them a final adieu. The last signatures were placed to the roll, and over forty men were rejected, because the company was full. Speeches were made and a flag was presented to the company in the afternoon of that day. On Tuesday the members of the company were handsomely entertained at E. Davis & Son's hotel by Brig.-Gen. David Potter, commanding the Cumberland militia. After dinner farewell addresses were made to the company, after which they marched to the depot to take the cars for Camp Stockton, at Woodbury, where they were mustered in. An immense crowd of relatives, friends, and citizens gathered at the depot, and as the cars moved out of the building the air was rent with cheers, and handkerchiefs and hats were waved in honor of the departure of the brave boys, whose after-services and fighting qualities reflected only honor upon the county.

While that company was recruiting a call was made for men to serve for nine months, and enlistments being slow a draft was ordered to take place on September 3d. A general desire was felt to avoid a draft, and the enthusiasm of the first days of the war returned. Meetings were held throughout the county, and enlistments became more rapid. A special meeting of the board of chosen freeholders was held August 25th, and a bounty of fifty dollars was ordered paid to each volunteer enlisted for nine months under the call, and thirty dollars to those mustered into Company K, Twelfth Regiment, and into Company F, Third Regiment, to fill up its ranks. At the December meeting of the board thirty dollars bounty was ordered paid to all volunteers for three years since July 1, 1862. The different townships also offered a bounty of fifty dollars for nine months' men, except Fairfield, which paid one hundred dollars. Under this stimulus and the enthusiasm of the meetings the quota of the county was more than filled; three companies were recruited from Bridgeton and the townships adjoining, one in Fairfield and Downe, and one in Millville. The Millville company was afterwards known as Company B, Twenty-fourth Regiment, the three companies from Bridgeton as Companies F, G, and H of the same regiment, and the Fairfield and Downe company as Company D, Twenty-fifth Regiment.

The Fairfield and Downe company left Bridgeton by the morning train on Sept. 1, 1862, and the three companies recruited here by the afternoon train on the same day. Flags were presented to each of them, and the scenes of the departure of the Cumberland Grays were partly repeated. Men, women, and children flocked to the depot, but the enthusiasm was of a less boisterous nature than on the former occasion. War had become more of a reality to the people, and the departure of five hundred men, the bone and sinew of the county, husbands, fathers, sons, brothers, with the certain prospect that some of them would never return, lent a more subdued tone to the fires of patriotism welling up in the hearts of those who went as well as those who stayed.

At the May meeting, 1863, of the freeholders, a report was made that the bounty offered had been paid to ninety-eight men in Company K, Twelfth Regiment, four hundred and ninety-two men in the nine months' service, and fifteen others in other companies, making a total of $27,990, and that there had also been paid to the families of volunteers $16,363. The bounty of $30 was continued to volunteers.

Additional calls for soldiers being made in July and November, 1863, of which the quota of this county was 615 men, a special meeting of the freeholders was held December 1st, and a bounty of $200 was ordered paid to all volunteers credited to this county, and county bonds ordered to be issued to defray the expense, payable $10,000 on Jan. 1, 1865, and a like sum each year afterwards until paid. A committee of three, with full power to do all necessary acts, was appointed to carry out the resolutions. At the regular meeting, eight days later, $6 per month was ordered paid to the families of all colored volunteers. Jan. 15, 1864, the bounty of $200 was extended to all persons credited to the county, and on May 11th it was made more explicit, including volunteers, drafted men, and substitutes.

The different townships also offered additional bounty, ranging from $100 to $200 for each man enrolled. By these means the quota of the county on those calls was filled. But a new call for 500,000 men was soon made, and during 1864 was followed

by other demands for men. The county continued the bounty of $200, and when the time for drafting drew nigh the townships were stirred up to renewed efforts to obtain volunteers or substitutes to fill their quotas. They also offered large bounties in addition to that paid by the county, some of them as high as $300. The first draft took place in May, 1864, and others were had throughout that year. Some of those drafted received the bounties and served in the army, but the greater part of them put in substitutes, for whom they paid from $500 to $800, of which the moneys granted by the county and the township formed a part. These substitutes were credited to the respective townships, which explains the fact that many of the names given in the lists of soldiers from this county are unknown to any resident.

At December meeting, 1864, the bounty fund committee made their final report, and were "discharged with the thanks of the board for the faithful performance of their onerous duties." County bonds for the payment of bounties were issued to the amount of $138,200, besides the sums paid directly by tax. The amounts paid by the several townships is unknown, but it must have been at least double that sum.

An outline of the history and services of the regiments to which the companies from this county belonged, prepared by another person, and a list of the soldiers who went from this county, as taken from the records of the adjutant-general's office at Trenton, will be found under the general history of the three counties comprised in this work. From the nature of the records kept at the time the list is not complete. During the first year of the war, when drafting was not expected to be needed, no particular attention was paid to the locality from which the soldier came, and they are often put down to the locality where they enlisted in place of where they belonged. To such an extent was this true that when the quotas of the townships of this county for the draft ordered for Sept. 3, 1862, as made up from the records in the adjutant-general's office at Trenton, were first sent out, Bridgeton township was marked as exempt, already having enough volunteers, over her previous quotas, to her credit to meet the demands of this call. So notoriously was this incorrect that, by consent of the authorities, the assessors of the several townships, being considered best qualified to determine the credits due each township, met at the court-house and revised the previous credits, and determined the number due under the then present call for troops. By this revision Bridgeton township was called upon for sixty-nine men,—quite a startling change from the quotas first made out. This assignment was accepted by the authorities at Trenton.

Like mistakes were made between counties. A large number of men from this county enlisted outside of the county in small detachments, and in many cases were credited elsewhere. The number of men from this State who enlisted in other States, and for whom the State has no credit, and of whom she has no record, is estimated by Adjt.-Gen. Stryker at several thousand. From this state of facts it will be seen that the records of the State are not complete. Below will be found a supplementary list, mostly prepared from other sources, which include those who have been omitted in the list elsewhere given, as far as known. It can only be hoped that these lists will be found in the main correct, and will form a basis for a more complete one in the future. The State has prepared an official list of the State, as nearly accurate as possible, and the county owes it to her own honor, and to the noble men who represented her on the field of battle, to take up the work once commenced by her, but neglected by the agent appointed for the purpose, and have prepared a list as accurate as possible of those belonging in this county. Every passing year, while rapidly thinning the ranks of the survivors of the great struggle, is rendering the work more difficult.

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF SOLDIERS FROM CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Quartermaster's Department.

Pierson, Henry R., capt. and asst. q.m., May 18, 1864; must. out Sept. 20, 1865.

Pay Department.

Fithian, Joel A., maj. and paymaster, May 28, 1864; must. out Oct. 12, 1865.

First Regiment.

Company G.

Shute, George W., enl. May 23, 1861; must. out June 23, 1864.

Second Regiment.

Company B.

Johnson, Isaiah E., com. 2d lieut. April 6, 1865; com. 1st lieut. July 10, 1865, but not must.; must. out July 11, 1865.

Third Regiment.

Stickney, James W. H., maj., Sept. 13, 1862; pro. from capt. Co. F; res. June 25, 1863.

Sheppard, Josiah F., com.-sergt., Dec. 6, 1862; pro. from corp. Co. F; must. out June 23, 1864.

Band.

Webb, Charles W., enl. June 7, 1861; must. out Aug. 10, 1862.

Collins, Henry F., enl. June 7, 1861; must. out Aug. 10, 1862.

Company C.

Dubois, Samuel T., 1st lieut. Co. F, May 28, 1861; pro. capt. Co. C July 1, 1862; must. out June 23, 1864.

Company F.

Salkeld, Charles F., capt., Oct. 15, 1862; 1st sergt. May 28, 1861; 2d lieut. Nov. 12, 1861; 1st lieut. Co. C Aug. 5, 1862; must. out June 23, 1864.

Woodruff, George, 2d lieut. June 17, 1861; disch. Oct. 22, 1861.

Randolph, Sylvester W. F., sergt., enl. May 28, 1861; killed at Gaines' Farm, Va., June 27, 1862.

Cambloss, Furman, enl. May 28, 1861; corp. May 28, 1861; sergt. Oct. 1, 1863; must. out June 23, 1864.

Sheppard, Josiah F., enl. May 28, 1861; corp. Jan. 14, 1862; pro. com.-sergt. Dec. 6, 1862.

Coles, Thomas P., enl. May 28, 1861; disch. May 2, 1864, wounds rec. in action.

Fry, David W., enl. May 28, 1861; sergt.; 1st sergt. Nov. 12, 1861; private Aug. 11, 1862; must. out June 23, 1864.

Parvin, Alexander M., corp., enl. May 28, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Jan. 15, 1864; re-enl. April 25, 1864.

Swing, Michael H., enl. May 28, 1861; sergt.; private Feb. 1, 1863; must. out June 23, 1864.

FOURTH REGIMENT.

Company A.

Shaw, Josiah, capt., commissioned Aug. 9, 1863; sergt. Co. H Aug. 17, 1861; 2d lieut. Co. B Dec. 23, 1861; 1st lieut. Co. B Sept. 6, 1862; must. out Sept. 3, 1864.

Company E.

Wells, Joseph R., capt., com. Feb. 13, 1865; corp. Co. H Aug. 17, 1861; sergt. Nov. 1, 1862; 1st sergt. March 1, 1863; sergt.-maj. of regiment June 10, 1863; re-enl. Dec. 26, 1863; 2d lieut. Co. D Feb. 3, 1864; brev. maj. April 2, 1865; must. out July 9, 1865.

Company H.

Connelly, Joseph, enl. Aug. 24, 1861; deserted Aug. 7, 1862; returned to duty March 3, 1863; deserted July 2, 1863, on the march to Gettysburg, Pa.; arrested Sept. 5, 1863, and shot Oct. 9, 1863, by sentence of court-martial.

Potter, Charles W., enl. Aug. 24, 1861; killed in action at Gaines' Farm, Va , June 27, 1863.

FIFTH REGIMENT.

Belden, Oliver S., asst. surg. May 17, 1862; disch. Nov. 30, 1862.

Band.

Harton, John S., enl. Oct. 4, 1861; must. out Aug. 9, 1862.

Company E.

Loper, Elijah, enl. Dec. 13, 1861; trans. to Co. E, 7th Regt.; re-enl. Dec. 20, 1863.

Stauffacker, Dietrich, enl. March 16, 1864; trans. to Co. E, 7th Regt.

Company K.

Barnes, John, enl. Aug. 9, 1861; must. out Sept. 7, 1864.

Leake, William G., enl. Aug. 9, 1861; died May 20, 1863, of wounds received at Williamsburg, Va.

Lippincott, Thomas, enl. Aug. 9, 1861; disch. disability May 14, 1862.

Wilkinson, Nathaniel F., enl. Aug. 9, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Nov. 15, 1863; disch. Sept. 15, 1864.

SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Company A.

Silver, Charles J., enl. Aug. 23, 1861; died May 28, 1862, of wounds received at Williamsburg, Va., May 5, 1862.

Company D.

Madden, Hosea, enl. June 20, 1864; must. out July 17, 1865.

Company H.

Willets, J. Howard, capt., Oct. 18, 1861; pro. lieut.-col. 12th Regt. Aug. 11, 1862.

Dubois, Francis M., 1st lieut., Oct. 3, 1861; res. Nov. 19, 1861.

EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Company F.

Hall, George W., enl. Aug. 9, 1861; trans. from Co. K, 6th Regt.; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.

Company G.

Garton, Isaac T., enl. Aug. 9, 1861; 1st sergt. Dec. 1, 1864; trans. from Co. K, 6th Regt.; re-enl. Jan. 4, 1864; must. out July 17, 1865.

Henderson, Joseph W., enl. Aug. 9, 1861; trans. from Co. K, 6th Regt.; corp. Sept. 17, 1861; sergt. Dec. 1, 1864; re-enl. Feb. 22, 1864; must. out July 17, 1865.

Randolph, William H., enl. Aug. 9, 1861; trans. from Co. K, 6th Regt.; corp. Oct. 4, 1864; sergt. Dec. 1, 1864; re-enl. Feb. 22, 1864; must. out July 17, 1865.

Robinson, William V., enl. Sept. 17, 1861; trans. from Co. K, 6th Regt.; re-enl. Feb. 22, 1864; corp. Dec. 1, 1864; sergt. April 21, 1865; must. out July 17, 1865.

Stewart, George J., enl. May 21, 1864; trans. from Co. K, 6th Regt.; must. out July 17, 1865.

Schneider, Antonio, enl. May 23, 1864; trans. from Co. K, 6th Regt.; sick at hospital in Newark, N. J., June 10, 1864; final record unknown.

NINTH REGIMENT.

Company F.

Carlew, Edward, enl. Sept. 23, 1861; corp. Jan. 1, 1864; re-enl. Jan. 18, 1864; sergt. Jan. 1, 1865; must. out July 12, 1865.

Baner, James, enl. Sept. 23, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 18, 1864; must. out July 12, 1865.

Blizzard, Franklin, enl. Sept. 23, 1861; died Nov. 29, 1864, at Morehead City, N. C.

TENTH REGIMENT.

Wright, John W., lieut.-col., Oct. 9, 1861; disch March 6, 1862; pro. from capt. Co. B.

Graw, Jacob B., chaplain, Sept. 21, 1861; res. Feb. 26, 1863.

Ayres, Jehu B., sergt.-maj., May 16, 1863; enl. Oct. 6, 1861, sergt. in Co. D; died of typhoid fever at Norfolk, Va., July 22, 1863.

Dare, Ephraim H., drum-maj., Jan. 10, 1862; private Co. B Oct. 10, 1861; disch. July 3, 1862.

Company B.

Wright, John W., capt., Oct. 8, 1861; pro. to lieut.-col. Oct. 9, 1861.

Claypole, Charles B., 1st lieut., Oct. 8, 1861; capt. April 17, 1862; must. out Dec. 17, 1864.

Madden, Hosea F., pro. from sergt. Co. K; 1st lieut. Jan. 23, 1865; com. capt. July 1, 1865; not mustered; must. out July 1, 1865.

Doughty, George T., 2d lieut., Oct. 9, 1861; res. Feb. 26, 1862.

Brannin, James M., 2d lieut., April 17, 1862; recorded at War Department as having died at Washington, D. C., Sept. 18, 1863.

Rose, Lorenzo, enl. Sept. 15, 1861; corp.; died of varioloid Feb. 28, 1862.

Company C.

James P. Newkirk, 2d lieut., May 21, 1865; com. 1st lieut. July 1, 1865; not mustered; pro. from 1st sergt. Co. H.

Company D.

John Evans, capt., Oct. 30, 1861; disch. March 6, 1862.

Isaac T. Thackary, 1st lieut., Nov. 25, 1861; pro. capt. Co. F March 24, 1864.

George W. Hummell, 2d lieut., Sept. 21, 1861; pro. 1st lieut. Co. H Oct. 7, 1863.

Edward Noble, enl. Oct. 4, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 3, 1864; corp. March 1, 1865; must. out July 1, 1865.

Jacob E. Essig, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; died of diarrhœa at Andersonville, Ga., July 29, 1864.

James S. Husted, enl. Oct. 15, 1861; died of inflammation of lungs at Washington, D. C., Jan. 15, 1863.

Company F.

Isaac T. Thackary, capt., March 24, 1864; pro. from 1st lieut. Co. D; died May 7, 1864, of wounds received in action at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864.

William Todd, capt., June 11, 1864; 1st sergt. Co. K Oct. 8, 1861; 2d lieut. April 17, 1862; 1st lieut. Co. F Nov. 21, 1863; must. out May 6, 1865.

Company H.

George W. Hummell, capt., March 24, 1864; 2d lieut. Co. D Sept. 21, 1861; 1st lieut. Co. H Oct. 7, 1863; must. out May 3, 1865.

John B. Hoffman, 2d lieut., Feb. 11, 1865; sergt. Co. D Dec. 1, 1864; com. 1st lieut. Co. G, July 1, 1865, but not mustered.

George W. Bowen, enl. Nov. 24, 1861; corp.; re-enl. Feb. 24, 1864; sergt. April 5, 1865; must. out July 1, 1865.

Thomas H. Heward, enl. Nov. 12, 1861; sergt.; recorded at War and Pension Departments as having died Feb. 28, 1865, near Wilmington, N. C., *en route* north as paroled prisoner.

Francis H. Freeman, enl. Nov. 4, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 3, 1864; killed in action at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864.

Aaron Hess, enl. Sept. 14, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 3, 1864; died at Washington, D. C., June 18, 1864, of wounds received in action at Cold Harbor, Va., June 1, 1864.

Henry H. Nichols, enl. Oct. 31, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 3, 1864; died of diarrhœa at Annapolis, Md., March 14, 1865.

Benjamin Pine, enl. Oct. 31, 1861; disch. Nov. 1, 1862, to join regular army.

Company K.

Hosea F. Madden, enl. Nov. 16, 1861; sergt. Feb. 23, 1864; re-enl. Feb. 24, 1864; pro. 1st lieut. Co. B Jan. 23, 1865.

Richard Barnett, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 3, 1864; missing in action at Winchester, Va., Aug. 17, 1864; supposed dead.

Thomas Barnett, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; disch. disability July 21, 1863.

John Graves, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; disch. disability March 8, 1862.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT.

Company B.

Thomas Law, enl. March 25, 1864; trans. from Co. A; trans. to Co A, 12th Regt.; must. out July 15, 1865.

TWELFTH REGIMENT.

J. Howard Willets, col., Feb. 27, 1863; capt. Co. H, 7th Regt., Oct. 18, 1861; lieut.-col. 12th Regt. Aug. 11, 1862; disch. Dec. 19, 1864, of wounds received in action at Chancellorsville, Va.

Richard S. Thompson, lieut.-col., July 2, 1864; capt. Co. K Aug. 14, 1862; maj. Feb. 25, 1864; disch. Feb. 17, 1865, of wounds received in action at Ream's Station, Va., Aug. 25, 1864.

Edward M. Dubois, maj., Feb. 23, 1865; sergt. Co. K June 24, 1862; sergt.-maj. Feb. 15, 1863; 2d lieut. Co. C July 18, 1863; 1st lieut. Co. I April 11, 1864; q.m. April 26, 1864; brev. capt. July 6, 1864; com. lieut.-col. June 16, 1865; not mustered; must. out July 15, 1865.

Company A.

Thomas Law, enl. March 25, 1864; trans. from Co. B, 11th Regt.; must. out July 15, 1865.

Company B.

Armstrong Powell, drafted Aug. 15, 1864; trans. from Co. E, 11th Regt.; must. out July 15, 1865.

William F. Hogbin, drafted Aug. 12, 1864; trans. from Co. E, 11th Regt.; must. out July 15, 1865.

Company E.

Daniel Dare, capt., Aug. 6, 1863; 1st lieut. Co. K Aug. 14, 1862; com. maj. July 7, 1865; not mustered; must. out July 15, 1865.

Company F.

Frank M. Riley, capt., Jan. 30, 1865; sergt. Co. K Aug. 22, 1862; sergt.-maj. March 12, 1864; 1st lieut. Co. G April 11, 1864; must. out June 4, 1865.

Company G.

William E. Potter, capt., Feb. 4, 1864; 2d lieut. Co. K Aug. 14, 1862; 1st lieut. Co K Aug. 6, 1863; brevet-maj. May 1, 1865; must. out June 4, 1865.

James P. Williams, 1st lieut. Jan. 30, 1865; private Co. K Aug. 19, 1862; corp. Sept. 1, 1863; sergt. Sept. 1, 1864; 1st sergt. Sept. 23, 1864; must. out June 4, 1865.

Company I.

Albert S. Wood, enl. July 31, 1862; corp. Aug. 27, 1864; died of diarrhœa, at Canton, N. J., Dec. 1, 1864, while on furlough.

Company K.

Varney W. Gaskill, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Jan. 9, 1865; disch. June 29, 1865.

Daniel Tullis, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.

FIFTEENTH REGIMENT.

Company H.

Richard C. Levick, enl. May 28, 1861; corp.; trans. from Co. F, 3d Regt, June 4, 1864; killed in action at Opequan, Va., Sept. 19, 1864.

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

Robert W. Elmer, asst. surg., Sept. 19, 1862; must. out June 27, 1863.

TWENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.

Joel A. Fithian, maj., Sept. 12, 1862; must. out June 29, 1863.

Samuel R. Fithian, q.m., Sept. 16, 1862; must. out June 29, 1863.

William L. Newell, surgeon, Sept. 16, 1862; must. out June 29, 1863.

Francis M. Dubois, sergt.-maj., Sept. 30, 1862; enl. Sept. 2, 1862, as 1st sergt. Co. G; disch. disability Feb. 8, 1863.

Thomas M. Barracliff, sergt.-maj., March 22, 1863; enl. Sept. 2, 1862, as sergt. Co. G.; private Co. G June 3, 1863.

Company B.

John Sheppard, enl. Aug. 30, 1862; must. out June 29, 1863.

Company G.

Isaac Sheppard, enl. Sept. 2, 1862; must. out June 29, 1863.

TWENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

Robert M. Bateman, asst. surgeon, Oct. 15, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.

Company B.

Isaac S. Whiticar, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.

TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Company H.

Charles Seymour, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; disch. Feb. 11, 1864, to date July 6, 1863, wounds received in action.

George Shaw, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out July 6, 1863.

THIRTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

Company D.

James W. Hand, enl. Sept. 26, 1864; trans. to Co. F; died at Tunnel Hill, Ga., Jan. 29, 1865.

THIRTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.

John B. Bowen, surgeon, Sept. 25, 1863; resigned May 27, 1864.

Company G.

Nelson S. Donnelly, enl. April 5, 1865; died of chronic diarrhœa at Greenville, La., Oct. 14, 1865; trans. from Co. I.

THIRTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

Company D.

Charles M. Shipley, corp., enl. Sept. 25, 1863; must. out July 20, 1865.

THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Company F.

David Sayre, enl. June 1, 1864; must. out Oct. 1, 1864.

William M. Ogden, enl. June 1, 1864; must. out Oct. 1, 1864.

FIRST CAVALRY REGIMENT (SIXTEENTH REGIMENT).

Company E.

William B. Ewing, enl. Aug. 17, 1861; sergt.; disch. disability Oct. 30, 1862.

SECOND CAVALRY REGIMENT (THIRTY-SECOND REGIMENT).

Company H.

James K. Moshier, enl. July 28, 1865; died of chronic diarrhœa at Columbus, Ky., Jan. 25, 1864.

Company I.

Richard D. Mitchell, capt., Sept. 20, 1864; private Co. K, 10th Regt., Oct. 5, 1861; 2d lieut. Co. I, 10th Regt., April 17, 1862; 1st lieut. Co. I, 2d Cavalry, Aug. 26, 1863; must. out Nov. 1, 1865.

THIRD REGIMENT CAVALRY (THIRTY-SIXTH REGIMENT).

Company H.

Charles H. Coombs, enl. Dec. 31, 1863; must. out June 15, 1865.

John G. Davis, enl. Dec. 8, 1863; disch. disability June 30, 1865.

George Edwards, enl. Dec. 7, 1863; disch. Aug. 10, 1865.

BATTERY E, FIRST REGIMENT ARTILLERY.

James G. D. Craig, enl. Jan. 1, 1864; trans. from Battery B; died at Fortress Monroe, Va., Aug. 16, 1864.

Daniel H. Hand, drafted March 31, 1865; died at Fairfax Seminary, Va., May 21, 1865.

CHAPTER LXXXVII.

BENCH AND BAR.

AT the first courts held in this county, Daniel Mestayer, Edward Rose, and Robert Hartshorne were the first attorneys. In May, 1752, John Lawrence first appeared as an attorney, and did a large share of the business after that. At December term, 1754, James Kinsey and George Trenchard were admitted as attorneys. They both resided at Salem. In 1759, Augustine Moore presented his license to practice law, but does not seem to have done much business. Jasper Smith presented his license in 1763. Samuel Allinson, together with Trenchard and Lawrence, were the principal attorneys from 1765 to the Revolution. John Carey and James Bowman appeared in 1772 and 1773. At February term, 1775, Joseph Bloomfield, who had been admitted to practice at the November term, 1774, of the Supreme

Court, presented his license to the courts of this county. He had taken up his residence in Bridgeton just previous to that, and was the first attorney, as far as known, who resided in this county. He has been followed by a succession of able attorneys, whose practice has been confined in the main to this and the adjoining counties. The situation of the county at the southern end of the State, out of the lines of travel, and until within a few years past having no means of access except by stage or private conveyance, has prevented the bar of this county from participating in many of the important cases which have arisen in other parts of the State, while the want of a litigious disposition among the inhabitants of this section of the State has not furnished many cases of great importance. With a few exceptions, the members of the bar in this county have been earnest and active toilers in the profession, of unblemished reputation, and noted for that professional feeling which prompts them to those things which are for the best interests of their clients, even if not of themselves.

The following is a list of the attorneys who have resided in this county, together with the term of the Supreme Court when admitted to practice, and their place of residence in the county:

	Admitted.
Joseph Bloomfield, Bridgeton	Nov. 1774.
Richard Howell, Bridgeton	April, 1779.
James Giles, Bridgeton	Sept. 1783.
John Moore White, Bridgeton	Sept. 1791.
Isaac W. Crane, Bridgeton	Sept. 1797.
Daniel Elmer, Bridgeton	Nov. 1805.
Elias P. Seeley, Bridgeton	May, 1815.
Lucius Q. C. Elmer, Bridgeton	May, 1815.
Oliver K. Freeman,[1] Bridgeton	Sept. 1819.
John E. Jeffers,[1] Port Elizabeth	May, 1821.
James D. Westcott, Jr., Bridgeton	Sept. 1822.
John Reeve,[1] Port Elizabeth	Sept. 1828.
Henry T. Ellet,[2] Bridgeton	May, 1833.
James G. Hampton, Bridgeton	May, 1839.
Charles E. Elmer, Bridgeton	Sept. 1842.
Charles O. Davis, Bridgeton	
John T. Nixon,[3] Bridgeton	Oct. 1845.
James R. Hoagland, Bridgeton	Nov. 1855.
James J. Reeves, Bridgeton	Feb. 1861.
John S. Mitchell, Bridgeton	Nov. 1861.
James H. Nixon, Millville	Nov. 1863.
Franklin F. Westcott, Bridgeton	Feb. 1864.
William E. Potter, Bridgeton	Nov. 1865.
Leslie Lupton,[4] Bridgeton	Nov. 1867.
Edwin M. Turner,[5] Vineland	Feb. 1868.
William A. House, Vineland	Feb. 1869.
James L. Van Syckel, Millville and Bridgeton	June, 1869.
Leverett Newcomb, Vineland	June, 1870.
J. Boyd Nixon, Bridgeton	June, 1870.
Charles E. Sheppard, Bridgeton	June, 1874.
Thomas W. Walker, Vineland	June, 1874.
Willis T. Virgil,[5] Vineland	Feb. 1875.
William A. Logue, Bridgeton	June, 1875.
Charles P. Woodruff, Millville	Nov. 1876.
Orestes Cook, Bridgeton	June, 1877.
Joseph C. Oliver, Port Elizabeth	Nov. 1877.
Benjamin T. Powell, Cedarville	Nov. 1878.
George B. Ogden, Millville	June, 1878.
Nimrod Woolery, Jr.,[5] Millville	Feb. 1879.
Wheaton Berault, Vineland	June, 1879.
A. A. Sanderson, Vineland	Feb. 1880.
Charles D. Thomas, Vineland	Feb. 1880.
Royal P. Tuller, Vineland	June, 1881.
Harry O. Newcomb, Millville	June, 1882.
Millard T. Hartson, Vineland	June, 1882.
Harry H. Sharp,[6] Bridgeton	Nov. 1882.
Henry S. Alvord, Vineland	June, 1883.

[1] Left the county in a short time after being licensed.

[2] See notice of Governor Elias P. Seeley.

[3] Appointed United States district judge in 1870, and removed to Trenton, N. J.

[4] Removed to Rahway, N. J. [5] Left the county.

[6] Removed to New Tacoma, Washington Territory.

Biographical Notices.—The first four and the sixth and seventh of the following notices are taken in most part from Judge Elmer's "Reminiscences of the Bench and Bar," but items obtained from other sources have been added to them.

JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD was the son of Dr. Moses Bloomfield, who married as his second wife the widow of Dr. Samuel Ward, of Greenwich, in this county, and was born at Woodbridge, N. J., in 1753. He was partly educated at Deerfield, in this county, by Rev. Enoch Green, pastor of the Presbyterian Church there, who also taught a classical school for a number of years. He studied law with Cortlandt Skinner, the attorney-general of the province, who was an influential lawyer, and held important positions as member of Assembly and of Council. At November term, 1774, he presented to the Supreme Court of the province a license from Governor Franklin, authorizing him to practice law, and took the oaths and was admitted by the court. He at once took up his residence in Bridgeton, and at the ensuing February term presented his license before the courts of this county.

Two months later the battle of Lexington took place, and the drilling of troops and preparations for the heroic contest which that battle inaugurated became the principal business with every Whig. Mr. Bloomfield was an ardent patriot, and began his military career as a sergeant of a company of militia, organized in the western part of the county, May 3, 1775. On the election of field-officers of the Cumberland militia, June 13th of that year, he was chosen adjutant, and on October 9th was chosen first lieutenant of another company of militia.

He was appointed Feb. 7, 1776, as captain in the Third Battalion of troops raised for the Continental army in this State, and a company of sixty-five men was recruited in this county, with himself as captain; Constant Peck, first lieutenant; William Gifford, second lieutenant; and Ebenezer Elmer, ensign. This company left Bridgeton March 27, 1776, and did good service during the year of their enlistment, an account of which, from the journal of Ebenezer Elmer, will be elsewhere found in this volume. Capt. Bloomfield was promoted major of the Third Battalion Nov. 28, 1776, and was also appointed judge-advocate of the Northern army during the same month. He continued in the army until Oct. 28, 1778, when he resigned, having been elected clerk of the Assembly of this State on the preceding day. He was wounded during his term of service, but at what time is now unknown. Lieut. Elmer in his journal entered his opinion of the officers in the command, and of him says, "Capt. Bloomfield, active, unsteady, fond of show, and a great admirer of his own abilities; quick passions, but easily pacified,"—probably a pretty correct statement of the points of his character.

Shortly after he resigned from the army he married a lady in Burlington, where he took up his residence,

and resided there during the remainder of his life, being mayor of the city several years.

Previous to the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, which vested all admiralty jurisdiction in the United States Courts, this State passed an act Oct. 5, 1776, establishing a State Court of Admiralty, and Mr. Bloomfield was appointed register of the court, and held the office until 1783. In that year, upon the resignation of William Patterson, he was appointed by the joint meeting attorney-general of the State, and re-elected in 1788, but resigned the office in 1792. In that year he was elected by the Legislature one of the Presidential electors. He was also a general of the militia of the State, and commanded a brigade of militia which took part in suppressing the Whiskey Insurrection in Western Pennsylvania in 1794.

He was an earnest supporter of the administration of Washington, but when, under the administration of John Adams and the leadership of Alexander Hamilton, the Federal party developed those proscriptive principles which were exemplified in the alien and sedition laws, he became a supporter of the Republican party of that day, under the leadership of Thomas Jefferson, and was one of the foremost in this State in the great political and social conflict. The joint meeting held October 31st elected Mr. Bloomfield Governor.

In October, 1803, the Democrats again had a majority, and Mr. Bloomfield was re-elected Governor, and continued to be re-elected annually until 1812. As Governor he was also chancellor, but the business of that court was not large in his time, and no cases decided by him are reported.

In the war of 1812 he was appointed a brigadier-general by President Madison, and commanded a brigade stationed at Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., and a part of his brigade, under command of Gen. Pike, crossed into Canada and made an attack on Fort George, but were unsuccessful, Gen. Pike being killed by the explosion of the magazine. He afterwards was in command of the military district whose headquarters was at Philadelphia, and remained in service until the close of the war in 1815.

In the fall of 1816, Gen. Bloomfield was elected to Congress on a general ticket by the Democrats, and re-elected in 1818. He was chairman of the Committee on Revolutionary Claims, and introduced the bill granting pensions to the survivors of that struggle and to the surviving widows of those deceased.

After he settled at Burlington, he was a member of and president of the "New Jersey Society for the Abolition of Slavery," a society whose efforts were confined to legal methods of ameliorating the condition of the slaves, and the cultivation of a public sentiment in favor of its abolition. He was elected a trustee of Princeton College in 1783, but resigned when he was elected Governor, and in 1819 was again elected, and held the position until his death.

Mr. Bloomfield married Miss Mary McIlvaine, daughter of Dr. William McIlvaine, of Burlington, soon after he resigned his position in the army in the Revolution, which probably occasioned his locating at that place. They had no children, and she died in 1818. He afterwards married a second wife, who survived him. He died at Burlington, Oct. 3, 1823, and on his tomb is inscribed, "A soldier of the Revolution; late Governor of New Jersey; a General in the Army of the United States; he closed a life of probity, benevolence, and public service, in the seventieth year of his age."

Richard Howell was the son of Ebenezer and Sarah (Bond) Howell, and was born Oct. 25, 1754, at Newark, Del. His parents removed to the neighborhood of Shiloh, in this county, during his youth. He was educated at Newark, together with his twin-brother, Lewis, and came to this county a few years previous to the Revolution. He was one of the party who burned the tea at Greenwich on the night of Dec. 22, 1774, and, with several others, was sued for damages, but the case was never tried, owing to the breaking out of active hostilities. His brother Lewis studied medicine with Dr. Jonathan Elmer, but Richard studied law.

Nov. 29, 1775, he was appointed captain of a company of soldiers raised in this county, who marched from here on the night of December 13th. He was appointed brigade major Sept. 4, 1776, and on the reorganization of the New Jersey troops was appointed major Nov. 28, 1776. In the following winter he was major of the Second Regiment, commanded by Col. Shrieve, and his brother Lewis was surgeon of the same regiment, and Ebenezer Elmer surgeon's mate. Maxwell's brigade, to which the regiment belonged, took an active part at the battle of Brandywine, and Lewis was taken prisoner, but escaped. On the retreat of the British through New Jersey, Lewis was taken with a fever, and died on the day of the battle of Monmouth, June 28, 1778, near that place. Major Howell resigned his commission April 7, 1779.

He was licensed as an attorney at April term, 1779, and presented his license to the courts of this county at September term of that year. He resided here several years, and did considerable business in the courts of this and Salem Counties. He removed to Trenton between 1783 and 1788, and on September 4th of the latter year was elected clerk of the Supreme Court by the joint meeting. In 1793 he succeeded Governor Paterson as Governor and Chancellor of the State, and was re-elected every year until 1801, when the Federalists, to which party he belonged, were defeated, and he was succeeded by Joseph Bloomfield, who had preceded him as the first resident attorney in Cumberland, and who followed him into active service in the Revolution as captain of the second company of troops raised in this county. While Governor he commanded the militia of the State called out to assist in suppressing the Whiskey In-

surrection in Western Pennsylvania, in 1794, and had command of the right wing of the army, Gen. Joseph Bloomfield commanding a brigade under him.

He married in November, 1779, soon after he left the army, a daughter of Joseph Burr, of Burlington County, and had nine children, some of whom died in infancy. He died May 5, 1803, aged forty-nine years.

ELIAS P. SEELEY was the son of Ebenezer and Mary (Clark) Seeley, and was born in Fairfield township, Nov. 10, 1791. He was a grandson of Col. Enos Seeley, who commanded a battalion of State troops from this county in the Revolution. His father, Ebenezer, removed to Bridgeton when he was a child, and represented this county in the Assembly and Council many years, and was clerk of the county for nineteen years, from 1814 to 1833. The son, Elias P., studied law with Daniel Elmer, and was admitted to the bar in May, 1815. He opened an office in Bridgeton, and soon established a good practice, and was very popular among the people of this county. He was elected a member of the Assembly in 1826, 1827, and 1828. In 1829 he was elected to the Council, and re-elected in 1830, 1831, and 1832. In the latter two years he was elected vice-president of the Council. On the election of Governor Southard as United States senator he was elected by joint meeting, Feb. 27, 1833, Governor of the State, and served until Oct. 25, 1833, when he was succeeded by Governor Peter D. Vroom.

While Chancellor, which office he occupied by virtue of being Governor, he delivered several opinions on cases argued before him. By virtue of his office he was also the presiding officer of the Court of Appeals, which, by the Constitution of 1776, was composed of the Governor and Council.

In 1836 Governor Seeley was again elected to the Assembly by his fellow-citizens of this county. He married, March 6, 1816, Jane B. Champneys, daughter of Dr. Benjamin Champneys, and had two children,—Elias P., Jr., and Rebecca. The latter married Henry T. Ellet, who practiced law in this place about four years, and then removed to Port Gibson, Miss., where he has since been a member of Congress and one of the judges of the Supreme Court of that State, and upon the organization of the Confederate States government at the breaking out of the rebellion, he was appointed by Jefferson Davis a member of his cabinet, but declined the position from personal considerations.

Governor Seeley did a large business as an attorney, mostly confined to his own county, and as a conveyancer his services were in greater demand than those of any of his contemporaries. He became the victim of a cancer of the face close to his eye, and after enduring great suffering it terminated his life Aug. 23, 1846, in the fifty-fifth year of his age.

DANIEL ELMER, who was born at Cedarville, Sept. 30, 1784, was the fifth Daniel in regular lineal descent from the Rev. Daniel Elmer, who was settled as pastor of the old Cohansey Presbyterian Church in 1729, and died in 1775, leaving several children, the descendants of whom, now a numerous body, still reside in South Jersey. Daniel's father, himself a young man, and with but little property, dying when the son was only eight years old, he was left to the care of Dr. Ebenezer Elmer, his great-uncle, with whom he lived for several years, and obtained only a common school education. From his earliest years he exhibited those traits of unceasing activity and energy which remained until he was disabled by disease.

About the year 1800 he began to study law with Gen. Giles, of Bridgeton, and served as a regular clerk with him for the five years then required of a student who was not a graduate of some college.

He was licensed as an attorney in November, 1805, and at first had serious thoughts of commencing business in some other locality; but this purpose he soon relinquished, and opened an office in Bridgeton. He was licensed as a counselor in 1808, and called to the degree of sergeant-at-law in 1828. He married Martha E. Potter, daughter of Col. David Potter, March 9, 1808. They had several children, all of whom died in infancy or early youth except two.

The removal of John Moore White gave him the opportunity of acquiring an extensive and lucrative practice. His early education had been meagre, and during his clerkship he had no time for systematic study. His knowledge of law, which became, however, quite extensive, and, so far as it went, very accurate, was mainly acquired, as has been the case with many other very successful lawyers, by a careful study of the cases he was called upon to undertake in his practice. A large part of his business was the collection of debts.

During the war with Great Britain he was captain of a uniformed company of militia, and afterwards rose through the various grades until he became general of the Cumberland Brigade, by which title he was generally addressed.

Upon the resignation of Judge Dayton, in 1841, Daniel Elmer was appointed by the joint meeting a justice of the Supreme Court. He accepted the appointment.

Judge Elmer was a member of the convention that formed the new Constitution, in 1844. At the death of Gen. Giles, in 1825, he was elected president of the Cumberland Bank, and held the position until his appointment to the Supreme Court, in 1841. He was appointed, in 1838, by the board of chosen freeholders of the county, to the responsible position of agent to manage and invest the surplus revenue apportioned to this county, amounting to the sum of thirty thousand dollars, which office of trust he held until 1842, when he resigned, and his son, Charles E. Elmer, was appointed in his place. In the winter of 1844, after he had sat in the Constitutional Convention, he had a

slight apoplectic attack, which so disabled him as to make it necessary for him to resign, which he did in January, 1845. He never recovered, and died July 3, 1848. Some years before his death he became a member of the Presbyterian Church, and died in its communion.

JOHN MOORE WHITE was born in Bridgeton in the year 1770. He studied law with Joseph Bloomfield, and was admitted as an attorney in September, 1791, as a counselor in 1799, and as sergeant in 1812. Taking up his residence in Bridgeton, he married a Miss Zantzinger, and entered upon the practice of his profession. He enjoyed remarkable health all his life, but became blind towards its close. In 1808 he removed to Woodbury, where he continued to reside during the remainder of his life.

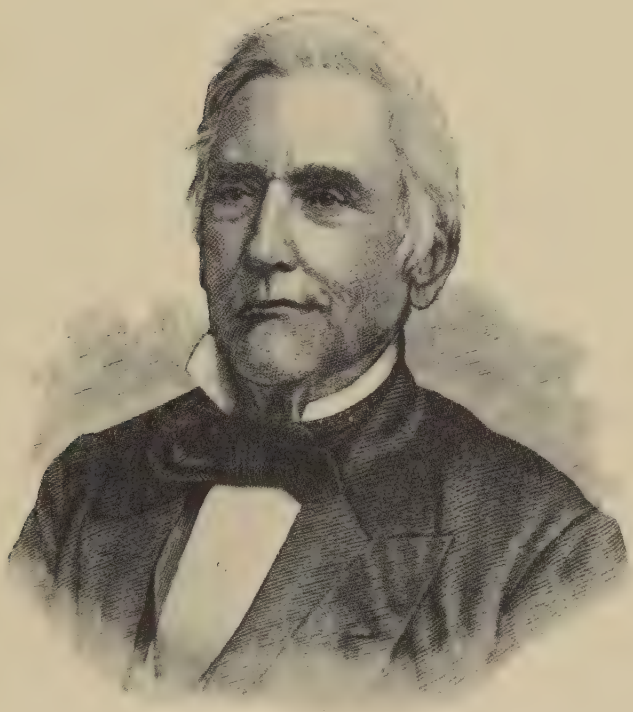
Mr. White was justly considered an able advocate in the trial of cases involving questions of boundary, but was never ranked, however, among the able lawyers of the State. He prosecuted the pleas of the State for several years in the counties of Cumberland and Salem, by virtue of a deputation from the attorney-general. He was a Federalist, and represented the county of Gloucester several times in the Legislature. In the year 1833 he was appointed attorney-general of the State, holding the office the constitutional term of five years. In 1838, Mr. White was elected a justice of the Supreme Court, the number of judges being now increased to five. He did not make a very satisfactory judge, although his honesty and sound judgment were never questioned. After the expiration of his office, then seventy-five years of age, he lived very much in retirement during the remainder of his life, which was protracted to the year 1862, when he died, at the age of ninety-one.

LUCIUS QUINTUS CINCINNATUS ELMER was the only son of Gen. Ebenezer and Hannah (Seeley) Elmer, and was born in Bridgeton, Feb. 3, 1793. As a lad he attended a school at Woodbury, taught by Rev. Mr. Picton, in the winter of 1803, and in the fall and winter of 1804–5 at the academy of Rev. Dr. Burgiss Allison, at Bordentown, and after that at the old academy on Bank Street, in Bridgeton. He also attended, in Philadelphia, the classes of Dr. Patterson, a professor in the University of Pennsylvania, after he had commenced to read law with Daniel Elmer, Esq., afterwards a judge of the Supreme Court of this State. He was admitted to the bar in May, 1815, and at once began his legal career in his native place, and soon acquired a large practice. As a lawyer, he was industrious and painstaking, preparing his cases with great care and with deep research into the underlying principles of the law. He was well versed in and thoroughly indoctrinated with the common law, for which he had the most profound regard.

Upon his admission to the bar he at once interested himself in politics, and was a member of the Democratic party, as was also his father, although Gen. Ebenezer's brothers and nearly all others of the family name were Federalists. He was elected clerk of the board of freeholders in May, 1816, and a member of the Assembly in 1820, '21, '22, and '23, and in the latter year was Speaker of the House. Politics becoming somewhat distasteful to him, he retired from active participation in them, and devoted himself more assiduously to his profession, and his subsequent positions were mostly in the line of that profession. After the passage of the law for the appointment of prosecutors of the pleas by the joint meeting, he was the first appointment for this and Cape May Counties, on Oct. 29, 1824, and was reappointed Oct. 30, 1829, and served with marked ability until Oct. 31, 1834. In 1824 he was appointed United States district attorney for New Jersey, and filled the office in an acceptable manner until 1829. He was one of the three commissioners appointed in 1833 on behalf of New Jersey to meet a like commission from New York to settle the territorial limits and jurisdiction of the two States, which duty was acceptably performed, and the agreement made by them, dated Sept. 16, 1833, was ratified by the Legislatures of the two States in February, 1834, and approved by Congress in the following June.

He published a "Digest of the Laws of New Jersey" in 1838, in which the topics were arranged alphabetically, which proved so convenient that it soon displaced all other compilations of the laws of this State. Subsequent editions were issued in 1855, 1858, 1861, and 1868, under the name of Nixon's Digest. Mr. Elmer having been appointed an associate justice of the Supreme Court, it was issued under the name of his son-in-law, John T. Nixon, Esq. It continued the standard compilation of this State until after the general revision of the laws by the Legislature in 1874 and 1875.

In October, 1843, he was elected a member of Congress from this district, which office he filled for one term of two years, but was defeated when a candidate for re-election in November, 1844, by James G. Hampton, Esq., also of Bridgeton, the district having a large Whig majority. In February, 1850, he was appointed by Governor Haines attorney-general of the State, which office he held until Feb. 5, 1852, when he was appointed by Governor Fort one of the associate justices of the Supreme Court of the State. At the expiration of his term Governor Newell appointed in his place William S. Clawson, who was a Republican, as was also the Governor. Judge Clawson died June 18, 1861, and such was the high estimation in which Judge Elmer's qualifications for the position were regarded, that in response to the almost universal desire of the people of the southern end of the State, which comprised that judicial district, he was again appointed to the position by Governor Olden, who was a Republican, and opposed to the judge in politics, on Aug. 22, 1861. He continued on the



L. Q. C. ELMER.

bench until March 15, 1869, and then, with his retirement from that position, he also retired from active professional life.

During his term of service he was one of the most distinguished members of the court, and delivered the opinion of that tribunal in a large number of important cases. Upon questions involving the principles of the common law and of the law of real estate he was especially strong, and his great familiarity with those branches of the law gave him great weight with the other members of the court. On the trial of cases at the circuit he was not as ready and quick to decide disputed points of law and practice raised in the course of the trial as are some other judges, his great conscientiousness and fear lest an erroneous decision at the moment might prejudice the case of the party against whom the decision was made sometimes causing him to hesitate in deciding such points. But in the decision of questions heard on argument before the Supreme Court, the opportunity afforded by the interval between the hearing of the argument and the pronouncing of the decision to examine carefully all the authorities and to weigh their force and effect as applied to the case in point, brought out in strong relief the eminently judicial qualities of his mind and his rich store of legal knowledge, grounded on the common law, the great bed-rock of all learning in the law, and built up and fashioned by his study of the written statutes and of the decisions of other courts.

His long life and early acquaintance with many of the men who were prominent in the affairs of the county during the latter part of the last and the early part of this century gave him great information concerning the local history of this county and the genealogies of many of its early families. All future inquirers into those branches must ever be indebted to him for his labors. In 1863 he published in the *Bridgeton Chronicle* his "History of the Early Settlement and Progress of Cumberland County," to which the writer is indebted for many facts found in this work. This history was afterwards printed in an octavo volume of one hundred and thirty-eight pages. Annexed to it, as the last chapter of twenty pages, is a very clear and valuable account of the "Currency of New Jersey" from the first settlement, no account of which had been previously published. In 1870 and 1871 he prepared for the Historical Society of this State his "Constitution and Government of the Province and State of New Jersey, with Biographical Sketches of the Governors from 1776 to 1845, and Reminiscences of the Bench and Bar," which was published by the society in 1872. He also wrote much besides the above, which, during the later years of his life, consisted largely of contributions to the press of his native city upon local history and sketches of early residents of this county.

He received the degree of A.M. from the College of New Jersey in 1824, and that of LL.D. from the same institution in 1865. He was one of the trustees of that college for forty years. On the death of his father he succeeded him as a member of the Society of the Cincinnati of this State, and was its president from 1871 to his death. He was converted in 1825, and united with the First Presbyterian Church of this city in 1829, and remained a consistent Christian, placing complete reliance on the atonement of the Saviour, until he was called to meet him beyond the river. He was also for many years president of the Cumberland County Bible Society. During the latter years of his life he was afflicted with cataract, from which he lost the sight of first one eye and then the other, several months before his death, after which his health rapidly declined. He was confined to his bed but a few weeks, and sank away with little if any pain. He died on Sunday morning, March 11, 1883, aged ninety years, one month, and eight days.

In October, 1881, he married Catherine Hay, whom he left surviving him, together with three daughters, two of whom are married.

Thus passed away one of the most distinguished citizens of this county, and one of the purest and most learned judges that have graced the bench of this State.

James Giles was born in New York in the year 1759. At an early period of the Revolutionary war he was appointed a lieutenant in the Second, or New York Regiment of Artillery, and continued in service until 1782, in which year he became a student-at-law with Joseph Bloomfield, then resident at Trenton.

In September, 1783, he was licensed as an attorney, and in due time as counselor, and in 1804 was made a sergeant-at-law. Shortly after he was licensed he married a sister of Gen. Bloomfield, and took up his residence in his native city, and was admitted to the bar there.

In 1788 he came with his family to Bridgeton, where he resided during the remainder of his life. In the ensuing year he was appointed by the Legislature in joint meeting clerk of the county, and being twice reappointed, he held that office fifteen years. Being at that time entitled also to practice law, he had quite a large and, for that day, lucrative business.

Judge Elmer says, "He was a well-read lawyer and safe counselor; but it cannot be said that he was distinguished as an advocate. He was a small man, precise in his dress, and remarkably erect and graceful, but very slow in his movements and in all he did. At the circuits he was one of the most genial and delightful companions. The legal documents he drew were marked by great exactness and precision. About 1805 his friends confidently expected he would be elected one of the justices of the Supreme Court, although a majority of the joint meeting was politically opposed to him; but the result was that the law authorizing three associate justices was repealed."

Isaac Watts Crane was born in Essex County, of

this State, May 3, 1773, and belonged to the family of that name who were in earlier years among the leading citizens of that county. He graduated at Princeton, in the class of 1789, Governor Mahlon Dickerson being one of his classmates. He was admitted as an attorney in 1797, and settled at Salem, but removed from there to Bridgeton about 1805. In October, 1810, he was elected a member of Assembly by the Democrats, to which party he belonged, although he supported Harrison for President in 1840. He removed to Camden in 1819, but returned in the spring of 1823. He was appointed prosecutor of the pleas for this county Oct. 31, 1834, and served one term of five years. Mr. Crane was a highly-educated man, being an accomplished French scholar, but he was of rather an eccentric turn of mind. He had a reputation for great ability, but, owing to his peculiar characteristics, combined with the strong opposition he met from the able attorneys who were natives of the county, he was not very successful as a lawyer. He resided here until somewhere about 1850, when he removed to the northern part of the State, where he died in 1856.

James D. Westcott, Jr., was the son of James D. and Amey (Hampton) Westcott, a sister of Dr. Isaac H. Hampton. He was born in Alexandria, Va., May, 1802. He studied law with Governor Elias P. Seeley, and was admitted to the bar in September, 1822. He married a daughter of John Sibley, of Bridgeton, and practiced law in that place until 1829. He removed to Florida, and never returned to Cumberland County.

James Giles Hampton was the son of Dr. Isaac H. and Fanny (Giles) Hampton (who was the daughter of Gen. James Giles), and was born in Bridgeton in 1814. He received a good academic education in Bridgeton, and entered Princeton College, from which he graduated in 1835. He studied law with Governor Elias P. Seeley, and was admitted to the bar in May, 1839. He commenced practice in his native place, and did considerable business. His tastes were strongly political, and the law did not receive the attention it otherwise might have had. He was a genial and courteous man, both as a lawyer and politician, and was quite popular among his fellow-citizens. In 1844 he was elected to Congress over Hon. Lucius Q. C. Elmer, the district being largely Whig. He was re-elected in 1846, and held the office in all from 1845 to 1849. He died Sept. 22, 1861, in the forty-eighth year of his age, only a little over a year after the death of his father.

Franklin Fisk Westcott was born on his father's farm, one mile from Fairton, Cumberland Co., N. J., Dec. 30, 1838. His parents were Ephraim and Anna Elmer Westcott. After his father's death, in 1848, the family removed to Cedarville. There he received the greater part of his preparation for college from Rev. J. A. Annin, pastor of the "Brick Church." He entered Princeton College in the middle of the freshman year, and graduated in June, 1858, second in rank, delivering the valedictory oration. He studied law at Philadelphia in the office of William Ingham, Esq., teaching at the same time, and subsequently, at Bridgeton, N. J., in the office of John T. Nixon, Esq. He was admitted to the bar in 1864; was married at Port Elizabeth, Jan. 16, 1865, to Sarah M. Sharp, daughter of the late Jacob T. Sharp, M.D. His five children—Hannah A., Sarah S., Esther M., Mary E., and Franklin F.—are all living except the first-named, who died in infancy. Mr. Westcott always felt a deep interest in the questions of the day, and very early held advanced anti-slavery views. He was a thorough-going Republican, but never placed party above principle. His opinions were independent, and the result of careful and deep thought.

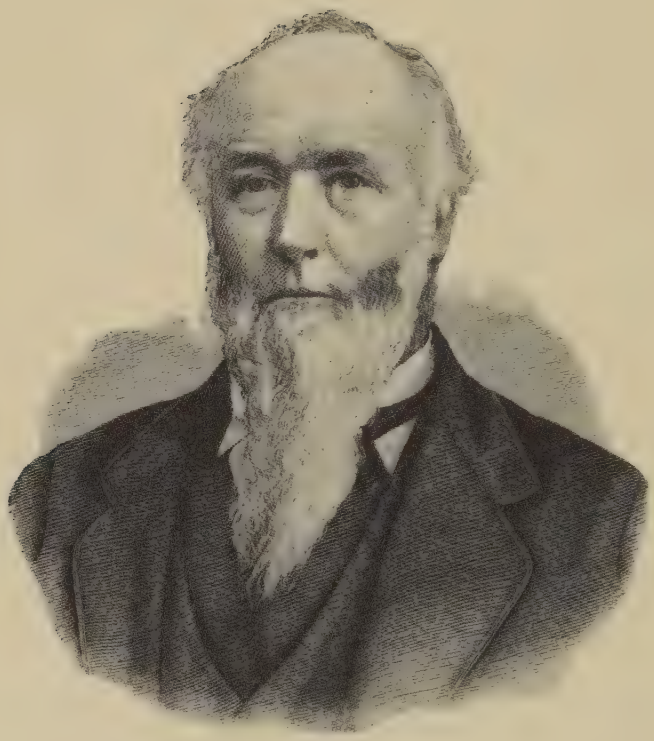
He was a prominent member of the West Presbyterian Church, and held various positions of trust in connection with the organization.

He practiced his profession at Bridgeton for over ten years, and was eminently successful. In the full vigor of his manhood he was suddenly taken ill, and after a short sickness, died on March 29, 1875.

Charles P. Woodruff was the eldest son of E. Collin and Ruth S. Woodruff, and grandson of Daniel M. Woodruff, clerk of this county from 1842 to 1852. He was born March 5, 1851. He commenced the study of law with James J. Reeves, Esq., and also attended the law school at Albany, N. Y., from which he graduated in the spring of 1876. At the November term, 1876, of the Supreme Court he passed a creditable examination, and was licensed as an attorney. He began the active practice of law at Millville, in this county, the same month, where he met with success and was gradually establishing himself in a substantial practice. He soon obtained the confidence of the citizens of that place, and in March, 1878, was elected city solicitor. Without having the benefit of a liberal education, he was an intelligent and diligent student, thoroughly upright and honest in all his purposes, and industrious beyond his strength. His constitution was not robust, and in less than a year after he settled in Millville he was taken with hemorrhages, which caused him to leave his business for some weeks, but recovering somewhat from that attack, he returned to his office, but was again taken in the same manner in the spring of 1878, and after trying in vain the medical skill of Philadelphia, he returned to his father's residence to spend the few remaining weeks of his life, where he died June 12, 1878, aged twenty-seven years.

Hon. Elias Doughty.—Elias Doughty, the grandfather of the subject of this biographical sketch, resided in Atlantic, formerly Gloucester County, from which he removed to Cumberland County, and settled near Bridgeton as a farmer. He married Mary Babcock, and had children,—Isaiah, Enoch, John, Richard, Elias, Miriam, Sarah, and Mary. Enoch was born in Burlington County, Feb. 16, 1798, and spent

Franklin A. Wescott



Elias Daugherty

his youth in Atlantic County, from which he at a later date removed to Cumberland County. His trade was that of an iron moulder, which he pursued at the Ætna Furnace, in the first-named county, and later at the Cumberland Furnace, in Cumberland County. He was also employed at the Gloucester Furnace, and subsequently removed to Millville, where he resided until his death. He married Dec. 16, 1819, Beulah, daughter of George and Sarah Taylor, born in Burlington County, Nov. 1, 1801. Their children are Elias; Sarah P., born in 1823; Thomas, in 1824; Elizabeth, in 1826; Harriet, in 1828; John McNiel, in 1831; George, in 1834; Benjamin, in 1835; Enoch (who sacrificed his life during the late war), in 1839; and Mary, in 1842. Mr. Doughty married a second time in 1849, Rebecca Gray, to whom was born a son, Richard B., in 1850. Mr. Doughty died Nov. 8, 1862, in his sixty-fourth year, and his wife Feb. 6, 1845, in her forty-fourth year. Their son Elias was born Nov. 19, 1821, in Gloucester County, and when seven years of age removed to Millville. He was inured to labor from early youth, and found little respite from toil in the furnace, other than the winter months afforded, when the simple rudiments of an English education were acquired. Having learned the trade of moulder, he pursued it vigorously for twelve years, and on leaving the furnace purchased the stage-line running from Philadelphia to Millville, which he successfully conducted for fifteen years.

He married May 27, 1843, Miss Harriet M. C., daughter of Daniel and Lydia Tice, of Millville. Their children are John F. (deceased), Beulah, Elbridge G., and Daniel W. Mrs. Doughty died April 20, 1858, and he married Oct. 29, 1873, Mrs. Elmira H. Lord, daughter of Col. Michael Hays, of Burlington, N. J. In June, 1866, Judge Doughty removed to Vineland, as agent of the West Jersey Railroad, and has since made it his residence. He has been an active worker in the ranks of the Democracy and the recipient of many honors. He has served as freeholder of Landis township, and was in 1857 elected member of the State Legislature, when he was appointed to the Committees on Corporations, Passed Bills, and Insane Asylums. He is now serving his fourth term as associate judge of the Cumberland County Court. He is also a member of the Masonic fraternity, and associated with Checinah Lodge, No. 58, of Millville. Judge Doughty was educated in the faith of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which his parents were members, as also the first and present Mrs. Doughty.

Col. William Elmer Potter.—The brief genealogical review of the Potter family given elsewhere renders repetition here unnecessary. Col. William E. Potter, the youngest son of James Boyd and Jane Barron Potter, was born June 13, 1840, in Bridgeton. His youth was not especially eventful, and devoted to study, first at the public school of the First Ward of the city, and later at the Harmony Academy, presided over by Joseph P. Sherman, where he remained until 1854. He then became a pupil at the West Jersey Academy during its first session, under the tutorship of Professors Snyder and Stevenson, but in October of 1857, having determined upon the law as a profession, entered the office of Hon. John T. Nixon. He remained until September, 1859, and the same month became a student of the law school of Harvard University. From this school he graduated in January, 1861, with the degree of LL.B., and in September of the same year entered the junior class of Princeton College. Under the spur of patriotic ardor he abandoned his collegiate studies, and in July of the following year enlisted in Company K, Twelfth Regiment New Jersey Volunteers. He was commissioned second lieutenant of the same company Aug. 14, 1862, and mustered into the service of the United States as such Sept. 4, 1862. He was promoted to a first lieutenancy of the same company and regiment Aug. 6, 1863, and to the captaincy of Company G Feb. 4, 1864. Capt. Potter became brevet major United States Volunteers for meritorious services, May 1, 1865, by promotion of the President of the United States, and was, in 1866, commissioned aide-de-camp to Governor Marcus L. Ward, of New Jersey, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, upon whose staff he served for three years. To review Col. Potter's military experience, he was detailed as ordnance officer of the Third Division, Second Army Corps, and acted as such in the campaigns of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, on the staff of Maj.-Gen. William H. French, and with Brig.-Gen. Alexander Hays. He served in that capacity until Oct. 1, 1863, and was then appointed judge-advocate of the division on the staff of Gen. Hays, continuing thus until he rejoined his regiment and took command of his company. He was wounded at the battle of the Wilderness, on the 6th of May, 1864, and reported again for duty at Cold Harbor, Va., June 4th of the same year. On the 1st of July, 1864, he was detailed as aide-de-camp to Col. Thomas A. Smyth, commanding Third Brigade of the Second Division of the Second Army Corps. On the 1st of August, 1864, he was made judge-advocate on the staff of Maj.-Gen. John Gibbon, commanding the Second Division, Second Army Corps, and served thus until Jan. 15, 1865, when he was detailed as aid to Maj.-Gen. John Gibbon, commanding the Twenty-fourth Army Corps, Army of the James, and acting judge-advocate of the corps. He remained on duty in the latter capacity until mustered out of service, June 4, 1865. During this period Col. Potter was present in the following engagements: Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Auburn, Bristow Station, Blackburn's Ford, Locust Grove, campaign of Mine Run, Morton's Ford, Wilderness, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Deep Bottom, Crater, Deep Bottom (second engagement), Reams' Station, Boydton Road, assault and capture of Petersburg, Rice's Station, and Appomat-

tox Court-House. By an order from headquarters, Twenty-fourth Army Corps, in company with five other officers, he was detailed to deliver the colors surrendered by Gen. Lee's army, seventy-six in number, to Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, of the War Department, at Washington, which ceremony occurred on May 1, 1865. He was the only New Jersey officer present on this occasion.

Col. Potter, during his military career, displayed gallantry and judgment, which won for him the highest encomiums from his superior officers. In the official report of the battle of Chancellorsville he is spoken of as "indefatigable, brave, and zealous; his department was never better served," and the same report of the Gettysburg engagement pronounces him "indefatigable in the discharge of his duties." That he won the regard and affection of his brigade and division commanders is evinced in letters recommending him for promotion. Maj.-Gen. Winfield S. Hancock pronounces him "a valuable officer and deserving consideration." Gen. Thomas A. Smyth, in a letter to Governor Parker, says, "It affords me much pleasure to recommend to your Excellency the name of Capt. W. E. Potter, Twelfth Regiment New Jersey Volunteers, judge-advocate, etc. He is a gallant officer, a strict disciplinarian, and as an executive officer he has very few if any equals. His assiduous attention to his duty has called forth the highest encomiums from his superior officers." This letter is cordially indorsed by Maj.-Gen. John Gibbon. Maj.-Gen. William H. French speaks of him as a "young officer full of energy, capacity, and a proper amount of military ambition, with a fine personal character. His conduct in the field and in the presence of the enemy displayed all the qualities required to constitute a commander of soldiers." Col. Potter received from Princeton College his degree of A.B. in 1863, and of A.M. in 1866. He was admitted as an attorney-at-law in 1865, and as a counselor in 1869. Having begun practice in Bridgeton, he in 1870 formed a copartnership with J. Boyd Nixon, with whom he has since continued his professional labors, and attained a prominent position at the bar of South Jersey. He was a delegate to the Republican National Convention at Chicago in 1868, as also to the convention held at Cincinnati in 1876, and an elector on the Garfield ticket in 1880. He was elected an honorary member of the Society of the Cincinnati of New Jersey, July 4, 1874, and president of the New Jersey Union Officers' Association for 1880. The colonel was on the 27th of May, 1869, married to Alice, daughter of the late Alfred Eddy, D.D., of Niles, Mich. Their children are Alfred E., James Boyd, David, Alice, and Francis Delavan.

James J. Reeves.—The Reeves family are of English extraction, its earliest representatives in America having settled in New England, and emigrated thence to New Jersey as members of the Fenwick colony. In the direct line of descent was Deacon John Reeves, great-great-grandfather of the subject of this biographical sketch, who was born about 1725, and married Mabel, daughter of Dr. James Johnson, a distinguished physician of his time, who came from Connecticut to Cumberland County, N. J., and whose extensive practice embraced a circuit of over fifty miles. Their son, Johnson Reeves (the 1st), married Zeriah, daughter of John Berriman, whose son, John Reeves, was born Sept. 6, 1773, and married, Dec. 25, 1798, to Martha Reeves, daughter of Samuel and Mary Reeves. The birth of Martha Reeves occurred June 6, 1779. Their children were Johnson; Samuel, deceased; Mary, who died in infancy; Joseph; Martha, deceased; Joel B.; Mary, widow of the late Samuel L. Fithian; and Ephraim, who died in infancy.

Johnson Reeves was born Oct. 16, 1799, and married Elizabeth, daughter of Mark and Abigail Harris Riley, whose birth occurred March 17, 1800. Their children are Rev. Henry Reeves, late pastor of churches in Belvidere and Gloucester City, N. J., principal of Woodland Female Seminary, Philadelphia, and the Chambersburg Female Seminary, Chambersburg, Pa., before and during the war, subsequently editor of *Our Monthly*, the *Young Folks' News*, and other literary publications, and now principal of Joy Hall Seminary, Bridgeton; Harriet N., wife of Charles S. Fithian; Ruth R., wife of Robert Du Bois; John, assistant cashier of the Girard National Bank of Philadelphia; Martha P., widow of Alexander L. Robison; Francis B., of the firm of Reeves, Parvin & Co., Philadelphia; James J., and a daughter, Martha (the 1st), who died in infancy.

Mr. Johnson Reeves was at one time largely identified with the mercantile interests of Bridgeton, and also engaged in ship-building, but during the latter period of his life he was in the employ of the Cumberland Nail and Iron Company. His influence in the community was healthful, while his benevolent instincts, his warm, sympathetic nature, and his sterling character left a pleasant memory among all his cotemporaries. A clearer conception of his character is afforded in a brief extract from a memorial discourse delivered on the occasion of his death by his pastor, the late Rev. S. Beach Jones, D.D.: "Those who knew him longest and knew him best were those who most trusted, honored, and loved him. He was clothed with the righteousness of the strictest truthfulness and the most rigid integrity. A man more guileless, more free from all falsehood and deceit we have never known. His tongue was a faithful index to his heart, and a more honest heart never beat in human bosom. To a rare degree he sought the honor of God and not his own, and for this very reason God honored him by giving him such honor among men as none who seek their own honor alone can ever attain. He was honored in men's hearts because he was a man of rigid veracity, sterling honesty, and unfeigned piety. He is lamented not because he has vacated a high office, but because he

Wm E. Potter

James L. Keen

has left void a sphere which he filled and adorned with Christian virtues." Mr. Reeves' death occurred in Bridgeton, July 19, 1860, in his sixty-second year, and that of Mrs. Reeves, June 21, 1845, in her forty-sixth year.

Their son, James Johnson, was born Sept. 9, 1839, in Bridgeton, at the homestead in which he still resides. His boyhood was spent at his father's home, during which time he became a pupil of the public and private schools of this city, and subsequently attended the Harmony Academy and the West Jersey Academy. Having determined upon the law as a profession, he, in 1857, entered the office of Hon. John T. Nixon, of Bridgeton, and continued his studies with him and his associates, Charles E. Elmer and Judge L. Q. C. Elmer, until admitted to the bar in 1861. During this period he entered the law school of Harvard University, at Cambridge, Mass., and graduated in the summer of 1861, receiving the degree of LL.B. He was licensed as an attorney in February, 1861; as a counselor, in June, 1864; and in May, 1871, admitted to practice in the United States Circuit and District Courts, about the same time also receiving the appointment of United States Commissioner.

Mr. Reeves relinquished his profession in 1862 and entered the army, having been instrumental with others in raising a company in the brief period of one and a half days. This company became part of the Twenty-fourth Regiment New Jersey Volunteers, and was known as Company H, of which he was second lieutenant. He participated in the battles of Fredericksburg, on the 13th of December, 1862, and of Chancellorsville, on the 3d of May, 1863, in both of which engagements he was wounded. Mr. Reeves on his return from service resumed his professional labors, in which he has since been actively engaged.

He was married, June 7, 1865, to Mary Caldwell Butler, of Germantown, Pa., daughter of Edward and Caroline Hyde Butler, of Northampton, Mass., a woman of remarkable literary attainments, and granddaughter of Thomas Butler, Esq., an eminent lawyer of New York City. Their children are Hugh Laing, Sarah Caldwell, Harriet Dennison, Read, and Bertha Butler.

Mr. Reeves is in his political predilections a Republican, and for three successive years filled the office of city solicitor. He is not, however, identified actively with the political issues of the day, giving, aside from the demands of his profession, his ability and energies largely to Christian work in the city of his birth and residence. The family are distinctively Presbyterian through several generations, and have ever been active and zealous in the work of the church. Johnson Reeves was for many years a trustee of the First Presbyterian Church of Bridgeton, and indefatigable in its labors for its prosperity. James J. has been engaged in Sunday-school work from his earliest boyhood. He was a teacher when sixteen years of age, and has ever since filled either that position or acted as superintendent of the Sunday-school of the First Presbyterian Church. In 1864 he was elected to the superintendency of this school, and is still the incumbent. He was ordained a ruling elder of this church in April, 1868. Mr. Reeves has been for many years a director of the Cumberland County Bible Society, was president of the Young Men's Christian Association of Bridgeton for a number of years, and for fifteen years or more chairman of its lecture committee. He has also been a member of the Board of Education of the city of Bridgeton, and is now a trustee of the West Jersey Academy. Mr. Reeves possesses a refined and musical taste, and has done much to advance the musical interests of his native city. In connection with others he organized the Cumberland County Musical Association, and was subsequently for many years its efficient president.

CHAPTER LXXXVIII.

MEDICAL PROFESSION.

It is difficult at the present time to ascertain who were the practitioners of medicine and surgery in Cumberland County from its first settlement, about the year 1680, until Elijah Bowen commenced the practice of medicine at or near Shiloh, about the year 1730. It would be interesting to know who preceded him, who were his contemporaries in medical practice, if he had any, who some of his immediate successors were, what was the extent of their literary and medical acquirements, their mental capacity, from whom they received their education, what books they read, what medicines they prescribed, or what were their surgical appliances.

At the first settlement of the county the inhabitants were so few and so widely separated from each other that a practitioner of medicine could not by his profession alone obtain a livelihood, and the treatment of diseases, as is usually the case in newly-settled countries, fell into the hands of *canny* old women and ignorant pretenders. It is quite probable that the pioneers of Cumberland County had occasional recourse to the "medicine-man" of the aborigines, who had some knowledge of the medical properties of many of the indigenous plants of the country, and used them with not infrequent success. Some of their external appliances, as styptics and cataplasms, and internal remedies, as emetics, sudorifics, and cathartics, were doubtless used with occasional benefit.

In the early settlement of the country the practitioners of medicine were generally self-constituted, and had no other medical qualifications than such as are possessed by every temerarious quack of the present day.

Ralph Harsley was the first physician who lived

in this county, as far as known. He first settled along Maurice River, but at what date is not known. He removed to Cohansey, and Oct. 30, 1688, Thomas Budd, the agent of John Bellers, of London, conveyed to him—calling him "of Cohansey River, planter"—one hundred acres of land upon a lease for nine hundred and ninety-nine years, he paying a yearly quit-rent of one half-penny per acre, and upon the condition to build a house thereon within six months from date. This was a part of Bellers' survey, on which the Connecticut and Long Island settlers soon after located. This tract he conveyed to John Watts, of Salem, butcher, Dec. 11, 1689, and on the same date he executed a release to Watts of all claims against him, in which he calls himself "late of Morris River in West New Jersey, doct[r] of phisick." He then removed to the neighborhood of Bowentown, where he died Dec. 4, 1699. He made a nuncupative will on the day before his death, in the presence of Rev. Timothy Brooks and his wife, Hannah, which was reduced to writing on the 8th of the same month, and signed by the witnesses; it recites, "We whose names are underwritten, hearing that our neighbor, Ralph Harsley, was very sick, went to visit him, and he declared his wife should have what he had, and said he had none else to give it to, and he would not give it to a stranger." The inventory of his personal property, made by Timothy Brooks and Samuel Hunter, Jan. 20, 1700, amounted to £50 17*s*. His will was recorded May 16, 1700, and letters testamentary issued to his wife, Mary Harsley. As a doctor nothing is known of him, and indeed nothing of any kind except the above items.

JOHN DYER, who resided at Greenwich, is the second physician known to have resided in this county, and nothing is known about him except what is learned from his will, which is on record at Trenton. It is dated Jan. 11, 173$\frac{2}{3}$, and he calls himself "of Greenwich, Doctor," and appoints John Ware and Thomas Waitham, "my well-beloved friends," to be his executors, and directs them to sell his estate, pay his debts, and gives them the remainder. He signed it by his mark, probably on account of his sickness at the time. It was proved January 24th of the same year, before the surrogate of Salem County.

ELIJAH BOWEN was an early practitioner of medicine in Cumberland County. His grandfather, Richard Bowen, with others of his countrymen, came from Wales in the year 1640, and settled at a place in Massachusetts, which they named Swansey, after the town from which they emigrated. Doctor Elijah Bowen was for a time resident in Rhode Island, from whence he removed to a place in the then county of Salem, but now in Cumberland County, near Shiloh, where he was married to Deborah Swinney.[1] He was probably the first medical practitioner in Cumberland County whose profession was not subsidiary to some other calling as the main business of life. He probably commenced the practice of medicine, at or near Shiloh, about the year 1730, and was one of the founders of the Seventh-Day Baptist Church at Shiloh. Of his mental abilities, medical acquirements, general character, or the extent of his practice no information has been obtained. It is traditional that his medicines were exclusively vegetable.

He died Sept. 23, 1773, at a great age, and was interred in the cemetery of the Seventh-Day Baptist Church at Shiloh. His descendants in the female line in Cumberland County are quite numerous and respectable.

ELIJAH BOWEN, JR., son of the above-named Elijah Bowen and Deborah Swinney, was born June 21, 1743. He settled as a physician near Roadstown, where, it is said, he had an extensive practice. His medicines were principally, if not wholly, derived from the vegetable kingdom. Upon visiting a patient, it is recorded that he would sometimes go into the fields, woods, or swamps, and search for such remedies, in the form of leaves, seeds, roots, or bark of herbs or trees, as he supposed were calculated to meet the requirements of the case. He resided in the brick house in Stow Creek township lately owned by Edgar Sheppard, where he died in September, 1783.

JAMES JOHNSON lived and practiced medicine in the neighborhood of Roadstown upwards of one hundred and twenty years ago. Neither the place of his birth, his education, nor with whom he pursued his medical studies is now known. He is supposed to have been one of the most respectable physicians in Cumberland County. He was a native of England, and settled in Connecticut; thence came to New Jersey, and near Roadstown. He probably practiced medicine in Cumberland County for more than twenty years. His only daughter was married to John Reeves, a deacon of the Presbyterian Church at Greenwich, who was the ancestor of many very respectable persons bearing the name of Reeves Bridgeton and elsewhere. He died May 26, 1[r] aged fifty-three years, and was buried in the Presterian cemetery at Greenwich.

SAMUEL WARD.—The name of Samuel Ward commences, in the order of time, a list of names of a more respectable and intelligent class of physicians in this region—the west side of Cohansey—than those who preceded him. He was born in the State of Connecticut in the year 1736. His mind and education were of a better order than common, and he was held in esteem and respect by the most intelligent people in the community. He commenced the practice of medicine in Greenwich about the year 1760, and soon made a favorable impression as to his natural and acquired talents and skill as a physician. Soon after his settlement in Greenwich he was united by marriage to Phebe Holmes, daughter of Jonathan Holmes,

[1] Deborah Swinney, her mother, died April 4, 1760, in the seventy-seventh year of her age. It is recorded on her tombstone in the old Baptist graveyard, near Sheppard's mill, that "she was the first white female child born in Cohansey."

Esq., and Anna, his wife, and was thus connected with one of the most respectable and influential families of the county.

Dr. Ward took an active part in the political affairs of his day. In his manners he was dignified, courteous, and affable. He was a tender husband and a good citizen. He left no children. His widow was married to Dr. Moses Bloomfield, of Woodbridge, N. J., the father of Joseph Bloomfield, long known as Governor or Gen. Bloomfield. He died Feb. 27, 1774, in the thirty-eighth year of his age, and is buried in the Presbyterian cemetery at Greenwich.

Thomas Ewing was a great-grandson of Finley Ewing, an Irish patriot, who, for his bravery at the battle of Boyne Water, on the 1st of July, 1690, was presented with a sword by King William, and the son of Maskell and Mary Ewing. He was born at Greenwich, N. J., Sept. 13, 1748.

In his boyhood he attended the classical school of Rev. Enoch Green, at Deerfield, where he studied Latin, and afterwards studied medicine under the direction of Dr. Samuel Ward, of Greenwich. On the 30th of September, 1770, he was married to Sarah Fithian, only daughter of Samuel and Abigail Fithian, of Greenwich, and thus came into the possession of a large estate. Shortly after their marriage they moved to Cold Spring, Cape May, where he practiced medicine. After the death of Dr. Ward, early in the year 1774, they returned to Greenwich, where he continued in professional practice to near the close of his life. He was one of the spirited young men concerned in burning the tea at Greenwich. When the war of the Revolution began he was appointed by the Legislature and commissioned major of the Second Battalion of the Cumberland Regiment, commanded by Col. David Potter, in which capacity he joined the army, whether as surgeon or major is not known. He was present at the battle and disastrous retreat from Long Island, and narrowly escaped being captured.

In the year 1781 he was elected a member of the tate Legislature. After his return from the Legisture his health declined rapidly, and on the 7th of)ctober, 1782, consumption terminated his active, useful, and honorable though comparatively brief life, in the thirty-fifth year of his age. The late venerable Dr. William Belford Ewing, of Greenwich, was his surviving son. He was interred in the cemetery of the Presbyterian Church at Greenwich.

Levi Bond.—Dr. Bond came to Greenwich from Maryland, where he was born and studied medicine. The time of his settling in Greenwich is not known. At one time his practice was extensive. He removed from Greenwich to the State of Indiana in 1836, where he lived till he was ninety-three years old. Dr. Bond was courteous in his manners, kind, honest, and much respected. He was conscientious to the verge of eccentricity. He was thrice married, and left descendants.

Benjamin Peck was of a respectable family in Deerfield. He studied medicine under the direction of Dr. Elijah Bowen, Jr. He resided in Roadstown. His practice was never very extensive. He was twice married, and had children by both wives. He died about the year 1805, and was interred at Greenwich.

Jonathan Moore.—Jonathan Moore was the eldest son of Col. David Moore and Lydia Richman, of Deerfield, where he was born, probably in the year 1772. His father was an officer of artillery in the Revolutionary army, took part in the battle of Brandywine, and was wounded in the battle of Germantown. It is not known who directed his medical studies. He practiced medicine for several years at Deerfield, and then removed to Bustleton, Pa., where he remained till his death, which probably occurred in the autumn of 1812. He was interred at Bustleton.

Thomas Harrison McCalla, son of John McCalla and Jane Harrison, was born in the city of Philadelphia, where he was educated. He pursued medical studies with so much zeal and success as ultimately to gain for himself an enviable standing as a physician. He practiced medicine in Greenwich, Cumberland Co., N. J., some time between the years 1790 and 1800. He changed his residence to Charleston, S. C., where he soon became distinguished as a physician. He was married to a Miss Barksdale, of Charleston, by whom he had a daughter, who died a few days after her marriage, and left him childless. He did not long survive her. Like the most of his family, he was possessed of more than ordinary mental endowments.

Lewis Howell, son of Ebenezer and Sarah Howell, was born in Delaware, Oct. 25, 1754. He was a twin-brother of the Hon. Richard H., Governor of New Jersey.

Lewis Howell was educated at Newark, Del., and removed with his parents to Cumberland County in 1769. He became a pupil in the office of Dr. Jonathan Elmer at the same time that Ebenezer Elmer was studying medicine there. Having finished his course of study, he was commissioned in 1777 as surgeon of the Second Regiment in the army of the Revolution. His fellow-student, Dr. Ebenezer Elmer, was commissioned at the same time in the same regiment as surgeon's mate.

Just before the battle of Monmouth Dr. Howell was taken ill with fever at a small tavern not far from Monmouth Court-House, and died there on the day of the battle. Dr. Ebenezer Elmer succeeded him as surgeon of the regiment.

John T. Hampton was born in the neighborhood of Swedesboro in 1753. He removed to Cedarville while yet young, and commenced the practice of medicine, living in a large double house below the hotel. He married Mrs. Mercy Westcott, widow of Amos Westcott, who survived the doctor many years. He was a member of the "Old Stone Church" of Fairfield, and a ruling elder. Of his character as a phy-

sician nothing is known. He died Sept. 29, 1794, in the forty-second year of his age. A large flat tombstone at the south end of the old church marks his last resting-place.

Charles Hood was born in 1783, and died while yet young. He practiced medicine for a short time in Swedesboro. He died at the early age of twenty-three in 1806, and is buried in the old graveyard at Bridgeton.

Samuel Harris was born in Hopewell township in 1782. It does not appear that his practice ever became extensive. Like many others of the old-time physicians, Dr. Harris was a "preacher of righteousness." He was ordained to the work of the ministry in connection with the Baptist denomination. As he died in 1811, at the early age of twenty-nine, it is not probable that his reputation as either a minister or physician had become established.

He was buried in the graveyard of the Roadstown Baptist Church.

William Clarkson practiced medicine in New York almost a century ago. He was a very skillful physician, and had acquired an extensive and lucrative practice. He was married to a Miss Floyd (the name is believed to be correct), of Long Island. Soon after this marriage, both husband and wife became impressed with the importance of religion, and both became converted to the faith of the gospel. The doctor was led by convictions of duty to abandon his large and remunerative practice and devote himself to the work of the ministry. After a course of theological study he was ordained and installed as the pastor of the Presbyterian Churches of Greenwich and Bridgeton. This was several years before the completion of the old Presbyterian Church in the latter place, during which time the congregation worshiped in the court-house. The building was finished in 1795, and Dr. Clarkson was the first who preached from its pulpit.

He was the father of four children, all of whom married well. One of the daughters married the late John Crosby, Esq., of New York, the father of the Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby.

Edo Ogden was employed in the office of Dr. Azel Pierson when the latter gentleman was clerk of the county.

While living with Dr. Pierson he began the study of medicine, and in due course of time was licensed as a regular practitioner. He married a daughter of Thomas Brown, of Greenwich, and settled in or near Bridgeton. He did not live but two or three years after his marriage, falling a victim, as is supposed, to a malignant and very fatal type of fever prevailing throughout the county. Dr. Ogden had acquired considerable practice, although he died young, in 1813, the same year in which he was appointed to the clerkship of the county.

Azel Pierson was born July 12, 1767. But little is known of his early life. His educational advantages must, however, have been of a superior order, since he manifested in later years not only a love for but an intimate acquaintance with the higher branches of mathematics. After having been licensed as a practitioner of medicine, he married and settled in Cedarville. The house where he lived is still standing, although somewhat modified and improved since his day. He always visited his patients on horseback, was considered a good rider, and very fond of the deer- and fox-hunts which were fashionable at that time, and a source of great amusement. Although somewhat uncouth in his manners and rough in his speech, he nevertheless enjoyed very largely the respect and confidence of his fellow-citizens. As a physician he was abrupt and determined.

Dr. Azel Pierson, like many of the old-time physicians, became interested at comparatively an early age in political matters. In 1804 he was appointed clerk of the county in joint meeting, transferred his residence to Bridgeton, and discharged the duties of the office for a term of eight years, and died holding the position early in the year 1813, of typhus fever, at the early age of forty-six. He lies interred in the graveyard of the "Old Stone Church."

Joseph Brewster, son of Francis Brewster and Mary Crawford, was born Oct. 20, 1765. He and the late Dr. Gilbert Brewster were brothers. In 1787 he was married to Lucinda Carll. After his marriage he lived for a time in the parsonage of the Presbyterian congregation of Pittsgrove. He undoubtedly practiced medicine among the people of that vicinity, although but little is recorded of him as a physician. A few years thereafter he removed to Lower Alloways Creek, and while practicing there became connected, either upon profession or by certificate, with the Presbyterian Church of Greenwich. In 1795 he removed to Deerfield, and was received by certificate into the communion of the Presbyterian Church of that village, the Rev. John Davenport minister. In 1797 he was chosen a ruling elder in the latter church. He was a lineal descendant of William Brewster, ruling elder of the Plymouth Company that founded New Plymouth, the parent colony of New England, in 1620. He died Feb. 19, 1814.

Horatius Brewster was the son of Dr. Joseph and Lucinda Brewster. The records of the Presbyterian Church of Greenwich contain the following item, viz.: "Baptized May 18, 1788, Horatius, son of Dr. Joseph Brewster." The latter had several children, one of whom was the father of Attorney-General Benjamin H. Brewster, of President Arthur's cabinet.

Horatius, after enjoying the educational advantages of his day, began the study of medicine in the office of his father. After finishing his course with credit to himself, he returned to Deerfield, the residence of his father, and became associated with him in the practice of medicine. At the breaking out of that peculiar type of "fever" already referred to, the two

Drs. Brewster were called upon to attend many cases of that almost malignant disease. And it is related that both father and son, while in the discharge of their professional duties, contracted this disease and died. No less than six of the physicians of Cumberland County were carried to the grave by this nondescript "fever." There is no profession which furnishes such striking instances of disinterested self-sacrificing philanthropy.

Benjamin Champneys was born near Salem, in the year 1774. When he was an infant his father died, and his mother resided on the farm which belonged to her husband until her death, which was not long after his. Dr. Champneys inherited the property of his ancestors in Salem County, and was educated in Philadelphia. He was examined and licensed in physic and surgery in 1795, and was married the same year to Sarah Eva, the daughter of Col. Potter. He purchased the property at the foot of Laurel Street, now known as the Buck property, and resided there. He received an appointment as surgeon in the navy, Jan. 6, 1800. He served on board the frigate "Philadelphia," forty-four guns, Stephen Decatur commanding. The "Philadelphia" was the largest ship then in the service. He was in the navy about a year and a half, and then resumed his practice in Bridgeton. The doctor formed a warm friendship for Decatur and other officers, who frequently visited him afterwards at his home.

He graduated in both departments of the University of Pennsylvania. The degree of M.D. he received in 1805. He served in the Assembly of New Jersey in 1806. He practiced vaccination in Bridgeton in 1807. He received a certificate of honorary membership in the Medical Society of Philadelphia, signed by Dr. Rush, Feb. 20, 1808.

Dr. Champneys' practice was large, both in Salem and Cumberland Counties. He died in 1814, after a short illness, of typhus fever, which he had contracted while visiting the Drs. Brewster, at Deerfield, who died of the same disease. He had overworked himself, as he was very devoted to his professional duties, and visited the poor a great deal. He was only forty years old at the time of his death, and was very much beloved.

Among his papers are letters full of gratitude and affection from several of his pupils who had entered upon their professional duties.

He died July 16, 1814, and is interred in the old Presbyterian graveyard, Bridgeton.

Samuel M. Shute is still remembered by the oldest citizens of Cumberland County, although more than half a century has passed away since he finished his work and entered into his rest. He possessed in a remarkable degree those social qualities which endeared him to the hearts of the people, and preserved his memory fragrant through the lapse of years. Perhaps no physician has ever lived in this county who was so much beloved while living and so much lamented when dead. There have been more learned and eloquent men among the good old worthies whose names appear upon our obituary list,—men more distinguished in State and national council, and far better known by the medical, literary, and political world,—but none who commanded more largely the respect and confidence and love of the people at home.

Samuel Moore Shute was but a lad at the breaking out of the Revolutionary war, but, filled with the most ardent patriotism, he joined the army, and served as a lieutenant in the Continental line throughout the war. He accompanied Gen. Sullivan in his campaign in 1778 against the Seneca Indians, and was at the siege of Yorktown and surrender of Cornwallis. His journals of both these campaigns have been preserved. Judge Elmer, in his "Reminiscences of the Bench and Bar of New Jersey," relates an interesting anecdote of young Shute while a subaltern in the army.

After leaving the army young Shute entered the office of Dr. Jonathan Elmer as a pupil, and successfully prosecuted the study of medicine. He subsequently married Sarah Elmer, daughter of his preceptor, settled in Bridgeton, and became one of the leading physicians of the town. He is described as tall and spare, of pleasing countenance and captivating address.

Dr. Shute seems to have confined himself very closely to the practice of his chosen profession, and, unlike many of his contemporaries, appears to have been but little interested in political matters. In 1813, however, the Governor of the State appointed him surrogate of the county of Cumberland, which office he held for two years. He left no descendants.

Jonathan Elmer, the son of Daniel Elmer (2d), was born at Cedarville, Nov. 29, 1845, and died at Bridgeton, Sept. 3, 1817.

Being of a weakly constitution, it was determined to give him a good education, and he was accordingly placed under the instruction of his grandfather, the Rev. Daniel Elmer, and after the death of the same, which occurred in 1754, he became a pupil of the Rev. William Ramsay. Under the tuition of the latter he made great proficiency not only in the English branches, but acquired such a knowledge of the Latin language as enabled him to read and write it with considerable facility. At the age of twenty-one he chose the medical profession, and in 1766 studied in Philadelphia under the direction of Dr. Morgan. The University of Pennsylvania, the oldest medical school in this country, had just been organized, and young Elmer attended its first course of lectures. While a student at the university he took exception to Dr. Shippen's theory that the choroid coat of the eye is the immediate organ of vision, and in January, 1767, he addressed a letter to the professor setting forth in a clear and forcible manner his objections to the same. In the same year he read an essay on the motion of

the heart before the Junior Medical Society at Penn's Hospital, and June 21, 1768, was one of the ten that constituted the first graduating class of that now celebrated medical school. The year following his graduation as a Bachelor of Medicine he addressed a letter to Dr. Morgan, his former preceptor, on "the different constitutions of the air, and the diseases contemporary therewith." This paper was read before the American Philosophical Society. In 1771 he received the degree of doctor. His thesis, the subject of which was "*De sitis in Febribus, Causis et Remediis*," was dedicated to Dr. Franklin and his son, the Governor of New Jersey, and was subsequently printed in full, a copy of the same being still preserved by the family descendants.

After taking his first degree, he commenced the practice of his profession in the neighborhood of Roadstown, but soon removed to Bridgeton, where he was married, in 1769, to Mary Seeley, third daughter of Col. Ephraim Seeley. They were the parents of eight children, four of whom died in infancy.

Although engaged actively in the duties of his profession at Bridgeton, and occasionally called as consulting physician many miles from his home into adjacent counties, and as far as the sea-shore, his preference seems to have been for political and judicial business. In 1772 he was appointed by Governor Franklin sheriff of Cumberland County, the commission being, in accordance with the usage under the royal government, "during his Majesty's pleasure." But being bitterly opposed to the encroachments of the British government on the rights of the American people, and withal honest in the expression of his sentiments of hostility, he was, after the lapse of a few years, displaced by the Governor, and a gentleman appointed to the office who was supposed to be better affected to the king. On the 23d of May, 1775, he was chosen a delegate to the Provincial Congress, which convened in the city of Trenton. This Congress continued in session eleven days, and decided measures were taken by it to resist the demands of Great Britain. In October, 1775, after the battles of Lexington and Concord, he was chosen captain of a light infantry company, and subsequently he was made a major, although it does not appear that he was ever engaged in active service. In 1776 he was appointed by the Legislature, in joint meeting, clerk of Cumberland County, and continued to hold this office until 1789. He was also surrogate from 1784 until 1802.

In 1776 he was chosen a member of the General Congress, and re-elected in 1777. The Congress of the colonies during these years, when the feeble arm of the country was lifted against the mightiest war-power of the world, was justly the admiration of mankind. No body of men, in ancient or modern times, have displayed more devotion to the true principles of liberty, and more resolution in the midst of the greatest dangers. Dr. Elmer was ever true to the trust reposed in him, proving himself by word and action not only a supporter of the country during the darkest hours of its struggle, but, as a member of the medical committee of Congress, he gave evidence of his interest in every sick and wounded soldier by his toilsome journeys upon horseback to the various hospitals within his reach.

In 1780 and 1784 he was elected a member of the Legislative Council of New Jersey, and in 1788 a member of Congress under the Articles of Confederation. He was a strong advocate of the adoption of the new Constitution, and under it was chosen to a seat in the Senate of the United States, and filled this responsible position for the term of two years.

Although Dr. Elmer early abandoned the practice of his chosen profession, and was actively engaged in public life during the years of our Revolutionary struggle, he still retained an interest in medicine, and took delight in the fellowship of his professional brethren. In 1787, the year preceding his election to a seat in the Senate of the United States, he was chosen the president of the Medical Society of New Jersey, succeeding Dr. William Burnett in that office.

A short notice of him, published in the *Trenton Federalist* at the time of his decease, written by L. H. Stockton, Esq., states that "in medical erudition, the writer well remembers to have heard his illustrious contemporary, the late Dr. Rush, frequently say that he was exceeded by no physician in the United States."

He descended to the grave, full of honors, Sept. 3, 1817, in the seventy-second year of his age.

Francis G. Brewster was a lineal descendant of the Brewsters who crossed the ocean in the "Mayflower," of whom the Rev. Mr. Steele, of Washington, has given a faithful history. He studied medicine about the year 1785, received a certificate of license, and married Miss Mary Seeley, daughter of Josiah Seeley.

Dr. Francis G. Brewster, better known as Dr. Gilbert Brewster, may have practiced considerably in Bridgeton during the early part of his professional life, but in later years he confined himself almost exclusively to the business of a druggist. He established, early in the century, beyond doubt, the first pure drug-store in Bridgeton, which store has remained in the hands of the Brewster family until recently, the location having been several times changed. As it was first established, it was a very small affair, upon the corner of Commerce and Atlantic Streets. Here the doctor not only sold medicines, but prescribed for such of his friends as chose to seek his professional aid. He was succeeded in business by his son, the late Francis G. Brewster.

The doctor was a member of and a ruling elder in the Presbyterian Church. He died July 26, 1828, in the sixtieth year of his age, and was buried in the old graveyard at Bridgeton.

Charles Clark was of very respectable parentage.

He was the son of Daniel and Rachel Clark, and was born Oct. 19, 1773. He received a good English education, and previous to commencing the study of medicine with Dr. Ebenezer Elmer he acquired some knowledge of the Latin language. He was licensed to practice medicine and surgery by censors appointed by the Medical Society of New Jersey, and settled at Roadstown, where he acquired a large practice. He was married to Anna, daughter of David Gilman, by whom he had a son and daughter, both recently living in Salem, N. J. He died of apoplexy Feb. 25, 1828.

Ephraim Bateman (1) was born in the township of Fairfield, county of Cumberland, July 9, 1780. In 1801 he became a student of Dr. Jonathan Elmer, of Bridgeton, and attended medical lectures in the winters of 1802 and 1803 in the University of Pennsylvania. Dr. Benjamin Rush was then Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine, and a strong attachment soon sprang up between them, which lasted for life.

After leaving the university, and receiving a certificate of license, he married and settled in Cedarville, and very soon acquired an extensive practice in the townships of Fairfield and Downe. The doctor was six feet one inch in height, and was in the habit of visiting his patients upon horseback. His manners in the sick-room were pleasant and calculated to inspire confidence in the minds of the afflicted. As his practice was attended with success, his reputation very soon extended beyond the township lines, and his advice was often sought, not only by invalids living in remote parts of the county, but by his professional brethren in cases of consultation.

The doctor continued to practice medicine until 1813, when he was elected to the Lower House of the Legislature of New Jersey, and in 1815 to the House of Representatives of the United States, which office he held by re-elections until 1823. In 1826 he was elected a member of the Upper House (then called Council) of this State, and during its sessions was elected to represent the State in the Senate of the United States for the term of six years. His health, however, failing, he was obliged, in 1828, to resign the position. The Hon. Mahlon Dickerson was elected by the Legislature to fill his unexpired term.

He died Jan. 28, 1829. At his death he left a widow and six children, one of whom was the late Dr. B. Rush Bateman. He was likewise grandfather of Dr. Ephraim (2d) and great-grandfather of Dr. Ellison R. Bateman, all of Cedarville. A flat stone marks his last resting-place in the graveyard of the "Old Stone Church."

James B. Parvin, son of Rev. Holmes and Elizabeth Parvin, was born in Deerfield township on the 3d of June, 1779, and died at Cedarville the 28th of October, 1834.

He studied under Dr. Benjamin Fisler, of Port Elizabeth, and was licensed as a practitioner by the Supreme Court of the State of New Jersey. He married, in 1802, Lovicy Lummis, and commenced practice as a physician at Egg Harbor. The climate not agreeing with him, he removed, with his family, after two years to Cedarville, where his practice soon became both large and lucrative.

Dr. Parvin is said to have been a man of considerable popularity as a physician, pleasing in his address, and extremely fond of a practical joke. Some of the anecdotes related of him concerning his propensity for joking are quite amusing.

Some fifteen years before his death he thought it his duty to preach the gospel, and upon application was licensed by the Methodist Episcopal religious denomination, of which he was a member.

The doctor died comparatively young, in 1834, in the fifty-fifth year of his age, but lived long enough to number among his friends some of the best and most influential citizens of Fairfield. The oldest inhabitants still speak of him in words of praise. He was buried in the graveyard of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Fairfield.

William Elmer (1st) was born in Bridgeton, March 23, 1788. He was the youngest son of Dr. Jonathan Elmer, one of the first graduates of the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania. He received his education in the schools of Bridgeton, was regarded as a good English scholar, and had some knowledge of the classics. The death of his elder brother, while a student at Nassau Hall, made his father loath to have him leave home for the purpose of acquiring a collegiate education. He was, however, thoroughly educated as a physician, having spent several years in the prosecution of his studies in Philadelphia, during which time he was an attendant at the hospital, and in practice at the dispensary. He graduated in 1811.

The year following he commenced the practice of medicine in Bridgeton, and was married to Miss Nancy B. Potter. She lived four years thereafter, and was the mother of three children, one of whom is the present Dr. William Elmer, of Bridgeton. He was married again, in 1819, to Miss Margaret K. Potter, and they were the parents of three children, all of whom are still living.

Dr. Elmer soon acquired a large practice, and was the leading physician of the town. He was, however, engaged in the active duties of his profession but a very few years, and his popularity during these years must have been quite remarkable. At the death of his father, in 1817, he fell heir to an ample fortune, and very soon retired from practice.

During the latter part of his life he was very much afflicted with rheumatism, and at the last seizing upon the vital organs, it hastened his death, in 1836, at the early age of forty-eight.

Ebenezer Elmer, son of Daniel (2d), was born in the family house at Cedarville, Aug. 23, 1752, and died at the residence of his son, the late ex-Judge L. Q. C. Elmer, Oct. 18, 1843, aged ninety-one.

Dr. Elmer was left an orphan by the death of his father, and remained with his mother upon the homestead until near the close of her life.

In 1774 he was induced to enter the office of his brother, Dr. Jonathan Elmer, for the purpose of studying medicine. He prosecuted these studies for a term of two years, and went through all the branches usually taught at any medical school. It does not appear that he was ever matriculated at a medical college or received a diploma of graduation.

In 1776 he was appointed an ensign in Capt. Bloomfield's company, and shortly after promoted to a lieutenancy. After serving almost a year in the latter capacity, the regiment to which he was attached was disbanded, and declining a reappointment in the line of the army, he joined the Second New Jersey Regiment as surgeon's mate, under Dr. Lewis Howell. After the death of Dr. Howell, which occurred in about fifteen months (just after the battle of Monmouth), Dr. Elmer was commissioned as regimental surgeon, and served in that station, as an officer of the staff, until the disbanding of the army in 1783. He was connected with the army in the ways mentioned almost eight years, and rendered the country most efficient service during its early struggles for nationality.

In 1825 he connected himself, upon profession of his faith in Christ, with the Presbyterian Church in Bridgeton. He established the first Sabbath-school in the county, and was for many years the president of the Bible Society, and one of its founders.

"*Antiqua homo virtute et fide.*"

He was among the last survivors of the New Jersey Continental line, and at his death was president of the New Jersey Branch of the Society of the Cincinnati.

At the close of the war he commenced civil practice in Bridgeton in connection with Dr. James Ramsy. This partnership, however, was very soon dissolved, and Dr. Elmer, whose experience in the army gave him celebrity, at once acquired an extensive practice. In 1784 he was married to Hannah Seeley, daughter of Col. Ephraim Seeley, and they were the parents of two children, Lucius Quintus Cincinnatus and Sarah Smith. Five years thereafter he entered the arena as a politician, and was elected a member of the Assembly, and continued a member of the House until 1795, and upon two occasions was elected Speaker of the same. In 1800 he was elected to a seat in the House of Representatives, and continued a member for six sessions. In 1804 he was appointed adjutant-general of the New Jersey militia, and in 1806 brigadier-general of the Cumberland brigade. In 1807 he was elected a member of the Legislative Council of this State, and the year following was appointed collector of the port of Bridgeton. In 1814 he received the appointment of assessor of the United States direct taxes for the Sixth District of this State. Besides these offices, he was the war collector of the county, for several years a judge and justice, and for short periods clerk and surrogate of Cumberland.

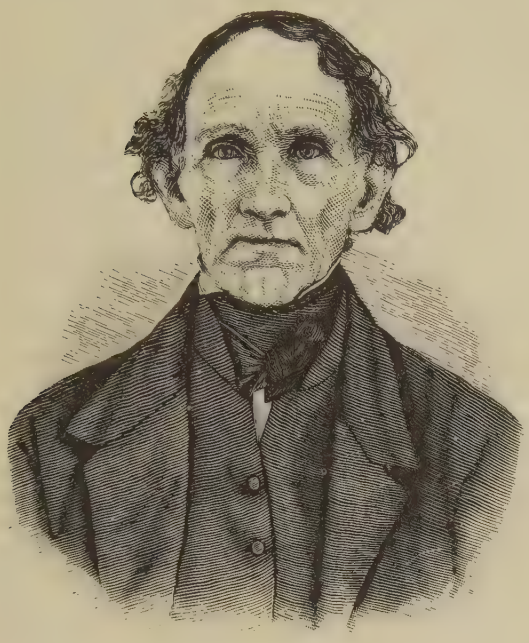
It is said of him that he had the courage to omit a prescription when none was needed. Imaginary sickness never received from him any countenance. In this particular at least his example is worthy of imitation.

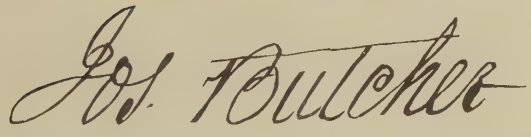
Hosea Fithian was born in Deerfield township, Cumberland Co., N. J., Jan. 1, 1800, and died at Woodstown, Salem Co., September, 1847. He was the son of Jonathan Fithian, and enjoyed, during the years of his childhood and youth, the advantages of the common schools of his native township. At the age of twenty his attention was turned to the study of medicine, and he accordingly entered the office of the late Dr. Ephraim Buck as a pupil, and continued under his instruction for a term of three years. Quitting the office of his preceptor he matriculated at a medical college in the city of Philadelphia. He commenced at once the practice of medicine at May's Landing, in Atlantic County, but his stay at this town was a temporary one. He removed to Mullica Hill in 1828, and remained in the practice of medicine a little over two years. He then transferred his residence to Woodstown, and there remained until the date of his death, in 1847.

Joseph Butcher, Jr., M.D.—The Butcher family are of English extraction, Joseph, the father of the subject of this biographical sketch, having resided in Burlington County, where he followed the carpenter's craft, and married Elizabeth Lippincott. Their son Joseph was born May 24, 1791. Port Elizabeth was the home of his boyhood, the scene of his early educational opportunities, and his later apprenticeship to Israel Stratton to acquire the trade of a tailor. Here he remained for some years, but eventually engaged in mercantile pursuits, and in connection with his partner supplied a branch of the American army with provisions during the war of 1812. Later he embarked in the drug business, and while thus employed had his attention directed to the study of medicine. He graduated from the Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia the year of its incorporation, and chose Mauricetown, Cumberland Co., as his first and only field of labor. Here for a period of forty years he continued in active practice, his useful career as a practitioner having ended with his death in August, 1864, in his seventy-fourth year.

Dr. Butcher was thoroughly versed in the science he had espoused, and speedily found that his abilities brought not only reputation, but success. For a long period he controlled the practice of the vicinity, while his steady hand and mature judgment were not less frequently sought during the later years of his life. The doctor during his professional career gave much attention to business pursuits, and for years engaged in farming occupations. He manifested a keen interest in the political events of the day, and invariably

espoused the principles of the Democracy. He was, in 1842, elected to the State Legislature, having been the only representative of his party chosen to the position for a long series of years. He also for successive terms held the office of freeholder, and filled





other positions of minor consequence. His thorough knowledge of general law and excellent judgment made his opinion often sought in the settlement of estates as in other matters, and won for him the reputation of a safe and wise counselor. He was an active Odd-Fellow, and a member of Ariel Lodge, No. 56, of I. O. O. F., of Mauricetown. He was in religion educated in the Quaker faith, but later affiliated with the Methodists. Dr. Butcher was married to Miss Harriet Elkinton, of Port Elizabeth, Cumberland Co., and had children who survived,—Rhoda, Ann, Charles, Harriet, William, and Joseph. His wife having died he married again, Miss Rebecca, daughter of Paul and Rhoda Cobb, of Commercial township. Their children are George E., Eliza (Mrs. Fagan), and Samuel. Mrs. Butcher's death occurred on the 14th of September, 1879. Four sons and a grandson of the doctor have also chosen medicine as a profession. Charles graduated at the Pennsylvania College, Philadelphia, and settled in Mauricetown, where he practiced until his decease. Joseph was a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College in 1849, and died at the beginning of his career. George E. graduated from the same college in 1858, and for twenty years continued his professional labors at Dividing Creek, Cumberland Co., subsequently removing to Mauricetown, where he is still active as a practitioner. Samuel received his diploma from the Jefferson Medical College in 1864, and also settled in Mauricetown. Joseph, a son of George E., graduated from the same college in 1883, and is at present assisting his father.

Thomas W. Peck, son of John Peck, was born in Stow Creek township, Nov. 4, 1779. His father was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. The educational advantages of his son were limited, and confined to the schools of his immediate neighborhood. In 1798 he entered the office of Dr. Brewster, of Deerfield, and began the study of medicine. He was soon thereafter matriculated in one of the medical schools of Philadelphia, and graduated at the age of twenty-two. After his graduation he accepted a situation as surgeon on board Girard's ship "Good Friends," sailing from Philadelphia to Cuba, and commanded by Capt. Earl. In about one year he resigned his position as surgeon, and commenced private practice at Absecom, Atlantic Co., N. J. Here he remained twelve years, and then transferred his residence to the village of Shiloh, Cumberland Co., N. J. In 1823, after his removal to the latter place, he was married to Miss Jane H. Davis.

At the age of fifty he had a severe attack of apoplexy, the effect of which ever after showed itself upon his physical system, as well as his intellectual faculties. His professional labors thereafter were necessarily very much curtailed. He died Aug. 30, 1852.

Lawrence Van Hook was one of the early members of the District Medical Society. He is said to have lived for a time at Schooner's Landing, a town of considerable importance on the Menantico. From thence he moved to Dennisville, Cape May Co., where he continued to reside a number of years, devoting his time very largely to the practice of medicine.

The doctor was not a graduate of any medical school. He was armed with a license from the State, which, in early days, was regarded as great an honor as a diploma from any medical college in the country. He died in Jackson County, Iowa.

Edward Mulford Porter, son of Joshua Porter and Mary Marr Sheppard, was born at Camden, N. J., on the 20th day of August, 1825. He commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Enoch Fithian in the spring of the year 1846, attended three courses of lectures in the medical school of the University of Pennsylvania, received the degree of M.D. in the spring of the year 1849, and, associated with his late medical preceptor, immediately thereafter commenced the practice of medicine in Greenwich. In the month of February, 1851, he was married to Miss Mary Brewster. Through the winter of 1850–51 his lungs became affected, and he was finally obliged to relinquish all professional business. In the summer of the year 1851 he changed his residence to

Bridgeton, after which the disease of his lungs gradually made progress, until its usually slow but certain work was finished in the death of its victim on the 10th day of January, 1853.

His remains were interred in the cemetery of the Presbyterian Church in Bridgeton.

Ephraim Buck was born in Millville, Cumberland Co., Feb. 23, 1795, and received his academic education chiefly in Fairfield and Bridgeton. He commenced the study of medicine in 1814, under the instructions of Drs. S. M. Shute and William Elmer (1), and received his diploma from the University of Pennsylvania in the spring of 1817. He entered immediately upon the practice of his profession among the scenes of his early days, and was for a short time in partnership with one of his preceptors, Dr. William Elmer. His energy of character, pleasing address, and medical skill, aided by a large and influential family connection, very speedily procured for him an extensive practice.

In the year 1819 he was united by marriage to Miss Elizabeth Hendry, daughter of the late Dr. Bowman Hendry, of Haddonfield, N. J.

In the fall of 1818 he removed to Philadelphia, and in the northern part of the city soon succeeded in obtaining a respectable practice.

In the fall of 1839 he removed to Columbus, Burlington Co., N. J., and while there was deprived by death of his wife.

After the lapse of a few years, in 1843, he again came to reside in Bridgeton, and was married July 10, 1845, to Miss Abigail Ann Allen, of Pittsgrove, who died suddenly the following year.

Dr. Buck lived a life of usefulness and occupied an influential position in society. He was considered a skillful physician, and his reputation extended to all parts of the county. He was generally consulted by his professional brethren in severe and abnormal obstetrical cases, and his fame as an obstetrician was worthily obtained. He died July 14, 1855, in the sixty-first year of his age.

William Steeling was born in Bridgeton, Cumberland Co., N. J., in the year 1785. He was the only son of William Steeling, a Scotchman, who lived at the Indian Fields, adjoining Bridgeton, where he gained a livelihood by farming. He was also a school-teacher, and probably gave considerable attention to the education of his son. He was put under the care of Rev. Henry Smalley, of Bowentown, with whom he studied theology about two years. Subsequently, however, abandoning his first intention, he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Azel Pierson, of Bridgeton, and graduated at the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia.

Dr. Steeling was married, Oct. 2, 1810, when twenty-five years of age, to Miss Hannah Ware, of Stow Creek township. He was a man of industrious and sober habits, a lover of his profession, and successful in its practice. In the year 1847 he removed from Bridgeton to Philadelphia, and died Jan. 6, 1856, in the seventy-first year of his age.

Daniel C. Pierson was born at Cedarville, Cumberland Co., N. J., Oct. 9, 1792. While yet a boy his parents removed to Bridgeton, where he continued to reside until the spring of 1815. He studied medicine with his father, Dr. Azel C. Pierson, and attended three courses of medical lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, graduating in 1814. His father having died in 1813, he spent the year subsequent to his graduation in the settlement of the estate. In 1815 he commenced the practice of medicine at Cedarville, and very soon acquired a large and extensive practice. As a physician he is said to have had the kindest of hearts, and soon won the confidence and affection of his patients. He died at Augusta, Ill., Jan. 29, 1857.

Jacob W. Ludlam was born in Greenwich township of this county. He was the son of Reuben Ludlam, a farmer.

Dr. Ludlam graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in March, 1827. He married and settled in Deerfield. At first he kept a variety store and offered for sale, among other things, a lot of drugs. For many years before his removal to the West he was the only physician in Deerfield, and commanded almost the entire practice of the township. In the sick-room he was mild and affable, very fluent in conversation, and very popular. He was an intelligent doctor and successful prescriber. He died at Evanstown, Ill., July, 1858.

Reuben Willetts succeeded Dr. Benjamin Fisler in the practice of medicine at Port Elizabeth, and after the death of the latter had the entire practice of that town and vicinity. He was a brother-in-law of Dr. E. B. Wales, of Cape May, and the father of Col. J. Howard Willetts, who is a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, and served with distinction in the Union army during the recent rebellion.

The doctor was popular with the people as a physician, and held in high esteem as a citizen. He was an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and for a number of years a class-leader and local preacher. He continued to preach occasionally, in connection with his professional duties, up to the time of his death. He died in 1858, aged about fifty-two. His venerable widow, daughter of the late Judge Joshua Brick, with several children, survives him.

Bennett W. Parker was born at Wolcott, Conn., May 12, 1808. He came to New Jersey when a young man, and was employed as a traveling agent, his route being in and through the southern part of the State. While thus engaged he began the study of medicine. He carried his books with him wherever he went, and was often seen by the roadside by persons still living deeply interested in the study of the materia medica. In 1836 he received a certificate of license from the Medical Society of Connecticut. Dr. Parker also re-

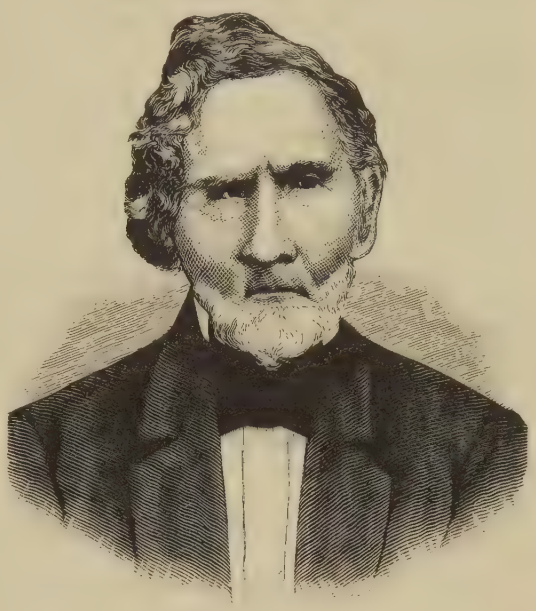
ceived a diploma from the Medical Society of New Jersey, bearing date of June 13, 1838.

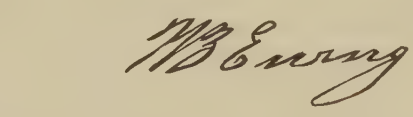
When he came to Cumberland County as a physician he settled first in Bridgeton, and after a short stay in that town removed to Deerfield, and from thence to Millville, where he continued to reside until his death. His practice in the latter place embraced a period of some twenty years, one-half of which time he was an invalid from a cancer of the duodenum. He acquired a large practice, both in the town and adjacent country. He died on the 18th of May, 1859, in the forty-ninth year of his age. He was a believer in the faith of the Presbyterian Church, and for many years a communicant.

ISAAC H. HAMPTON was born in Fairfield township, June 12, 1785. His father, John T. Hampton, was a practitioner of medicine. The son received the ordinary common school education of that day, and then began the study of medicine with Dr. Benjamin Champneys, in Bridgeton. When only seventeen years of age he received his diploma as a graduate of the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania. He commenced practice in Woodbury about 1806, married Fanny Helen Giles, daughter of Gen. James Giles, April 23, 1810, and in the following year removed to Bridgeton. Here he very soon acquired an extensive practice, which he retained for many years. He is spoken of as being bold and intrepid, somewhat dogmatical in his views, and persistent in his own course of treatment. His life was prolonged to a good old age, and he was permitted to celebrate with his partner their golden wedding, April 23, 1860. He survived this event but a few months, and died Sept. 4, 1860, aged seventy-five years.

WILLIAM BELFORD EWING, son of Dr. Thomas Ewing and Sarah Fithian, was born at Greenwich, Cumberland Co., N. J., Dec. 12, 1776. He was only six years old when his father died, but he was left with ample pecuniary means for his education. After the usual course of preliminary study, which he pursued principally at the classical school of the Rev. Andrew Hunter, at Bridgeton, he entered the junior class of the college at Princeton, N. J., and graduated in the year 1794. He pursued his medical studies to that end under the direction of Dr. Nicholas Bellville, of Trenton, N. J., and attended medical lectures in the University of Pennsylvania when Drs. Shippen, Rush, Wistar, and other eminent members of the medical profession were professors in that celebrated school.

Being recommended by Prof. Rush to a physician in the Danish island of St. Croix for a partner in the practice of medicine, he went thither in the year 1797, and in that island, in the island of St. Thomas, and as surgeon in a British vessel of war was engaged in professional practice for two years. He then returned to his native place, and practiced medicine in Greenwich, with the respect and confidence of the community, till the spring of 1824, when he retired from the practice of his profession. He assisted in the formation of the Medical Society of the County of Cumberland in the year 1818, and was elected an honorary member of the same in the year





1848. He was elected president of the Medical Society of New Jersey in the year 1824.

For several years previous to his death he was so feeble as to be disqualified for any kind of business, and the formation of cataracts in both eyes deprived him of his sight. He died April 23, 1866, in the ninetieth year of his age.

NATHANIEL REEVE NEWKIRK was the son of Matthew Newkirk and Elizabeth Foster. He was born at Pittsgrove, Salem Co., N. J., on the 22d day of July, 1817. After a suitable preparatory education he entered Lafayette College, Pennsylvania, where he graduated in the year 1841. Subsequently he studied medicine, and graduated Doctor of Medicine in the school of the University of Pennsylvania. In the spring of 1844 he commenced the practice of medicine in Pittsgrove, his native place, where, notwithstanding his being surrounded by older and longer established competitors, he became popular, and succeeded in obtaining a good share of professional business. In the summer of 1851 he removed to Greenwich, Cumberland Co., N. J., and practiced medicine in that place with steadily increasing popularity until a gradual but persistent attack of pulmonary disease compelled him to abridge his labors, and finally to remove to Bridgeton, N. J., in the hope that in that place he might obtain a prac-

tice sufficiently remunerative with less labor and exposure. His increasing debility and emaciation, however, made it painfully evident that consumption was doing its work upon his frame, and must soon prove fatal, when, on the 1st of November, 1866, he had an attack of dysentery, which on the 10th day of the same month terminated his useful life in the fiftieth year of his age.

LORENZO F. FISLER, son of Benjamin Fisler, was born in 1797. The following year the family removed to Port Elizabeth, Cumberland Co., where the father continued to practice as a physician and preach as a minister for more than half a century. The son enjoyed very excellent advantages, and gave in early years promise of an auspicious future. Having finished his preparatory course, he began the study of medicine with his father, and graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania.

He commenced immediately the practice of his profession in the village where he had spent the years of his childhood and youth. He continued to practice at the Port for a number of years, and when he transferred his residence to Camden he left behind him many warm-hearted friends.

The members of the Fisler family are remarkable for their longevity. Dr. Lorenzo had passed beyond "the threescore and ten." He died with softening of the brain in 1871.

WILLIAM HOLLINSHEAD MCCALLA, son of Col. Auley McCalla and Hannah Gibbon, was born at Roadstown, Cumberland Co., N. J., in the month of June, 1792. He studied medicine under Dr. Charles Swing, at Salem, N. J., and was graduated M.D. by the University of Pennsylvania.

Dr. McCalla engaged in professional business for a short time at Roadstown, and then removed to Roxborough, Pa., where he practiced medicine for about two years. He was then married to Jane Harrison, daughter of Dr. Archibald Campbell and Margaret McCalla, and changed his residence to Woodbury, N. J., where he soon became a popular physician. While in the midst of a growing and respectable practice, he was seized with dysentery, which terminated a life of great promise for usefulness on the 10th day of August, 1824.

JACOB EGBERT was born in Hunterdon County, near Flemington, N. J., on the 25th day of December, 1771. He removed to Port Elizabeth, in Cumberland County, married, commenced the study of medicine, and was licensed to practice the same on the 24th day of May, 1805. After practicing at the Port a few years, he removed to Cedarville, and succeeded the late Dr. Azel Pierson.

He removed to Pemberton, N. J., where he died in the autumn of 1831.

BENJAMIN VAN HOOK practiced medicine more than fifty years ago at Port Elizabeth. He was contemporaneous with Dr. Benjamin Fisler. He probably had a certificate of license from the State. He acquired a large practice, and is spoken of as a man well deserving the respect and confidence of his fellow-citizens. He was very easy in his manners and pleasant in his address, and withal a man of excellent judgment. He was a brother of Dr. Lawrence Van Hook.

WILLIAM GARRISON, son of Dr. John Garrison, was a young man of much promise, and of more than ordinary ability. He graduated at Jefferson Medical College about 1835, but his intense love for his profession and his habits of continual application, combined with a delicate constitution, soon carried him to an early grave. Consumption claimed him as a victim, and he died lamented by those who knew him.

GEORGE SPRATT was a native of England. He was a clergyman in connection with the Baptist denomination, and was in 1828 chosen the first pastor of the Second Cohansey Baptist Church, of Bridgeton. He is said to have been a man of considerable intelligence, an acceptable preacher, and a worthy citizen. During his residence in Bridgeton he established a small drug-store on Pearl Street, and had a limited practice as a physician. It is not known that he held a diploma from any medical school, and, indeed, his knowledge of the theory of medicine is believed to have been vague. His acquaintance with the materia medica enabled him to prescribe with some success in slight derangements of the system. He remained in Bridgeton but a few years.

WILLIAM E. BROOKS, son of Jonathan Brooks, was born Feb. 10, 1813. While yet young he became the teacher of a primary school in the village of Cedarville, and while engaged in teaching his attention was turned to the study of medicine. He entered the office of Dr. Eli E. Bateman as a pupil, and subsequently matriculated at the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which institution he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He began the practice in the city of Philadelphia. He was exceedingly delicate, and had an hereditary predisposition to consumption, from which he died Oct. 4, 1841. He was a worthy member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

HOLMES PARVIN was born in Cumberland County, N. J., Dec. 7, 1794. After receiving an English education in his native county, he commenced the study of medicine in 1813, having access to the libraries of Professors Chapman and Wistar, of Philadelphia, and attending the medical lectures of the University of Pennsylvania, where he graduated in 1815. He then began the practice in Deerfield, in this county, and continued there until 1829, when he emigrated to the West. In 1830 he settled in Cincinnati, and soon acquired an extensive practice. In 1836 he abandoned the practice of medicine and engaged in other pursuits, chiefly that he might have more leisure to investigate his favorite science of electricity.

Long before Professor Morse's name had any connection with the telegraph, Dr. Parvin had commenced and so far perfected his instruments as to communicate with adjoining rooms. All he needed was funds to carry on his experiments. When upon this subject he would say to his friends that we should at some future day communicate with our distant acquaintances by means of electricity. Many of his most intimate friends thought him mad. Determined still to continue his experiments, and desirous of an opportunity to explain his theories to scientific men in the East, he removed, in 1838, to Philadelphia.

In 1841 the doctor returned to Cincinnati in feeble health, and died Feb. 6, 1842.

BENJAMIN FISLER, the son of Jacob and Sophia Fisler, was born in 1769. The parents were natives of Switzerland, and came to this country in their youth. After their marriage they settled in a place in South Jersey which they named Fislerville, now known as Clayton. He was a very intelligent physician, and had very thoroughly prepared himself, by years of study, for the prosecution of his profession. He settled in Port Elizabeth in 1798, and was the leading, and most of the time the only, physician in the place for about fifty-five years; besides, he was a very acceptable local preacher for a like period, generally found at his post of duty. In 1798 he preached in Camden, and in 1797 traveled on the Salem Circuit with William McLenahan, which included Salem. He died in his eighty-fifth year from the infirmities of age, having no lingering illness.

SAMUEL MOORE DOWDNEY, the son of John Dowdney and Harriet Seeley, was born in the township of Stow Creek, on the 11th day of March, 1834. He obtained a good English education, and pursued classical studies to some extent previous to placing himself under the direction of his relative, Dr. Thomas Yarrow, of Allowaystown, N. J., as a student of medicine. He commenced the study of medicine in the spring of 1852, and graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in the spring of 1855.

He first commenced the practice of medicine associated with Dr. George Tomlinson, at Roadstown, and after a dissolution of partnership, continued his professional business in the same place so long as physical ability enabled him.

He died of consumption Nov. 17, 1861, and was interred in the Presbyterian Church at Greenwich.

SAMUEL MOORE, son of Col. David Moore and Lydia Richman, was born at Deerfield, Cumberland Co., N. J., on the 8th of February, 1774. He was the brother of Dr. Jonathan Moore, of whom some account has been given. He graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1791, and was afterwards a tutor in that institution. He subsequently studied medicine, and received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the same institution which had conferred on him the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He practiced medicine for a short time at Greenwich, N. J., and then in Bucks County, Pa.

CHARLES SWING, eldest son of Michael Swing and Sarah Murphy, was born in Fairfield township, Cumberland Co., about the year 1790. He began the study of medicine under the tuition of the late Dr. William B. Ewing, of Greenwich, walking once in a fortnight from his home in Fairfield to the residence of the doctor, a distance of many miles, in order to recite his appointed task and receive assistance in the further prosecution of his studies. He was an apt student, and when he graduated from the University of Pennsylvania was thoroughly furnished for the responsible work of a physician. The first year after his graduation he practiced in connection with his preceptor at Greenwich, but the year following transferred his residence to Salem, and entered into partnership with the late Dr. Archer. Several years thereafter he married a Miss Mary Lambson, of Penn's Neck, who was possessed of a very handsome patrimony. Dissolving his partnership with Dr. Archer, he began the practice in the latter village, and remained there for several years until the death of his wife. Some years later he removed to Sharptown, and was married, a second time, to Mrs. Hannah Ware, of Salem. Here he continued to reside until his death.

He was very popular as a physician, and acquired and retained an extensive practice. He was justly regarded as one of the best-informed practitioners in the southern part of New Jersey. He died at the age of seventy, of paralysis, after a few days' illness.

WILLIAM F. LOPER, son of Dr. James Loper, was born in Millville, N. J., July 18, 1839. His early educational advantages were excellent. After finishing a preparatory course at the West Jersey Academy, he entered the freshman class of Princeton College in 1857, and received the degree of B.A. in 1861. He began immediately the study of medicine in the office of his father, matriculated at the Jefferson Medical College in 1861, and graduated in March, 1863.

He was a young man of much promise, and thoroughly prepared for his life-work. He entered upon the practice of medicine in his native town with raised expectations. But, alas! his sun went down while it was yet day. Feeling indisposed, he took a dose of what he supposed to be the mild chloride of mercury, and, his symptoms becoming alarming, the medicine was examined, and found to be arsenious acid, put into the bottle marked as above through the carelessness of a druggist. The life of this young promising physician was the forfeit. He died Jan. 15, 1864. His body is interred in the cemetery of the Presbyterian Church of Pittsgrove, and a beautiful monument marks his resting-place.

WILLIAM BACON was born in Greenwich, Cumberland Co., N. J., June 20, 1802. His parents died during his childhood. Possessing a patrimony, he acquired an English education, and made proficiency

in some of the higher branches of learning. He began the study of medicine under the tuition of Dr. Daniel Bowen, of Woodstown, and attended lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, where he graduated in 1822, at the age of twenty. He commenced the practice at Allowaystown, Salem Co., in the same year, and was married in January, 1823, to a Miss Ray, of Philadelphia.

He continued the practice of medicine until within a few days of his death, and gently fell asleep, Feb. 26, 1868, in the sixty-sixth year of his age.

Robert M. Bateman, son of Dr. B. Rush Bateman, was born in Cedarville, in this county, Sept. 14, 1836. After graduating from Princeton College, he studied medicine in the office of his father, and then took the regular course at the University of Pennsylvania, from which he graduated when about twenty-three years of age.

The doctor practiced medicine in Cedarville for about nineteen years. He moved to Red Bank, but remained but a few months, when he moved to Bridgeton and commenced the practice of his profession, and so continued until his life was suddenly terminated.

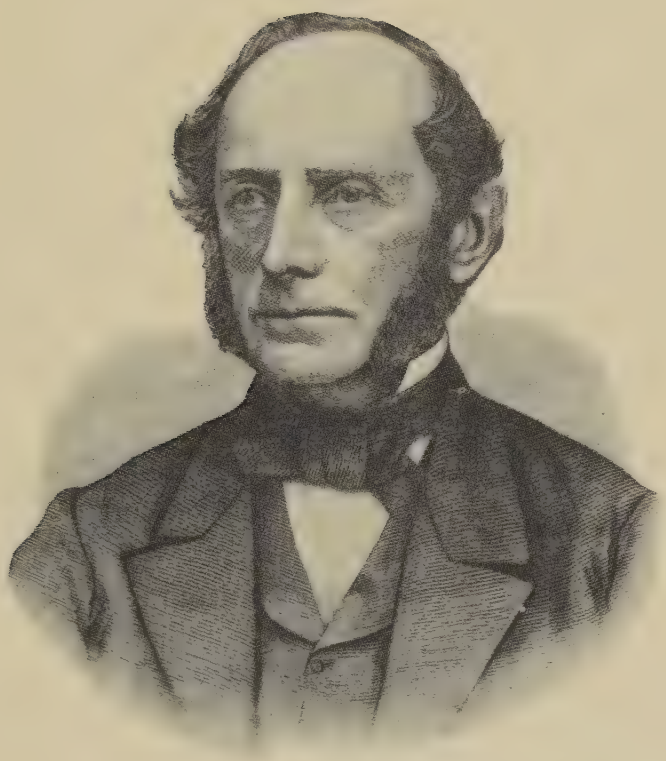
Dr. Bateman was a true patriot and upright citizen in all the relations of life. During the rebellion he served his country in the capacity of assistant surgeon of the Twenty-fifth New Jersey Volunteers. He died June 4, 1878, in his forty-second year.

Enoch Fithian, M.D.—The early records of the Fithian family speak of William Fithian, who died in East Hampton, L. I., between the years 1678 and 1682. He had sons, Enoch and Samuel, and two daughters. Samuel, the great-great-grandfather of the doctor, removed to Fairfield, Cumberland Co., where some of the members of his family remained. He married Priscilla Burnet, of Southampton, L. I., and had children,—John, Josiah, Samuel, Esther, Matthias, and William. Josiah was born May 6, 1685, removed to Greenwich in 1705, and married Sarah Dennis, Nov. 7, 1706. His death occurred April 3, 1741, and that of his wife, June 23, 1732. Their children were John, born in 1709; Jeremiah, in 1713; Samuel, in 1715; Hannah, in 1718; Esther, in 1721; Joseph, in 1724; Sarah, in 1726; and Josiah, in 1728. Samuel, of this number, the grandfather of Dr. Fithian, was born Oct. 12, 1715, in Greenwich, and married Phebe, daughter of Ephraim Seeley, of Bridgeton, on the 3d of September, 1741. Their children were Hannah, born in 1742 (Mrs. Nathan Leake); Rachel, born in 1744 (Mrs. Daniel Clark); Amy, born in 1746 (Mrs. Joseph Moore); Joel, in 1748; Mary, in 1752 (Mrs. Joshua Brick); Sarah, in 1754 (Mrs. Thomas Brown); Ruth, in 1756 (Mrs. David Bowen); Seeley, in 1758; and Samuel, in 1761. Joel of this number, father of Dr. Fithian, was born Sept. 29, 1748, and married, March 4, 1780, Rachel, daughter of Jonathan and Anna Holmes. He was both a farmer and merchant in Greenwich, and represented his district in the State Legislature. Their only child was Josiah, born Sept. 30, 1776. By a second marriage with Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. Charles Beatty, he had children,—Charles Beatty, born Dec. 18, 1782; Samuel, born Feb. 26, 1785; Philip, whose birth occurred Jan. 24, 1787; Erkuries, born Aug. 17, 1789; and Enoch, the only survivor. Mr. Fithian died Nov. 9, 1821, and his wife, Aug. 6, 1825. Their son, Dr. Enoch Fithian, was born May 10, 1792, and began the study of medicine in April, 1813, at Roadstown, under the direction of his brother, Dr. Erkuries Fithian, who resided at Swedesboro, Gloucester Co., N. J., and in November, 1814, attended his first course of lectures at the medical school of the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia. In the spring of 1815 he received instruction from Dr. William B. Ewing, of Greenwich, and the same year continued his course of medical lectures.

Having been licensed to practice, he began his professional career at Roadstown in the spring of 1816, and on the 1st of June, 1817, entered into partnership with Dr. Ewing, of Greenwich, which was continued until May, 1824, when the retirement of Dr. Ewing from practice caused a dissolution of their professional relations. Dr. Edward M. Porter, on the 16th of April, 1849, entered into partnership with Dr. Fithian, and continued until 1851, and the same year Dr. Nathaniel R. Newkirk, of Pittsgrove, Salem Co., became associated with him. They continued in active practice until 1856, when Dr. Fithian retired from active professional labor, after a successful career of forty-one years. His labors during this period were arduous, and required not less professional skill and large experience than great physical endurance as a result of the widely-extended area of a general practice. That his retirement from professional activity was received with universal regret is a sufficient comment upon his abilities and the regard of his patients. The doctor was appointed by the Medical Society of New Jersey one of its censors for the examination of students applying for license to practice medicine, and was several times a delegate to its meetings. By an unanimous vote of the Cumberland County Medical Society, of which he is a member, he was appointed a delegate to the American Medical Association. The doctor comes of old Whig stock, his father having been a Whig during the Revolution, and after the adoption of the Constitution a Federalist. He was a member of both houses of the State Legislature, judge of the County Court, the first sheriff of Cumberland County elected by the people, and justice of the peace. In his religious views Dr. Fithian is a Presbyterian, and a liberal supporter as well as member of the church at Greenwich, of which both his great-grandfather and father were elders.

William S. Bowen, M.D.—The earliest representatives of the Bowen family emigrated from Swansea, Wales, and having settled in Massachusetts, founded the town bearing the name of Swansea in

Enoch Pratt



WILLIAM S. BOWEN.

E L B Wade

that State. Jonathan, the great-grandfather of the doctor, removed from thence to New Jersey, and became a member of the Fenwick colony in Cumberland County. Among his children was a son Jonathan, who became the father of Smith Bowen. The latter was thrice married. By his union with Miss Jane Potter he had a daughter Jane, who became Mrs. John Buck, and a son, William S., the subject of this biographical sketch. Mr. Bowen's tastes led him to agricultural employments. He was an extensive land-owner and a citizen of much influence in Bridgeton, where his death occurred. His son, William S., was born Feb. 21, 1802, in Bridgeton, where the early years of his life were passed. His predilection for study having pointed in the direction of a professional career, he received a preparatory training at the academy of the village, and having entered Nassau Hall, Princeton College, graduated in 1822. He decided upon medicine as a profession, and began his studies with Dr. William Elmer, of Bridgeton, receiving in 1824 his diploma from the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia. He became resident physician of the Pine Street Hospital of the latter city, and subsequently settled in his native village, where he continued in uninterrupted practice for a period of half a century.

Dr. Bowen was married to Miss Ellen, daughter of Hon. Thomas Lee, of Cumberland County, to whom were born children,—William S. and Jane B., who became Mrs. Joseph C. Kirby, of Bridgeton. By a second marriage to Miss Martha H., daughter of John Buck, of Bridgeton, were three children,—John B., Charles M., and Mary B. The only survivor of these is John B., who chose his father's profession, and graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1861, choosing Bridgeton as a field of labor. In 1862 he was assigned to duty as associate to Professor S. D. Gross in the United States Army Hospital in Philadelphia. He later received promotion to the Army of the Cumberland as surgeon of the Thirty-fourth New Jersey Volunteers, and was assigned to duty as division surgeon on the staff of Gen. Brayman. He was subsequently transferred to the staff of Gen. Prince, of the Sixteenth Corps, Army of the Tennessee.

Dr. Bowen, on returning to civil life, resumed his practice in Bridgeton, where he has since resided. He was married to Miss Hannah, daughter of Jonathan Elmer, of the same place, and has three children,—Sidney E., William Courtland, and Martha H. Dr. William S. Bowen, the subject of this sketch, enjoyed an extended reputation as a successful practitioner. He was thoroughly at home in the field of surgery, while his progressive ideas and energetic character enabled him to keep pace with the advance in medical science. He was a member of both County and State Medical Societies.

In politics he was a Democrat, and an active participant in local contests. He was for a term chosen as surrogate of the county, was collector of the port of Bridgeton, and an elector on the Presidential ticket in 1856.

He was actively interested in the cause of education, a director of the State Normal School, and a member of the School Board of Bridgeton. Dr. Bowen was an enthusiastic Mason, in which order he attained high rank, having been Past Grand Master of the State. His religious belief was in harmony with the creed of the Presbyterian Church, of which he was an active member.

His death occurred in Bridgeton, May 7, 1872, in his seventy-first year.

Edmund Levi Bull Wales, M.D.—Deacon Nathaniel Wales and his brothers, John and Elkanah, fled from England to escape religious persecution, and settled in Plymouth, Mass., where they were among the earliest settlers in America. From the first two are descended all the branches of the family now in New Jersey.

Timothy, the great-grandfather of Dr. Wales, was one of twenty children of Ebenezer Wales. He married Sarah Loomis, and had five children,—Elizabeth, Timothy, Roger, Sarah, and Roxanna. Timothy, of this number, resided for a number of years in New York City, where he was engaged in the government service. His son, Dr. Roger Wales, was born July 19, 1768, and married in 1798 Harriet Bentley, of Maryland. He was for years a physician of great skill in Cape May County, N. J., and died Sept. 30, 1835. Their four surviving children of the eight born to them were Judge Eli B. Wales, born July 10, 1798, and still living, in his eighty-fifth year, who was thrice married, and had by his first wife, Miss Sarah H., daughter of Hon. Thomas Hughes, nine children, of whom four are living,—Harriet, who married Capt. Joseph Young; Thomas, who married Miss Martha Tomlin; Dr. Eli B., residing with his father; Mary (Mrs. Walter Barrows); Dr. E. L. B. Wales, the subject of this sketch; Harriet Ann, wife of Capt. Westley Rogers, a native of Mauricetown, N. J., and later of Bridgeton, whose sons, Bentley W. and Eli E., are the contributors of this portrait of their uncle; and Mary Hunter, who became Mrs. Benjamin Hughes, and has two children, Henry and William Hughes, of Cape Island.

Dr. Edmund Levi Bull Wales was born March 15, 1805, and after graduating at Yale College, determined upon the study of medicine. He graduated with honor in 1828 from Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia, and at once chose Tuckahoe, Cape May Co., N. J., where for a period of fifty-two years he continued in uninterrupted practice. His thorough knowledge of medical science and great skill in surgery early made him one of the leading physicians of the county, and secured him a high rank in his profession and a proportionably extended field of labor, with a fortune as the result.

"Well schooled in classic literature and in the study of his profession, with a nature that lends sympathy in its efforts to relieve suffering, he not only gained the confidence and esteem of the community in all the departments of medicine, but from his philosophical contributions to medical journals became acknowledged by the members of his profession to be one of the most cultured physicians of New Jersey. From his celebrity he enjoyed the privilege for more than a quarter of a century of being the instructor of more medical students than any physician in South Jersey. Deeply absorbed in the studies of his profession, the practice of which embraced an area of twenty-five miles, he, however, in his library and on the roadway, kept abreast with the polite literature of the day, and in the departments of science, philosophy, theology, and politics loved to engage the attention of the young. By his choice and fitly-spoken words the knowledge he wished to convey was made doubly impressive from the innate dignity of his manner while imparting it."

He was married to Miss Mary Brick, of Port Elizabeth, N. J., and had two children, who died in infancy. The mother did not long survive the death of her little ones. The doctor was early a Whig, but later became a Democrat. He was for eighteen years one of the judges of the Court of Pardons, and wielded an extended influence in the public affairs of the county. He was a man of deep religious convictions, and a supporter of the Presbyterian faith. The church of that denomination at Cold Spring, N. J., was made the recipient of a one-thousand-dollar legacy on his death, while the Tuckahoe Church received five hundred dollars, and Rev. Allen J. Brown the same amount. His death occurred Aug. 19, 1882, in his seventy-eighth year.

THOMAS STURDIVANT, M.D.—The Sturdivants are of English ancestry, and were originally residents of Staffordshire, England, from whence, on their emigration to America, they settled in New England. Joseph, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Great Britain, and educated in Trinity College, Dublin, Ireland, from whence he graduated with

Thomas Sturdivant M.D.

honor. Having studied navigation and developed a taste for a seafaring life, he accepted a position as purser on an East Indian merchantman, and sailed for China. He later became first officer of a similar vessel, and having arrived in New York, determined to settle in Philadelphia. He continued to follow the sea, and eventually became captain of a vessel sailing to Southern ports. He was married to Miss Elizabeth Chadd Morrison, daughter of William and Sarah Morrison. The great-grandfather of Dr. Sturdivant was a soldier of the Revolution, and killed at the battle of Chadd's Ford. His great-grandmother was a Harvey, and descended from the famous Harvey family, of Brandywine and Chadd's Ford, his grandmother having been Sarah Sharp. Mr. and Mrs.

Sturdivant had two sons and two daughters, the eldest of whom, Thomas, was born on the 4th of March, 1838, in Philadelphia. He was educated at one of the grammar schools of the city, and after acquitting himself with credit, while preparing to enter the High School, he had the misfortune to lose his father, who died on the west coast of Africa of yellow fever. At the age of fourteen his son Thomas was forced to abandon his studies and seek self-sustaining employment. During a period of five years when thus occupied he devoted three nights of the week to the study of medicine with the family physician, after which he attended three sessions of lectures, and graduated at the Penn Medical University of Philadelphia in March, 1860. During the interim of college sessions he became clerk in a drug-store, thus obtaining a knowledge of pharmacy and chemistry. He began the practice of medicine in the southern section of Philadelphia in the fall of 1860, and in October, 1861, was appointed out-door physician of the First Poor District of the city, which position he held for three years. In November, 1864, he removed to Greenwich, Cumberland Co., and remained until April, 1866, meanwhile studying the homœopathic system of medicine. Having decided to adopt this school of practice, he sought a new field of labor in Millville. The patronage he obtained was at first limited, but by skill and assiduous attention to the interests of his patients the doctor has made his distinctive method of treatment popular and established a successful and lucrative practice. He was married on the 10th of April, 1862, to Miss Ann Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Moses L. Likens, a well-known commission merchant of Philadelphia. They have had seven children, three of whom are living. The doctor is a Republican in politics, and in his religious preferences a Presbyterian and member of that church at Millville.

He is Past Grand and Past District Deputy Grand Master of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows, Past Sachem of Manumuskin Tribe of Improved Order of Red Men, a member of Ivanhoe Lodge of Knights of Pythias, a Past Sir Knight Commander of Ivanhoe Division, U. R., No. 3, Knights of Pythias, and was captain for four years and six months of Company A, Fourth Battalion of National Guard of the State of New Jersey. He was for four years coroner under Governor Joel Parker, city physician for four years in Millville, and nearly three years physician to the Board of Health. He has always taken an active interest in the cause of education, has been a member of the school board for three years, and is serving in that capacity at the present time (1883).

The Organization of the Cumberland County Medical Society.—In 1818, the year following the decease of Dr. Jonathan Elmer, a medical society was organized in the county of Cumberland. The State Medical Society was organized in the city of New Brunswick as early as 1766. A new act of incorporation was passed by the Legislature of New Jersey, Feb. 16, 1816, at the close of the first half-century.

Pursuant to authority given by the Medical Society of the State of New Jersey, a number of licensed practitioners of medicine of the county of Cumberland met at Bridgeton on the 8th day of December, 1818, for the purpose of organizing a district medical society in said county. Drs. Ebenezer Elmer, Wm. B. Ewing, James B. Parvin, Charles Clark, Lawrence Van Hook, Edmund Sheppard, Daniel C. Pierson, Isaac H. Hampton, and Enoch Fithian were present at this meeting. Of the number who were interested in the organization of this society, fifty years ago, but one survives, Dr. Enoch Fithian, who is a remarkably well-preserved old gentleman, having celebrated at his home in Greenwich, May 10, 1883, his ninety-first birthday.

Dr. Ebenezer Elmer was chosen president of the newly organized society; Dr. Wm. B. Ewing, vice-president; Dr. Enoch Fithian, secretary; and Drs. Elmer, Ewing, and Pierson were appointed a committee to frame by-laws and regulations, and to report to an adjourned meeting which was ordered to be held at Brewster's Hotel, in Bridgeton, on the second Wednesday of January, 1819. At this adjourned meeting Drs. Thomas W. Peck, William Elmer (1), Francis G. Brewster, Holmes Parvin, William Steeling, John L. Smith, and Benjamin Fisler were admitted to membership, and the organization completed by the election of Dr. Wm. Elmer, Sr., as treasurer.

The by-laws, rules, and regulations as presented by the committee appointed to draft the same, and adopted by the society at its meeting in January, 1819, are both comprehensive and well-defined.

The District Medical Society of Cumberland County, thus duly organized, was in successful operation until April 27, 1830, at which time it is said that there were so few who attended its meetings or manifested any interest in its proceedings, that it became extinct.

Upon Thursday, the 9th of November, 1848, the District Medical Society of Cumberland County, after a slumber of eighteen years, was again revived. Drs. Enoch Fithian, Ephraim Buck, William S. Bowen, Jacob W. Ludlam, William Elmer (2), George Tomlinson, and J. Barron Potter met and resolved to make application to the Medical Society of New Jersey to reorganize the District Medical Society of the county of Cumberland.

The request was granted, and by the appointment of the State Society a meeting of medical men was held at the hotel of Edmund Davis, Bridgeton, Nov. 28, 1848. At this meeting there were present, in addition to the gentlemen already named, Drs. Eli E. Bateman, B. Rush Bateman, Willets, Parker, and Charles Butcher, and three weeks later (December 19th), when the "Laws, Rules, and Regulations" were adopted, Drs. Hampton, Ewing, Joseph Butcher, and Holmes were reported as among the number in attendance. The constitution of the reorganized society

in 1848 has a striking resemblance in the spirit and letter to the constitution adopted in 1818. Under these laws and regulations the society has been in successful operation for the last twenty years, and its stated meetings have been faithfully and regularly observed.

The following gentlemen have successively filled the office of president:

1818–20. E. Elmer, Bridgeton.
1821–22. William B. Ewing, Greenwich.
1823–25. Ephraim Bateman (1), Cedarville.
1828–30. E. Elmer, Bridgeton.
1848–49. E. Fithian, Greenwich.
1850. B. Rush Bateman, Cedarville.
1851. Ephraim Buck, Bridgeton.
1852. Wm. Elmer (2), Bridgeton.
1853. Wm. S. Bowen, Bridgeton.
1854. Jacob Ludlam, Deerfield.
1855. I. H. Hampton, Bridgeton.
1856. Eli E. Bateman, Cedarville.
1857. Geo. Tomlinson, Roadstown.
1858. N. R. Newkirk, Greenwich.
1859. J. Barron Potter, Bridgeton.
1860. E. Bateman (2), Cedarville.
1861. Joseph Sheppard, Bridgeton.
1862. Charles C. Phillips, Deerfield.
1863. Robert W. Elmer, Bridgeton.
1864. Thos. H. Tomlinson, Shiloh.
1865. Samuel G. Cattell, Deerfield.
1866. R. M. Bateman, Cedarville.
1867. Wm. Elmer (3), Bridgeton.
1868. T. E. Stathems, Greenwich.
1869. Stetson L. Bacon, Newport.
1870. George E. Butcher, Dividing Creek.
1871. B. Rush Bateman, Cedarville.
1872. Geo. Tomlinson, Roadstown.
1873. Eli E. Bateman, Cedarville.
1874. Wm. Elmer (2), Bridgeton.
1875. Wm. L. Newell, Millville.
1876. J. Barron Potter, Bridgeton.
1877. Jona. S. Whitaker, Millville.
1878. George M. Paullin, Shiloh.
1879. J. Barron Potter, Bridgeton.
1880. B. Rush Bateman, Cedarville.
1881. John Ingram, Vineland.
1882. E. Bateman (2), Cedarville.
1883. Thomas J. Smith, Bridgeton.

There have been but five secretaries since the organization of the society. Under the old constitution, Dr. Enoch Fithian was elected secretary in 1818, and held the office three years. He was succeeded by Dr. Ephraim Buck, who served in the same capacity two years. Dr. William S. Bowen, who was elected in 1824, continued in office until the society became extinct, in 1830. Since the reorganization, in 1848, Dr. J. Barron Potter, William Elmer (2), and the present secretary, Henry W. Elmer, have discharged the duties of the secretaryship with fidelity and acceptance.

The names of the treasurers are as follows, viz.: Drs. William Elmer (1), Ebenezer Elmer, Ephraim Buck, Holmes Parvin, B. Rush Bateman, William S. Bowen, Eli E. Bateman, Nath. R. Newkirk, and the present incumbent, Joseph Sheppard.

Dr. N. R. Newkirk was elected treasurer in 1860, and continued in office until his death, in 1866.

The annual and semi-annual meetings have always been held in Bridgeton, the county-seat.

The following is a list of all the physicians in this county who have filed copies of their diplomas in the county clerk's office, in accordance with the act passed in 1880, and their places of residence:

Name.	Residence.	Where Graduated.	Graduated.
William S. Applegate	Fairton	Jefferson College	April 2, 1883.
Eli E. Bateman	Cedarville	Medical Society New Jersey	July 6, 1832.
Charles Brewer	Vineland	Maryland University, Baltimore	March 6, 1855.
Lewis W. Brown	Vineland	Homœopathic Medical College, New York	1865.
Edwin C. Bidwell	Vineland	Medical Department Yale College	Jan. 20, 1844.
Samuel Butcher	Mauricetown	Jefferson College	March 10, 1864.
George E. Butcher	Mauricetown	Jefferson College	March 9, 1858.
John B. Bowen	Bridgeton	University of Pennsylvania	March 14, 1861.
Ephraim Bateman	Cedarville	Cedarville	July 4, 1851.
Joseph Butcher	Mauricetown	Jefferson College	April 2, 1883.
Stetson L. Bacon	Port Norris	Jefferson College	March 9, 1858.
Elliston R. Bateman	Cedarville	University of Pennsylvania	March 15, 1882.
Jacob E. Bennett	Millville		March 12, 1881.
C. A. Baker	Vineland	Jefferson College	Aug. 5, 1882.
Charles H. Dare	Shiloh	University of Pennsylvania	March 10, 1870.
Corbon J. Decker		Jefferson College	March 13, 1880.
Robert W. Elmer	Bridgeton	Medical Society of New Jersey	April 5, 1860.
Robert P. Ewing	Greenwich	University of Pennsylvania	March 13, 1868.
William Elmer	Bridgeton	University of Pennsylvania	March, 1833.
Henry W. Elmer	Bridgeton	University of Pennsylvania	March 13, 1869.
Henry Esten	Vineland	Eclectic Medical College, New York	June 12, 1867.
Henry C. Fithian	Port Norris	University of Pennsylvania	March 12, 1877.
Eleazer D. Farr	Cedarville	Eclectic Medical College	Jan. 20, 1858.
Theodore Foote	Vineland	Homœopathic Medical College, New York	March 5, 1874.
Andrew P. Gardner	Newport	Jefferson College	March 10, 1865.
Ephraim Holmes	Greenwich	University of Pennsylvania	April 4, 1844.
Charles T. Hill	Dividing Creek	Penn Medical University	April 18, 1881.
George P. Haley	Newport	Jefferson College	March 12, 1879.
John Holton	Bridgeton	Eclectic Medical College, Pennsylvania	Jan. 22, 1860.
George A. Harris	Bridgeton	American University of Philadelphia	Dec. 20, 1872.
Anna M. Hyde		University of Medicine and Surgery, Philadelphia	Feb. 14, 1878.
John Ingram	Vineland	Sterling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio	Feb. 25, 1850.
William S. Jones	Millville	Jefferson College	March 12, 1878.
James Jennings		Reformed Medical Society, New York	Sept. 12, 1840.
Mary Lucas		Beach's Reformed Medical College, New York	June 28, 1853.
Franklin Lane	Vineland	Berkshire Medical School, Massachusetts	Nov. 11, 1846.
Joseph Moore	Bridgeton	Jefferson College	March 6, 1852.
John H. Moore	Bridgeton	University of Pennsylvania	March 15, 1880.
Christopher Montella	Vineland	Royal University of Turin	Aug. 8, 1876.
William L. Newell	Millville	Jefferson College	March 15, 1859.
George M. Paullin	Shiloh	University of Pennsylvania	March 14, 1861.
J. Barron Potter	Bridgeton	New Jersey Medical Society	June 26, 1848.
Joseph H. Putnam	Bridgeton	Bellevue College of Medicine, N. Y.	March 3, 1864.
Charles C. Phillips	Deerfield	Philadelphia College of Medicine	Feb. 26, 1853.
Jacob G. Streets	Bridgeton	Pennsylvania College of Homœopathic Medicine	June 1, 1866.
David R. Streets	Bridgeton	University of Pennsylvania	March 15, 1880.
Thomas E. Stathem	Greenwich	University of Pennsylvania	March 15, 1860.
Thomas J. Smith	Bridgeton	University of Pennsylvania	March 14, 1866.
Thomas Sturdivant	Millville	Penn Medical University	March 1, 1860.
Sharp M. Snyder	Cedarville	University of Pennsylvania	March 11, 1865.
Joseph Sheppard	Bridgeton	University of Pennsylvania	March, 1851.
Wm. H. Clay Smith	Millville	University of Pennsylvania	March 14, 1866.
Emery R. Tuller	Vineland	Western Homœopathic College, Ohio	Feb. 7, 1862.
Malcolm B. Tuller	Millville	Hahnemann College, Philadelphia	March 10, 1873.

Name.	Residence.	Where Graduated.	Graduated.
George Tomlinson	Roadstown	New Jersey Medical Society	June 14, 1831.
Jona. S. Whittaker	Millville	Jefferson College	March, 1845.
Maximilian West	Millville	Jefferson College	March 20, 1845.
Lucretia Minerva Wright-Putnam	Bridgeton	New England Female College	March 5, 1873.
J. Howard Willetts	Port Elizabeth	Jefferson College	March 9, 1858.
Stacy M. Wilson	Leesburg	University of Pennsylvania	March 13, 1869.
Theodore Wheaton	Millville	University of Pennsylvania	March 14, 1879.
Charles Wiley	Vineland	Jefferson College	March 10, 1864.
John W. Wade, Jr	Millville	Philadelphia University of Medicine	Jan. 1, 1876.

CHAPTER LXXXIX.

AGRICULTURE.

THE first settlers found an unbroken forest covering the land in all this portion of the State, except the Indian clearings, which were few and of no large extent. The timber consisted mainly of white, black, and red oak, hickory, chestnut, and pine, and the swampy lands along the banks of the streams were covered with cedar. The first settlers, unlike their Dutch predecessors along the banks of the Delaware, whose main object was to establish posts for trading with the Indians, sought a place for a permanent home, where they might have that religious freedom which had been denied them in their former abodes. The first and principal business of the settlers, as in all permanent settlements of new countries, was the clearing of the land and the raising of food for themselves and their horses, cattle, and other stock. They built their houses mostly along the navigable streams, which then constituted the main avenues of travel. The timber had little value to them for many years. When their home wants for buildings, fences, and firewood were supplied the remainder was only an encumbrance to be gotten rid of in the least expensive and most expeditious way. The trees were in many cases girdled and left standing, and the crops planted among them. The people lived each upon his own tract of land, and were occupied in agricultural pursuits. The villages could hardly be called by that name, the houses comprised in them being, as a rule, no nearer to one another than can be found at this day along any of our thickly-settled farming neighborhoods.

In 1721 the Governor of the province, William Burnet, described Salem, the county-seat, as a very poor fishing village of about twenty houses, and not above seven or eight voters, and no other place was as large.

The means used for tilling the soil were crude and inefficient. The plow was made of wood throughout, the team was generally oxen, and plowing the ground was scarcely more than scratching the surface. Little manure was made, no fertilizers were used, lime for agricultural purposes was unthought of, and marl was not discovered. The raising of hay on the uplands was considered impracticable, and supplies of that kind were obtained from the salt marshes, a tract of which was considered a necessary adjunct of every farm, and was regularly bought and sold with it, and worth as much per acre as the farm itself. After the Revolution the demand for timber and fuel in the growing cities of Philadelphia and New York seriously checked the development of the agricultural resources of this section of the State. The cutting and hauling the timber to wharves along the various navigable streams occupied the main attention of almost every farmer, interfering greatly with his farming labors. From this source all his ready money, which was very little, and a large part of his supplies were obtained. For the want of manure and fertilizers and a better system of farming a great deal of the land became poorer day by day. The portion tilled was cropped until it was exhausted, when it was abandoned, and new ground cleared, only to go through the same agricultural methods. In this county these abandoned commons constituted a considerable portion of the cleared land, and were quite common until within the last twenty-five or thirty years, and a few are still to be found. It was supposed that the fertility of these old commons never could be restored. Between 1815 and 1830 many of the inhabitants sold their worn-out lands and moved to Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, whose virgin soils, much of them without any trees to be cut, offered many inducements to those who saw their lands in this section becoming poorer with each succeeding year.

With the general improvement in other branches, a new era gradually developed in agriculture. The iron plowshare was brought into use, oxen mostly gave place to horses, and new and improved implements of husbandry proved a great boon to the farmer. The four most potent factors in the later agricultural development of the county and of all South Jersey have been the raising of upland hay, especially clover, the rotation of crops, the application of lime to the soil, and the discovery and use of marl. The first not only furnished a larger and better supply of hay, making possible the keeping of more stock, and thereby giving a larger supply of manure, but the strong and vigorous growth of clover, with its immense mass of roots, has caused it to become the great renovating crop, which, along with the use of lime and marl, has converted those old commons and

worn-out lands into as fertile and productive farms as are to be found in any State.

The deposits of marl along Stow Creek and its tributaries were discovered about the time the decreasing supply of timber turned the attention of farmers to the more thorough cultivation of their cleared lands. At first its value as a fertilizer was considered doubtful by many, but its practical use soon became more general, and the increasing fertility of the lands where it was used proved the best argument in its favor. Its value to this county cannot be estimated. Lands which had become so poor that wheat could not be grown, and sometimes even rye could scarcely be raised, have become wheat-growing soils. Farms which were sold for ten dollars per acre now bring from one hundred to one hundred and fifty dollars per acre. All the western end of the county, the most highly cultivated and richest portion of it, owes its great fertility to the use of marl. It was first dug and used by Isaac Elwell, on Bishop's Run, a branch of Stow Creek, in 1819, and about ten years later pits were opened on Horse Branch, a tributary of the same creek on the Salem side. Numerous pits are now open, and about twenty thousand tons are dug in this county each year.

The principal commodities raised in the county are wheat, corn, oats, rye, Irish and sweet potatoes, hay, tomatoes, poultry, fruits, and truck or market produce. The proximity to New York and Philadelphia and other cities, together with the excellent facilities for reaching them, is causing a steady change in the agriculture of the county. More attention is constantly given to the growing of market produce in place of wheat, rye, corn, oats, and other standard farm crops. The growing of small fruits has also become a large interest in this county, hundreds of acres being devoted to the raising of strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, pears, peaches, and other fruits. Numerous canning establishments have been erected throughout the county, creating a demand for large supplies, mostly of peaches and tomatoes, which has been fully met by the farmers. The time is not far distant when the cultivation of wheat and the other standard crops will be mostly abandoned, and the county become almost one entire market-garden and fruit-farm.

The Cumberland County Agricultural and Horticultural Society.—The increasing interest in agricultural pursuits which developed after 1820 led to the formation of a county agricultural society in 1823. In pursuance of a notice published in the two newspapers of Bridgeton, a number of those interested met at the hotel of Smith Bowen, in Bridgeton, on January 23d of that year, and, after discussing the question, it was unanimously resolved to form such a society, and committees were appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws. At the next meeting, held February 13th, the society was organized as "The Cumberland County Agricultural Society," and its object was "to promote agricultural improvements and to encourage family manufactures." The first officers were: President, Dr. William B. Ewing; Vice-Presidents, John Laning, Jr., Lewis Paullin, Norton O. Lawrence, and Adrian Clunn; Secretary, Dr. Ephraim Buck; Treasurer, Ebenezer Elmer; Directors, Philip Fithian, Stow Creek; John T. Davis and John Miller, Hopewell; James Lummis and Ephraim McQueen, Deerfield; Daniel Parvin and William McChesney, Fairfield; Peter Ladow and Charles Brown, Downe.

The members of the society, comprising the most enterprising agriculturists of that day and many of the leading citizens of the county, were:

Ebenezer Elmer.
W. B. Ewing.
Norton O. Lawrence.
John Clarke.
Ephraim Buck.
Lucius Q. C. Elmer.
John Compton.
John Laning, Jr.
David Husted.
William McNichols.
Daniel Parvin.
James Lummis.
Ephraim McQueen.
Gabriel Parvin.
Zaccheus Joslin.
Charles Brown.
J. D. Westcott, Jr.
Adrian Clunn.
John Miller.
John Swinney.
Daniel Wells.
Smith Bowen.
George Adcock.
Robert S. Buck.
John Bright.
Simeon Siegfried.
Ignatius Thomson.
Lewis Paullin.
Samuel B. Davis.
John T. Davis.
John Johnston.
Philip Fithian.
William McChesney.
James B. Potter.
H. R. Marseilles.
Daniel Elmer.
Isaac H. Hampton.
Robert Sheppard.
Jonathan Parvin.
David Reeves.
Norton Harris.

The entire schedule of premiums offered for the first exhibition was as follows: For the greatest quantity raised on one acre of each of the following crops, viz.: vegetables, sweet potatoes, millet, and corn; for the best farm management, best bull, cow, and boar; to the person manufacturing in the family the largest quantity of linen cloth, and of woolen cloth, and "to the female who shall present before the society the best Gown Pattern prepared for the loom by herself, $5." It is perhaps needless to remark that the present society finds no demand for the offering of the last premium at this day. The first exhibition was held Nov. 18, 1823. A light fall of snow the night before interfered somewhat with its success, but the display of cattle and hogs was good, and a large number of people attended. The second exhibition, in 1824, was much better, and Dr. W. B. Ewing delivered an address on an appropriate subject. The third exhibition, in 1825, was quite successful, and was held two days. A field belonging to Ephraim Holmes was used for the display of stock and agricultural implements, while the domestic manufactures were exhibited in a room at the hotel of Jeremiah Buck.

Perhaps no better idea of the state of agricultural improvement in the county can be given than by the following items from a written report of this exhibition. It says,—

"The display of stock was far superior to that of

any former exhibition; and from the vast collection of farmers and citizens from different parts of the county, and from the neighboring counties who attended to witness the scene, the society felt highly gratified."

Among the premiums given were Smith Bowen, for best breeding mare with colt by her side, five dollars; Dr. William Elmer, for the best bull, not more than four years old nor less than one year old, five dollars. This was an imported "improved Durham short-horn." Lemuel Lawrence received a premium of three dollars for a half-blood Durham short-horn. The same premium was allowed for calves of good blood, and Durhams, short-horns, and Holsteins are mentioned as being among the best. Gen. Daniel Elmer exhibited a cow of "Bakewell stock," remarkable as a milker, having given one hundred and thirty-three quarts of milk in one week, from which ten pounds of butter were made.

Sheep of the Dishley blood were on exhibition, the best receiving a premium of two dollars, also hogs of extraordinary size and fatness, "far surpassing any animals of the kind ever exhibited;" six of them, if killed during the winter, were estimated to weigh between four and five thousand pounds. John Johnston exhibited eleven pigs from his "imported English boar," which were pronounced fine specimens.

Favorable mention is made of other horses, cattle, hogs, and sheep exhibited by different individuals.

Peter Ladow raised upon one-half acre of ground ninety-two bushels and three pecks of sweet potatoes, for which he received a premium of three dollars.

The greatest quantity of clover-hay on three acres was raised by Daniel Parvin, six and one-half tons; premium, three dollars.

"In consequence of the excessive drought which prevailed during the last season, the crops in this part of the country were much injured, and in many instances completely destroyed, therefore no certificates were offered for premiums on any other crops."

Among the domestic manufactures premiums were awarded for the best linen diaper, for cotton, woolen, and worsted stockings, blankets, bed-quilts, and carpetings, ranging from one dollar to three dollars, and discretionary premiums were awarded for elegant goose-down bedspread, tastefully ornamented by painting, imitation Leghorn hat, and a pair of knit stockings and vest complete, made by Mrs. Robert Harris, a blind woman. Mention is made of other bed-quilts, domestic cloth from Bridgeton and Cedarville factories, and a sample of balls and silk spun by silk-worms raised by Hannah Howell, of Fairfield.

The first plowing match was held at this exhibition. Only two teams of horses entered, and the premium was awarded to James Lummis. Two yoke of oxen also contended for the prize, which was given to Mr. Hoff. These contests excited much interest, and it was hoped that at the next annual meeting more teams would be in readiness.

A number of agricultural implements were on exhibition, such as patent chaff-cutter, root-cutter, stalk-cutter, cultivator, substratum plow, improved harrow, revolving horse-rake, improved roller, and James Lummis' patent hill or corn-planter, a very ingenious and useful machine.

"The society dined together at the hotel on the last day of the exhibition, after which they proceeded to the election of officers and then adjourned."

Nearly all the stock was owned by persons living in Bridgeton. Great interest was felt in improved stock at that time. From a letter dated March 22, 1825, it appears that the writer of that date gave two hundred dollars for a bull-calf of imported improved Durham short-horn stock, twenty-two months old. The same winter he sold two calves of mixed blood for one hundred and twenty-five dollars. The same letter states that "another breed, from the Isle of France, called the Alderney, are celebrated for making large quantities of butter from a small quantity of milk."

A notice of this exhibition in one of the newspapers of that date says, "It was manifest to every one present that the increasing agricultural spirit would very speedily supersede the toilsome and unprofitable labor of cutting timber."

The fourth exhibition, on Nov. 26, 1826, passed off with good success, but the fifth, in 1827, was a failure. The burden of keeping up the society rested upon a few men, and as the interest in it did not seem to be kept up, it was allowed to go down, after existing for five years. But its influence was not lost, and it did much towards fostering that spirit of enterprise from which the later agricultural prosperity has arisen.

Twenty-four years later, on Dec. 8, 1851, the friends of agricultural progress again met, at the hotel of E. Davis & Son, in Bridgeton, to form a society devoted to this interest. Committees were appointed, and at the second meeting, on Jan. 19, 1852, "The Cumberland County Agricultural and Horticultural Society" was formed. The first officers were: President, Lewis McBride; Vice-Presidents, Dr. J. W. Ludlam, James Stiles, Samuel C. Fithian, and Isaac West; Corresponding Secretary, Dr. Ephraim Buck; Recording Secretary, Franklin Devereux; Treasurer, Charles E. Elmer. A constitution and by-laws were adopted, modeled in large part from those of the former society. Quarterly meetings were held through 1852, attended by but few persons. No exhibition was held, and the society lay dormant until Jan. 25, 1854. New interest having been aroused, on that date a large meeting was held, and it was resolved to hold an exhibition in the ensuing fall. An extensive schedule of premiums was arranged, and the first exhibition of the present society was held Sept. 28, 1854, and was very successful. The annual exhibitions were held on the lot now bounded by Commerce, the south side of Oak, Giles, and Lawrence Streets, now mostly covered with handsome residences, which was leased for the purpose until 1860, when a lot of

about thirteen acres of ground, fronting on the south side of Vine Street above Giles, was purchased, and the exhibitions have been held there annually ever since.

In 1882 and 1883 three additional lots of land adjoining the former purchase were bought, which enlarged the grounds to nineteen and a half acres, and large and convenient permanent buildings were erected during the summer of 1883, at a contract price of two thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven dollars. Previous to that a large tent had been used in which to display the exhibits. The main building is one hundred and five by fifty-eight feet, built in three sections, the centre one being about twenty feet in height, and a wing on each side sixteen feet high, sloping down to ten feet at the eaves. The whole floor is on a level, and the whole building constitutes a large and convenient hall, well adapted to the uses of the society. Four other buildings were also built for stock, two of them twenty-two by fifty feet, and two twenty by fifty feet, divided into roomy stalls.

The following have been the presidents of the society since its organization:

1852–53. Lewis McBride.
1854–56. James H. Flanagin.
1857–58. Charles S. Fithian.
1859–60. Providence Ludlam.
1861–62. Theophilus P. Davis.
1863–64. Ebenezer Hall.
1865–66. Lewis M. Hires.
1867–68. Harris Ogden, Jr.
1869–70. Robert More.
1871–72. Morris Bacon.
1873. Samuel G. Cattell, M.D.
1874–75. Charles Woodnutt.
1876. Jacob M. Harris.[1]
1877–78. Lorenzo Sharp.
1879–80. John S. Holmes.
1881. Isaac M. Smalley.
1882–83. David McBride.

Its present officers are: President, David McBride; Vice-Presidents, George W. Sheppard, Frank R. Fithian, Joseph C. Bowen, and Robert More; Secretary, Eli E. Rogers; Treasurer, Charles H. Mulford.

The society has had a very successful career, and its annual fairs are the great attraction throughout the county. For the last few years it has been held two days, and its thirtieth exhibition, held September 5th and 6th last, was the most successful one since its existence. The society has been of great benefit to the agricultural interests of the county and a potent factor in its improved agricultural condition. Under a similar wise management as in the past, it cannot fail to be a continued stimulus to more improved methods of husbandry, and its annual fair will continue to be the great autumnal gathering of the people of this and surrounding counties.

CHAPTER XC.

CIVIL LIST AND STATISTICS.

Civil List.—In this list are given the names of those residents of the county who have held important offices under the national and State governments and those who have held county offices.

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

Jonathan Elmer, March 4, 1789, to March 3, 1791.
Ephraim Bateman, Nov. 10, 1826, to Jan. 30, 1829.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

Dr. Jonathan Elmer, 1776–77, 1781–83, 1787, 1789.
Ebenezer Elmer, 1801 to 1807.
Dr. Ephraim Bateman, 1815 to 1823.
Thomas Lee, 1833 to 1837.
Lucius Q. C. Elmer, 1843 to 1845.
James G. Hampton, 1845 to 1849.
John T. Nixon, 1859 to 1863.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE.

John T. Nixon, 1870 to present time.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

Lucius Q. C. Elmer, 1823 to 1829.

GOVERNOR.

Elias P. Seeley, Feb. 27, 1833, to Oct. 25, 1833.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

James D. Westcott, appointed Oct. 29, 1830; reappointed Oct. 30, 1835; served to Oct. 30, 1840.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

Ebenezer Elmer, July 16–23, 1804, to Nov. 29, 1804.

ASSOCIATE JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Daniel Elmer, March 9, 1841, to January, 1845.
Lucius Q. C. Elmer, Feb. 5, 1852, to Feb. 5, 1859; Aug. 22, 1861, to March 15, 1869.

JUDGES OF THE COURT OF ERRORS AND APPEALS.

Joshua Brick, Feb. 5, 1845, to January–June, 1846.
Jonathan S. Whitaker, March 18, 1881, to present time.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Lucius Q. C. Elmer, February, 1850, to February, 1852.

In addition to these, Richard Howell, clerk of the Supreme Court from 1788 to 1792, and Governor from 1792 to 1801; Joseph Bloomfield, attorney-general from 1783 to 1792, and Governor from 1801 to 1802 and from 1803 to 1812; Benjamin F. Lee, clerk of the Supreme Court from 1872 to the present time; Charles Ewing, chief justice of the Supreme Court from 1824 to 1832; John Moore White, attorney-general from 1833 to 1838, and an associate justice of the Supreme Court from 1838 to 1845, were all natives of this county, except Bloomfield and Howell, and they began their professional careers in Bridgeton.

Officers of Salem County before Cumberland was set off who resided within the limits of Cumberland:

SHERIFF.

William Dare, Dec. 9, 1703, to Sept. 13, 1705.

STATE NAVAL OFFICERS.

Previous to the adoption of the Constitution of the United States the power to regulate commerce rested in the respective State governments. The State of New Jersey passed an act "for regulating navigation and trade in this State" Dec. 21, 1781, which provided for the appointment by joint meeting of a naval officer residing in each of the counties of Middlesex, Burlington, and Cumberland, to hold office for three years, and established custom-houses under

[1] Died during the year.

charge of the naval officers. With the adoption of the United States Constitution this act ceased to have any force, and was repealed. Under this act Eli Elmer, of Bridgeton, was appointed naval officer for the Western District Dec. 26, 1781, and reappointed Dec. 21, 1784, and Oct. 31, 1787.

County Officers.

SHERIFFS.

Before the Revolution sheriffs were appointed by the Governors, to hold office for three years or during his pleasure. Under the Constitutions of 1776 and 1844 they were elected by the people annually, and could hold the office only three successive years, and the custom was to re-elect, without opposition, until each had occupied the office for three years. The amendments to the Constitution adopted in 1875 made the term of office three years. The following persons have held the office:

1744. Ananias Sayre.
1752. Samuel Fithian, Jr.
1754. Ananias Sayre.
1757. Maskell Ewing.
1760. Silas Newcomb.
1763. Howell Powell.
1766. Theophilus Elmer.
1769. Thomas Maskell.
1772. Jonathan Elmer.
1775. David Bowen.
1776. Joel Fithian.
1779. William Kelsay.
1781. Daniel Maskell.
1784. Eli Elmer.
1787. Joseph Buck.
1790. David Potter.
1793. Reuben Burgin.
1796. George Burgin.
1799. Jeremiah Bennett, Jr.
1802. Enoch Burgin.
1805. Timothy Elmer (2d).
1808. John Buck.
1810. William Rose.
1813. John Sibley.
1816. Dan Simkins.
1819. William R. Fithian.
1822. John Laning, Jr.
1825. Robert S. Buck.
1828. Josiah Shaw.
1831. Daniel M. Woodruff.
1834. Cornelius Lupton.
1837. David Campbell.
1839. Levi B. Davis.
1842. Harris B. Mattison.
1845 (October), Cornelius Lupton (appointed by Governor October 18th, and held office until the November election, same year).
1845, November. Stephen Murphy.
1848. Theophilus E. Harris.
1851. James Stiles.
1854. Nathaniel Stratton.
1857. Jonathan Fithian.
1860. Lewis H. Dowdney.
1863. Charles L. Watson.
1866. Samuel Peacock.
1869. Enoch Hanthorn.
1872. James L. Wilson.
1875. Charles G. Hampton.
1878. David McBride.
1881. Seth P. Husted.

COUNTY CLERKS.

County clerks were appointed by the Governor to hold at his pleasure, or during good behavior, until 1776. From 1776 to the new Constitution, in 1844, they were appointed by joint meeting of the Legislature for the term of five years. All vacancies were filled by the Governor until the next joint meeting. Under the Constitution of 1844 they are elected by the people, and vacancies filled as before until the next election. The following have held the office:

Elias Cotting, appointed May, 1848, to hold during pleasure of Governor; reappointed December, 1755, to hold during good behavior; died 1757.
Daniel Elmer (2d), appointed Dec. 1, 1757; died May 2, 1761.
Maskell Ewing, appointed May, 1761; reappointed Feb. 16, 1762, to hold during pleasure of the Governor; declined to serve under the State government.
Jonathan Elmer, appointed by joint meeting Sept. 6, 1776; reappointed Sept. 29, 1781; resigned March 17, 1786; reappointed same date; resigned Nov. 2, 1789.
James Giles, appointed Nov. 2, 1789; reappointed 1794 and 1799.
Dr. Azel Pierson, appointed Nov. 1, 1804; reappointed Oct. 27, 1809; died May, 1813.
Jonathan Holmes, appointed by Governor May, 1813.
Dr. Edo Ogden, appointed Oct. 29, 1813; died Dec. 6, 1813.
Dr. Ebenezer Elmer, appointed by Governor December, 1813.
Ebenezer Seeley, appointed Feb. 9, 1814; reappointed Feb. 5, 1819, Dec. 9, 1823, and Nov. 8, 1828.
Samuel Seeley, appointed Feb. 27, 1833.
Josiah Fithian, appointed Feb. 28, 1838; died July 14, 1842.
Enos Seeley, appointed by Governor July, 1842.
Daniel M. Woodruff, appointed Oct. 28, 1842; reappointed by Governor Stratton Oct. 27, 1847; elected by people Nov. 2, 1847.
Ephraim E. Sheppard, elected Nov. 2, 1852.
Providence Ludlam elected Nov. 3, 1857.
Theophilus G. Compton, elected Nov. 4, 1862; re-elected Nov. 5, 1867.
Daniel Sharp, elected Nov. 5, 1872; re-elected Nov. 6, 1877.
Francis L. Godfrey, elected Nov. 7, 1882.

SURROGATES.

Surrogates were appointed by the Governor, to hold at his pleasure, until Nov. 28, 1822, when a law was passed for their appointment by the joint meeting of the Legislature, to hold for five years; vacancies to be filled by the Governor until the Legislature met. This continued the law until the Constitution of 1844, by which the office was made elective by the people.

Elias Cotting, appointed May, 1748; died 1757.
Daniel Elmer (2d), appointed Dec. 1, 1757; died May 2, 1761.
Maskell Ewing, appointed May, 1761; reappointed March 22, 1762, and also 1767; declined to serve under new Constitution.
Theophilus Elmer, appointed September, 1776.
Jonathan Elmer, appointed 1784.
George Burgin, appointed March 2, 1804; resigned October, 1810.
Ebenezer Elmer, appointed October, 1810.
Jonathan Elmer, appointed December, 1812.
Samuel Moore Shute, appointed July, 1813.
Timothy Elmer (2d), appointed by Governor April, 1815; reappointed by joint meeting Nov. 29, 1822, Oct. 26, 1827, and Oct. 31, 1832; died March 11, 1836.
Dr. William S. Bowen, appointed by Governor March, 1836, and the Legislature failing to elect, he was reappointed by the Governor in April, 1837; resigned May 23, 1837.
James M. Newell, appointed by Governor June, 1837.
Hugh R. Merseilles, appointed Oct. 27, 1837; reappointed Oct. 28, 1842; appointed by Governor Stratton Oct. 27, 1847; elected by the people Nov. 2, 1847.
Dr. Joseph Moore, elected Nov. 2, 1852.
Hugh R. Merseilles, elected Nov. 3, 1857; died Dec. 29, 1860.
Alphonso Woodruff, appointed by the Governor Jan. 17, 1861; elected Nov. 5, 1861; re-elected Nov. 6, 1866.
Edward White, elected Nov. 7, 1871; re-elected Nov. 7, 1876; died Jan. 15. 1878.
John Smalley, appointed by the Governor Jan. 16, 1878.
Samuel Steinmetz, elected Nov. 5, 1878.

PROSECUTORS OF THE PLEAS.

Prosecutors of the pleas were appointed by the attorney-general as his deputies until 1812, by virtue of a long-established custom, and in that year a law was passed expressly authorizing him to appoint deputies for each county. By an act passed Nov. 9, 1822, the Courts of Quarter Sessions were authorized to appoint prosecutors of the pleas, to hold their office for five years; but Dec. 11, 1823, another act was passed, revoking all appointments which had been made by the Quarter Sessions, and vesting the appointment in the joint meeting of the Legislature. This continued the method until the Constitution of 1844 was adopted, which gave the appointment to the Governor, with

the advice and consent of the Senate, which is the present method, the term of office remaining five years. The following have held the office since the passage of the law for their appointment by joint meeting:

Lucius Q. C. Elmer, appointed Oct. 29, 1824; reappointed Oct. 30, 1829.
Isaac W. Crane, appointed Oct. 31, 1834.
Elias P. Seeley, appointed Oct. 25, 1839; reappointed by Governor Feb. 5, 1845; died in office Aug. 23, 1846.
Charles E. Elmer, appointed Feb. 11, 1847.
(From March, 1852, to March, 1854, the attorney-general of the State, Richard P. Thompson, of Salem, prosecuted in behalf of the State in this county.)
Samuel A. Allen, appointed March 17, 1854.
Charles P. Stratton, commissioned March 17, 1859; resigned.
Charles E. Elmer, appointed March 14, 1860.
James R. Hoagland, commissioned March 15, 1865; recommissioned March 23, 1870, March 23, 1875, and March 23, 1880.

COUNTY COLLECTORS.

By an act passed July 31, 1740, the boards of freeholders and justices were authorized to elect a county collector yearly, on the second Tuesday in May, and the act incorporating the boards of chosen freeholders, passed Feb. 13, 1798, gave to them the same power. The following is a list of them since the organization of the county:

1748–52. Jonathan Holmes.
1753–56. Alexander Moore.
1757–63. Ephraim Seeley, Esq.
1764. Not given.
1765–69. Ephraim Seeley, Esq.
1770–71. Not given.
1772–73. Ephraim Seeley, Esq.
1774. Benjamin Mulford.
1775–76. Ephraim Seeley, Esq.
1777–79. James Ewing (resigned).
John Mulford.[1]
1780–85. John Mulford.
1786. Eli Elmer.
1787–89. Dr. Ebenezer Elmer.
1790. David Potter.
1791. Joseph Buck.
1792. Not given.
1793–94. Joseph Buck.
1795. David Potter.
1796. Reuben Burgin.
1797–1809. Jeremiah Buck.
1810–14. Ebenezer Seeley.
1815–32. Jeremiah Buck.
1833–38. Enoch H. More.
1839–40. Samuel Harris.
1841–52. Jonathan Holmes.
1853–65. James Hood, Jr.
1866–83. Henry B. Lupton.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The act passed March 21, 1867, revising the school law of the State, provided for the appointment by the State Board of Education of county superintendents of public schools, to hold office at their pleasure not exceeding three years, and in this county the following have held the office:

1867–70. Albert R. Jones.
1873–76. Richard L. Howell.
1879–82. William O. Garrison.

MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Under the concessions of the first Proprietors, members of Assembly in West Jersey were chosen annually in the different tenths, and two sessions, in May and November of each year, were held at Burlington. After the union of East and West Jersey, Assemblies were called by the royal Governor, with the advice of his Council, and were adjourned or dissolved by him at any time. Members were elected by virtue of writs under the great seal of the colony, directed to the sheriff of each county, requiring him to hold the election and make a return of the persons elected. By an act passed in 1725 the sheriff, upon receipt of the writ of election, was required to give twenty days' notice of the day and place of election in three of the most public places in the county, and on the appointed day, between the hours of ten and twelve, proceed to the election, first reading his writ; he was prohibited from declaring the choice by holding up of hands, and from adjourning to any other place without the consent of the candidates. If a poll was required by the candidates, he proceeded to take it from day to day until all the electors present were polled. He was required to appoint one clerk and one inspector for each candidate, upon their nomination; these officers were sworn by him to take the poll fairly and justly by setting down the names of the voters, the place of their abode, and the person for whom they voted. Any person could have a copy of the poll by paying reasonable fees therefor.

Members of the first two Assemblies held after the union of East and West Jersey were chosen at an election held at only one place in each division of the province, but subsequent elections were held at one place in each county, usually the court-house, which continued the method until about 1790, when voting by ballot, conducted by the judge of election, assessors, and collector in the several townships, took its place. Every voter was required to own one hundred acres of land in his own right, or to be worth fifty pounds in personal estate; and no person could be elected to the Assembly who did not have one thousand acres of land, in his own right, within the division for which he was chosen, or be worth five hundred pounds in personal estate. The long intervals of time between the calling of the Assembly occasioned great dissatisfaction in the province, and in February, 1728, the Assembly passed an act requiring the calling of a new Assembly and a new election at least every three years, but this act was disallowed by the king in Council in November, 1731. In May, 1768, a similar act was passed, but with the time extended to seven years, which remained in force until the Revolution.

Among the members of Assembly from Salem County before the setting off of Cumberland were the following persons who resided within the limits of this county:

Under the Proprietary Government.

1682, May and November Sessions—Mark Reeve.
1684, May and November Sessions—Thomas Smith.
1685, May Session—Samuel Bacon.
1685, November Session—Mark Reeve.

After the Union of East and West Jersey.

1709 (5th Assembly)—Thomas Shepherd.
1716 (7th Assembly, 3d sitting)—Dickinson Shepherd.
1727 (9th Assembly)—Joseph Reeve.
1733 (10th Assembly, 2d sitting)—John Brick.
1738 (11th Assembly)—Joseph Reeve.
1742 (12th Assembly, 3d sitting)—John Brick.
1743 (13th Assembly, 1st sitting)—Leonard Gibbon.[2]

[1] Chosen Jan. 18, 1780, to fill vacancy.

[2] Died June 19, 1744, between 1st and 2d sittings.

1744 (14th Assembly)—Moses Shepherd.
1745 (15th Assembly)—John Brick, Jr.
1746 (16th Assembly)—John Brick, Jr.

Members for Salem and Cumberland.

1749 (17th Assembly)—William Hancock, Salem; John Brick, Cumberland.
1751 (18th Assembly)—William Hancock, Salem; Richard Wood, Cumberland.
1754 (19th Assembly)—William Hancock, Salem; Ebenezer Miller, Cumberland.
1761 (20th Assembly)—William Hancock, Salem; Ebenezer Miller, Cumberland.
[At the 8th sitting of this Assembly, in November, 1763, Edward Keasbey was member in place of William Hancock, deceased.]
1769 (21st Assembly)—Isaac Sharp, Ebenezer Miller.
[At the 4th sitting, in April, 1771, Grant Gibbon was member in place of Isaac Sharp, deceased.]

Members for Cumberland.

1772 (22d Assembly)—John Sheppard, Theophilus Elmer.

This was the last Assembly under the colonial government, the fifth and last sitting adjourning Dec. 6, 1775.

MEMBERS OF PROVINCIAL CONGRESSES.

At the first meeting of the county committees at New Brunswick, July 21, 1774, at which five delegates were appointed to the Continental Congress, which met in Philadelphia, September 5th, Cumberland was not represented, no county committee having as yet been appointed. The next Provincial Congress was held at Trenton, commencing May 23, 1775, and continuing until June 3d. A second session was held from August 5th to 17th of the same year. A county meeting was held May 16th, to choose delegates to this Congress, and Samuel Fithian, Esq., Dr. Jonathan Elmer, and Dr. Thomas Ewing were chosen, and attended both sessions of the Congress. This Congress assumed all the functions of the Legislature, among other things carried on correspondence with the other colonies, levied taxes, passed an act to organize the militia and to raise minute-men, and ordered an election on September 21st, to elect delegates to a new Congress to meet October 3d. A county meeting was held on the day ordered, and Theophilus Elmer and Jonathan Ayars, Esq., were elected, and attended the session of that body, which lasted from October 3d to 28th, and a second session from Jan. 31, 1776, to March 2d following. After transacting a very large amount of public business, the Congress ordered an election on May 27th, to elect delegates to the next Congress or Convention, to meet at Burlington on June 10th. At this election Theophilus Elmer, Jonathan Ayars, Ephraim Harris, John Buck, and Jonathan Bowen were elected delegates and took their seats. Governor Franklin, the last of the royal Governors, having issued a proclamation for a meeting of the Assembly on June 20th, this Convention, on June 14th, passed a resolution that the proclamation ought not to be obeyed, that Governor Franklin had proved himself to be an enemy of the liberties of this country, and issued an order to Col. Nathaniel Heard, of the First Battalion of Middlesex, directing him to take the parole of the Governor, or else to take him into custody. The Governor, refusing to sign the parole, was arrested, and afterwards, by advice of the Continental Congress, was removed under guard to Governor Trumbull, of Connecticut. The entire functions of government were thus assumed by this Convention, and their work was fitly crowned by the adoption of a Constitution for the State on July 2d, which continued the supreme law until 1844, when it was superseded by a new one. The Convention continued in session until August 21st, transacting a multitudinous variety of business. The members from Cumberland were among the most active in the Convention, and had a large part in shaping its action.

Members of the Legislative Council and General Assembly under the State Government.—The Constitution adopted July 2, 1776, provided for the first election to take place on August 13th, and all future ones on the second Tuesday in October in each year, at which elections one member of the Legislative Council, three members of Assembly, a sheriff, and one or more coroners should be elected, with a proviso that the number of members of Assembly from each county might be changed by law. Members of Council were required to be worth at least one thousand pounds proclamation money of real and personal estate in the county, and Assemblymen five hundred pounds of like estate, and all voters should be worth fifty pounds clear estate. By the Constitution of 1844 the name of the upper house of the Legislature was changed to the Senate, and the term of Senators was made three years, and all property qualifications of Senators, Assemblymen, and voters were left out.

The members of the Legislature under the State government are as follows:

COUNCIL.

1776–77. Theophilus Elmer.
1778. Ephraim Harris.
1779. John Buck.
1780. Dr. Jonathan Elmer.
1781. Samuel Ogden.
1782. Theophilus Elmer.
1783. Samuel Ogden.
1784. Dr. Jonathan Elmer.
1785–94. Samuel Ogden.
1795. Eli Elmer.
1796–97. Samuel Ogden.
1798. Joel Fithian.
1799–1800. Samuel Ogden.
1801–2. David Moore.
1803–4. George Burgin.
1805. Abraham Sayre.
1806. Ebenezer Seeley.
1807. Ebenezer Elmer (vice-president of Council).
1808. Ebenezer Seeley (vice-president of Council).
1809. James B. Hunt.
1810–11. George Burgin.
1812. Ebenezer Seeley.
1813. Ezekiel Foster.
1814. James Clark.
1815–17. Ebenezer Seeley.
1818. James Clark.
1819. Ebenezer Seeley.
1820–21. James D. Westcott.
1822–25. Ebenezer Seeley.
1826. Dr. Ephraim Bateman (vice-president of Council).
1827–28. John Trenchard (2d).
1829–32. Elias P. Seeley (vice-president 1831 and '32, and by the election of Governor Southard as U. S. Senator, became Governor during 1833).
1833. Israel Stratton.
1834. David Reeves.
1835–36. Joshua Brick.
1837. Israel Stratton.
1838. Nathaniel Foster.
1839–40. Samuel Barber.
1841. Ephraim H. Whiticar.
1842. David Whitaker.
1843. Enoch H. More.

Senate.

1844. Enoch H. Moore (died May 6, 1846).
1846. Stephen A. Garrison (for one year term).
1847. Stephen A. Garrison.
1850. Reuben Fithian (died March 8, 1853).
1853. Lewis Howell.
1856. John L. Sharp.
1859. Nathaniel Stratton.
1862. Providence Ludlam.
1865. Providence Ludlam.
1868. James H. Nixon.
1871. Caleb Henry Sheppard.
1874. J. Howard Willets.
1877. George S. Whiticar.
1880. Isaac T. Nichols.

Assembly.

1776. Ephraim Harris.
Jonathan Bowen.
John Buck.
1777. Ephraim Harris.
Ephraim Seeley.
John Buck.
1778. Jonathan Bowen.
James Ewing.
John Buck.
1779. James Ewing.
Joel Fithian.
Timothy Elmer (1st, died June, 1780).
1780. Thomas Ewing.
Samuel Ogden.
Ladis Walling.
1781. Joshua Ewing.
Joshua Brick.
Josiah Seeley.
1782. Joshua Ewing.
Ephraim Harris (Speaker).
Jonathan Bowen.
1783. Ephraim Harris (Speaker).
Joshua Ewing.
Jonathan Bowen.
1784. John Burgin.
Ephraim Harris.
William Kelsay.
1785. John Sheppard (2d).
John Burgin.
Jonathan Bowen.
1786. John Sheppard (2d).
Ephraim Harris.
Jonathan Bowen.
1787. Ephraim Harris (Speaker).
John Sheppard (2d).
John Burgin.
1788. John Sheppard (2d).
Eli Elmer.
John Burgin.
1789. John Burgin.
Eli Elmer.
Ebenezer Elmer.
1790. John Burgin.
Ebenezer Elmer.
Richard Wood, Jr.
1791. John Burgin.
Ebenezer Elmer (Speaker).
Joel Fithian.
1792. John Burgin.
Joel Fithian.
Ephraim Harris.
1793. Ebenezer Elmer.
Joel Fithian.
John Burgin (died Oct. 20, 1793).
David Moore (elected to fill vacancy).
1794. Ebenezer Elmer.
Ephraim Seeley.
Benjamin Peck.
1795. Ebenezer Elmer (Speaker).
Ebenezer Seeley.
Benjamin Peck.
1796. David Moore.
Jonathan Bowen.
James Harris.[1]
1797. James Harris.
David Moore.
1798. Isaac Wheaton.
John Sheppard (3d).
1799. George Burgin.
Jonathan Bowen.
1800. Richard Wood (3d).
Jonathan Bowen, Jr.
1801–2. George Burgin.
Dr. Azel Pierson.
1803. Dr. Azel Pierson.
Robert Smith.
1804. Robert Smith.
Abijah Davis.
1805. James Lee.
Jedediah Ogden.
1806. Dr. Benjamin Champneys.
James D. Westcott.
1807. Dr. Benjamin Champneys.
Dr. Jonathan Moore.
1808. Dr. Jonathan Moore.
Dr. Ephraim Bateman.
1809. Daniel Richman.
Dr. Ephraim Bateman.
1810. Isaac W. Crane.
Daniel Richman.
1811. Daniel Richman.
Dr. Ephraim Bateman.
1812. Dr. Ephraim Bateman.
Stephen Willis.
1813. Daniel Richman.
Dr. Ephraim Bateman (Speaker).
1814. Daniel Richman.
Thomas Lee.[2]
1815. John S. Wood.
Nathan Leake (2d).
Daniel Richman.
1816. Daniel Parvin.
Nathan Leake (2d).
James D. Westcott.
1817. Ebenezer Elmer (Speaker).
John S. Wood.
John Sibley.
1818. John Sibley.
Daniel Parvin.
John Laning, Jr.
1819. Ebenezer Elmer.
Dr. William B. Ewing.
John Laning, Jr.
1820. Dr. William B. Ewing.
Lucius Q. C. Elmer.
Nathan Leake (2d).
1821. Dr. William B. Ewing.
Lucius Q. C. Elmer.
1821. John Laning, Jr.
1822. Dr. William B. Ewing.
Lucius Q. C. Elmer.
John Mayhew. (Died Oct. 23, 1822.)
1823. Dr. William B. Ewing.
Lucius Q. C. Elmer (Speaker).
Israel Stratton.
1824. Israel Stratton.
George Souder.
Nathan Leake (2d).
1825. Dr. William B. Ewing.
Israel Stratton.
Dr. Edmund Sheppard.
1826. Dr. William B. Ewing.
Elias P. Seeley.
Nathaniel Foster.
1827–28. Dr. William B. Ewing (Speaker).
Elias P. Seeley.
Nathaniel Foster.
1829. Michael Swing.
Nathaniel Foster.
Philip Fithian.
1830. Dr. William B. Ewing.
Jeremiah Stratton.
William D. Barrett.
1831. John Laning.
Henry Shaw.
Jeremiah Stratton.
1832. John Laning.
Josiah Shaw.
Reuben Hunt.
1833. Jeremiah Stull.
Noah H. Flanagan.
William Lore.
1834–35. Thomas E. Hunt.
Isaac Newcomb.
Ephraim H. Whiticar.
1836. Thomas E. Hunt.
Elias P. Seeley.
Peter Ladow.
1837. Noah H. Flanagan.
David Whitaker.
Samuel Bowen.
1838. Belford M. Bonham.
David Whitaker.
David Jones.[3]
1839. Belford M. Bonham.
Israel Newcomb.
Ephraim H. Whitaker.
1840. William P. Seeley.
Lewis Rice.
Benjamin F. Chew.
1841. William P. Seeley.
Benjamin F. Chew.
Elmer Ogden.
1842. Thomas Ware.
John R. Corey.
Joseph Butcher.
1843. Joseph Taylor (Speaker).
Daniel L. Burt.
Josiah Shaw.
1844. Josiah Shaw.
Lewis Howell.
George Heisler.
1845. Lewis Howell.
George Heisler.
Stephen A. Garrison.
1846. Dr. Leonard Lawrence.
Uria D. Woodruff.
Jeremiah Parvin.
1847. Uriah D. Woodruff.
Reuben Fithian.
Richard Love.
1848. Reuben Fithian.
John T. Nixon.
Richard Love.
1849. Joel Moore.
John T. Nixon (Speaker).
Benjamin Ayars.
1850. Benjamin Ayars.
Joel Moore.
Samuel Mayhew.[4]
1851. David Campbell.
Samuel Mayhew.[5]
1852. 1st, Enos S. Gandy.
2d, Lewis Woodruff.
1853. 1st, David Harris.
2d, Morton Mills.
1854–55. 1st, John F. Keen.
2d, James M. Wells.
1856. 1st, Uriah Mayhew.
2d, Elias Doughty.
1857. 1st, Robert More.
2d, Elwell Nichols.
1858. 1st, Robert More.
2d, Aaron S. Westcott.
1859. 1st, Ebenezer Hall.
2d, John Carter.
1860–61. 1st, Dr. William Bacon.
2d, Jonathan E. Sheppard.
1862–63. 1st, Dr. B. Rush Bateman.
2d, Edward W. Maylin.
1864–66. 1st, Robert More.
2d, James H. Nixon.
1867. 1st, Thomas D. Westcott.
2d, James H. Nixon.
1868. 1st, Caleb Henry Sheppard.
2d, William A. House.
1869–70. 1st, Charles C. Grosscup.
2d, William A. House.
1871–72. 1st, George S. Whiticar.
2d, J. Howard Willets.
1873. 1st, Lewis H. Dowdney.
2d, George B. Langley.
1874. 1st, Lewis H. Dowdney.
2d, George W. Payne.
1875. 1st, Isaiah W. Richman.
2d, George W. Payne.
1876. 1st, Isaac T. Nichols.
2d, George W. Payne.
1877. 1st, Isaac T. Nichols.
2d, James Loughran.
1878–79. 1st, Dr. Robert P. Ewing.
2d, Arthur T. Parsons.
1880. 1st, Charles Ladow.
2d, John H. Avis.
1881. 1st, Charles Ladow.
2d, Philip P. Baker.
1882. 1st, Isaac M. Smalley.
2d, John B. Campbell.

[1] March 8, 1797, an act was passed reducing Cumberland to two members.

[2] February, 1815, act passed increasing representation of Cumberland to three.

[3] Dr. Isaac H. Hampton and John Elmer were returned by the county clerk as elected, instead of Whitaker and Jones, and occupied their seats from October 28th to November 16th, when, as the result of a contest, Whitaker and Jones were declared elected.

[4] N.B.—By an act passed in 1851 apportioning the members of the Assembly, Cumberland was given two members.

[5] N.B.—In 1852 the counties of the State were subdivided into districts, and since that time Assemblymen have been elected by districts.

Members of the State Convention to ratify Constitution of the United States. This convention commenced its session at Trenton, Dec. 11, 1787, and on the 18th the Constitution was unanimously ratified. The members from this county were David Potter, Jonathan Bowen, Eli Elmer.

Delegates to Convention that formed the new Constitution of 1844, Judge Daniel Elmer, Dr. William B. Ewing, Joshua Brick.

STATISTICS.

In 1798 the assessment for Cumberland County was as follows: 88,227 acres of improved land, at £35 per 100 acres; 80,376 acres of unimproved land, at £2 per 100 acres; 160 houses and lots, assessed at £5 each; 1664 horses and mules, at 20 shillings each; 6309 neat cattle, at 10 shillings each; 28 shop-keepers, at £75 each; 6 tan-yards, at £40 each; 3 single men and horses, at £15 each; 208 single men, at £10 each; 22 saw-mills, at £40 each; 20 grist-mills, at £60 each; 1 fulling-mill, at £40; 9 slaves, at £10 each; amount of taxable property, £44,780 9*s.*; quota of the county of £30,000 tax, £1028 2*s.* 8*d.*

At the same time the assessment for Salem was 123,601 acres of improved land, at £55 per 100 acres; 34,340 acres of unimproved land, at £4 per 100 acres; 154 houses and lots, at £8 each; 2938 horses and mules, 6587 neat cattle, 26 shop-keepers, 12 tan-yards, 30 single men and horses, 3 fisheries, averaged £50 each, assessed at £33⅓ each; 250 single men, 7 saw-mills, 31 grist-mills, 3 fulling-mills, 4 ferries, averaged at £200 each, assessed at £25 each; 12 slaves, 9 covering-horses, at £25 each; amount of taxable property, £85,002 13*s.*; quota of £30,000 tax, £1951 12*s.* 4*d.* Where not mentioned above, they are assessed at same rates as in Cumberland. These are not the total numbers of each in the counties, but those subject to the tax. Previous to 1851 a great part of the taxes were assessed upon certainties, by which was meant a specific sum upon a person, article of property, or occupation. At this day the usual certainties are limited to the poll-tax and dog-tax.

In 1815 a direct tax was laid by the United States government, and the assessments for the three lower counties were as follows:

Counties.	No. of Acres of Land.	No. of Dwelling-houses.	No. of Out-houses.	Valuation of Slaves.	Total Valuation as Reported by the Assessors.	Total Valuation as Fixed by Board of Assessors.
Salem	170,516	1852	1610	$3186	$4,453,725	$5,344,470
Cumberland	245,935	1911	1236		3,447,834	4,137,400
Cape May	83,332	644	402		555,062	865,896

Since 1851 the system of assessing taxes on the value of property has been pursued. The amount of taxable property in the county, after deducting debts, as returned by the assessors, has been as follows:

Townships and Wards.	1852.	1860.	1870.	1880.	1883.
Greenwich	$556,000	$571,000	$727,000	$645,000	$654,000
Hopewell	561,000	686,000	1,100,000	1,120,000	1,081,000
Stow Creek	342,000	550,000	551,000	560,000	515,000
Deerfield	443,000	500,000	782,000	816,000	834,000
Bridgeton:					
First Ward	900,000	850,000	1,048,000	1,583,000	1,815,000
Second Ward			690,000	797,000	850,000
Third Ward[1]	300,000	401,000	739,000	942,000	1,000,000
Fairfield	705,000	875,000	1,248,000	1,080,000	1,057,000
Downe	586,000	657,000	780,000	336,000	335,000
Commercial				495,000	561,000
Landis			1,357,000	1,155,000	1,191,000
Millville:					
First Ward	620,000	870,000	550,000	520,000	625,000
Second Ward			495,000	475,000	520,000
Third Ward			720,000	1,100,000	1,073,000
Maurice River	538,000	575,000	765,000	449,000	440,000
Total	$5,545,000	$6,535,000	$11,552,000	$12,073,000	$12,551,000

By the census of 1880, Cumberland County contained 3849 horses, 419 mules and asses, 59 working oxen, 5139 milch cows, 3485 other cattle, 3663 sheep, and 6979 swine. Dairy products made on farms: 72,000 gallons of milk, 282,040 pounds of butter, and 886 pounds of cheese. Agricultural products were: Wheat, 157,952 bushels; corn, 602,546 bushels; oats, 63,324 bushels; buckwheat, 3162 bushels; rye, 4131 bushels. There were 291 manufacturing establishments, with $1,706,834 capital, the greatest number of hands employed being 5085, to whom were paid wages of $735,416. The amount of raw materials used was $2,026,919, with a product of goods valued at $3,351,730.

In September, 1699, the freeholders in West Jersey were computed as follows:

Burlington County	302
Gloucester County	134
Salem County	326
Cape May County	70
In all	832
Whereof were Quakers	266
	566

This indicated that the total population at that time was over five thousand persons, of whom about two thousand resided in Salem County.

In 1737–38, out of a total population in the whole province of 47,369, Salem had 5884, of whom 184 were slaves.

In 1745 the population of the province had increased to 61,383, and of Salem County to 6847. Of this number 187 were slaves and 1090 were Quakers.

The population of Cumberland County when it was set off, in 1748, was probably less than 3000 persons. It rapidly increased in population, and at the Revolution contained about 7500 inhabitants. By the first United States census, in 1790, it contained 8248 persons, and in 1800 it had 9529 inhabitants. The following are the census statistics of the county by townships since 1810:

[1] Third Ward of Bridgeton was Cohansey township previous to 1865.

Townships.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.	1850.	1860.
Greenwich	858	890	912	918	1,158	1,265
Hopewell	1,987	1,952	1,953	2,209	1,480	1,757
Stow Creek	1,039	884	791	846	1,093	1,267
Deerfield	1,889	1,903	2,417	2,621	927	1,288
Fairfield	2,279	1,869	1,812	1,935	2,133	2,448
Downe	1,501	1,749	1,923	1,920	2,341	3,114
Maurice River	2,085	2,411	2,724	2,142	2,245	2,430
Millville	1,032	1,010	1,559	1,771	2,332	3,932
Bridgeton [1]	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,446	3,595
Cohansey [2]	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,034	1,509
Total	12,670	12,668	14,091	14,374	17,189	22,605

Townships and Wards.	1870.	1880.
Greenwich	1,262	1,245
Hopewell	1,859	1,764
Stow Creek	1,133	1,107
Deerfield	1,522	1,643
Fairfield	3,011	3,215
Downe	3,385	1,687
Maurice River	2,502	2,374
Millville: [3]		
First Ward	1,663	2,217
Second Ward	2,160	2,892
Third Ward	2,284	2,551
	6,107	7,660
Bridgeton: [4]		
First Ward	3,103	3,786
Second Ward	1,919	2,409
Third Ward	1,808	2,527
	6,830	8,722
Landis [5]	7,077	6,005
Commercial [6]	.....	2,265
Total	34,688	37,687

• Since 1880 the county has increased very rapidly, and now has over forty thousand inhabitants.

CHAPTER XCI.

CITY OF BRIDGETON.

Formation and Boundaries.—The township of Bridgeton was set off from Deerfield township by an act of the Legislature, approved Feb. 18, 1845. Its boundaries began at the mouth of Ogden's or Stone Bridge Run, where it empties into the Cohansey; then up the middle of that run to western line of Samuel W. Seeley's land, where it crosses said run; then a straight course to head of Lebanon Branch, about or at the late Joel Smith's corner of land; then down Lebanon Branch to Chatfield Branch; then up Chatfield to the head thereof; and then a direct line to the head of Parvin's Branch or Coney's Run, and down that stream to the Cohansey, and up the Cohansey to the beginning.

The township of Cohansey was set off from Hopewell township March 2, 1848. Its boundaries began where Island Branch or Cubby's Hollow stream empties into the Cohansey River; then up the Cohansey to the Tumbling Dam; then westwardly along the dam and the southerly edge of the pond to a corner on the shore of the pond; then on a straight line to a stone on the north side of Irelan's mill-pond, near the water's edge; then a southwesterly course across the pond to a corner; thence due south to Cubby's Hollow stream, and down that to the beginning point.

Previous to this efforts had been made to have Bridgeton made a separate township, owing to the increase of the population of the town, which became more rapid after about 1820. After the census of 1830 showed the population of the town to be two thousand and forty-four, the desire on the part of some for a new township led to the holding of a public meeting on Dec. 1, 1831, to petition the Legislature to make Bridgeton a separate township, but nothing came of it. On Nov. 6, 1832, another meeting was held for the same purpose, and two weeks afterwards a meeting to oppose it was held, and the project was dropped. But the increasing number of the population finally united all in favor of a separate organization, and the two townships were set off as above stated.

The same reasons which led to the setting off of the two townships with the continued growth of the town led to a desire to unite them in one organization, and on March 29, 1864, an act was approved to take effect March 1, 1865, by which the two townships of Bridgeton and Cohansey were incorporated into the city of Bridgeton. All that portion of the township of Bridgeton north of Commerce Street was made the First Ward, all that portion south of Commerce Street was made the Second Ward, and the township of Cohansey was made the Third Ward.

Early History and Growth.—When the county was set off from Salem, and Cohansey Bridge was made the county-seat, in 1748, it was not even what would be called a village at this day. On the west side of the river there was a two-storied hip-roofed house belonging to Silas Parvin, and in which he kept a tavern, which stood south of Commerce and east of Atlantic Streets, as they now are. The road at that time ran a southwesterly course from the foot of the bridge up the side of the hill to the court-house, and then along Broad Street to now Lawrence Street, then a southwesterly course through the present graveyard, and so on to Greenwich. A branch of this road ran down the river to the marshes, from the neighborhood of the court-house, on which there stood a house a short distance back of where the court-house now stands, owned by Jeremiah Sayre, a shoemaker. On the site of the present court-house stood the house of John Hall, with his blacksmith-shop a little west of it. He also kept a tavern in this house. It caught fire in December,

[1] Bridgeton set off from Deerfield in 1845.

[2] Cohansey set off from Hopewell in 1848.

[3] Divided into three wards in 1866.

[4] Township of Bridgeton divided into First and Second Wards of city of Bridgeton, and township of Cohansey made Third Ward of said city in 1865.

[5] Landis set off from Millville in 1864.

[6] Commercial set off from Downe in 1878.

1758, and was burned to the ground, together with the adjoining court-house, to which the fire was communicated. Hall rebuilt his house, and at December term, 1759, was granted another license for a tavern, and continued to keep one there until 1766.

South of the Parvin house, along the river, just north of Broad Street, was a house fronting the north, built by Capt. Elias Cotting, who was appointed the first clerk of the county, and who resided there. Another house stood not far from Parvin's, on the side of the hill near the road, owned by Benjamin Sayre. These, with the house on the farm north of what is now Jeddy's Pond, and a store-house of cedar logs near the bridge, comprised about all the buildings on the west side of the river. On the east side of the river there was a wharf near the present Broad Street bridge, and a house owned and occupied by him standing near it on the east side of the road, which ran about where South Laurel Street now is, from the main road to this wharf. On the west side of this road was a house occupied by Isaac Smith, where the courts of the county were held when they first convened at Cohansey Bridge, in February, 174⅝. This house faced the south, and was afterwards occupied by James Boyd, who kept a store there, and after his death by his widow. It stood until after the beginning of this century, and is remembered by the late Judge Elmer as empty and dilapidated some seventy years ago. A house also stood on what is now the Buck property, at Laurel and Jefferson Streets, near where the present house stands. The old Hancock saw-mill was standing near where Pine Street crosses the original bed of the stream close to the hill, and the mansion-house belonging to it stood on the site of the residence of David Edwards, on the north side of Pine Street. Ephraim Seeley's mill stood in the low ground now covered by the water of East Lake, about east of the easterly end of Cedar Street, and his mansion-house stood on the hill northwest of the mill and near the pond. A house stood on the Indian Fields road, on top of the hill between East Avenue and the run now known as the Slash, but formerly called Keen's Run. A tavern was kept in this house by John Keen from 1754 to 1775. Between this house and the West Jersey Railroad was an old graveyard, all trace of which has long since disappeared. Those included all the houses on the east side of the river in 1748 within the built-up portions of the present city. A mile east of the bridge was the Indian Fields settlement, a collection of farms owned and occupied by William Dare, John Dare, Robert Hood, James Riley, and Manoah Lummis.

In 1752, Alexander Moore purchased of the West Jersey Society a tract of nine hundred and ninety acres of land, including all the east side of the river to the line of the Indian Fields survey, and two years afterwards he had a town laid out for him on the east side of the river by Daniel Elmer, Jr., a surveyor, which he called Cumberland. He sold a few lots by this plan, but only two of the streets were opened for a short distance, and that plan was never carried out. Moore was the first person who kept a store at Cohansey Bridge, as far as is known. He built a house on the north side of Commerce Street, which stood about sixty feet west of the present Cohansey Street, and his store-house, built of cedar logs, stood where the clothing-store of D. J. Stathems now is, at the northeast corner of Commerce and Cohansey Streets. The log store-house was taken down by his grandson, John Moore White, after he came into possession of the property in 1791, and the dwelling was removed in 1830, when Dr. William Elmer erected the row of brick buildings now standing. Moore sold the land south of Commerce Street before his death in 1786, and the lots on Front Street, now South Laurel, were among the first built upon east of the bridge.

At the time of the Revolution the town had increased to from one hundred and fifty to two hundred inhabitants, the larger part of whom lived on the west side of the river, mostly on Main or High, now Broad Street, and on Vine Street, while those on the east side were mostly along the main road eastward from the bridge (now Commerce Street), and along the road to the lower landing already referred to (now South Laurel Street).

Ebenezer Miller, who laid a survey of four hundred and twenty acres in 1748, on the land lying between now Oak Street and about where Hampton Street now is, sold off the lots on the south side of Broad Street, west of the court-house, and on Vine Street, west of Fayette, previous to 1759, and in that year sold the remainder of his survey, in the present built-up portions of the city, to his son, Josiah Miller, by whom lots were sold off, and a number of them built upon.

John Moore White, after he came into the possession of his property, commenced to sell lots, and the portion of the town north of Commerce Street began to improve. The number of inhabitants, by an enumeration made in 1792, was three hundred. By 1800 the number had increased to the neighborhood of four hundred, and the houses then existing, according to Judge Elmer, were as follows: On the east side of the river, north of Commerce Street, the Ephraim Seeley mill and mansion; a house on the north side of Commerce Street, opposite the Methodist graveyard, built by Mr. Fauver, now the double dwelling belonging to Benjamin T. Bright; the house at the northwest corner of Commerce and Bank Streets, built by Judge Ephraim Seeley a short time before his death, in 1799; the late residence of Judge L. Q. C. Elmer; the academy on Bank Street, with the Masonic lodge in the second story, as at the present day; the house on Irving Avenue, fronting Bank Street, built by Joseph Buck, then owned by Ebenezer Seeley, and now Leake's Hotel; a one-story house on the south side of Irving, between Bank and Pearl Streets, still standing; the mansion-house of

Alexander Moore, then a tavern; two houses near there, on the north side of Commerce Street; John Moore White's residence, on the northwest corner of Commerce and Laurel Streets, now the Davis House hotel; the house of Eden M. Merseilles, now a part of the Grosscup's Hall property; a house east of this, built by Reuben Burgin, afterwards the residence of Governor Elias P. Seeley, and since moved to the rear of the lot, and now stands on Church Lane; a blacksmith-shop at the northwest corner of Commerce and Pearl Streets; the house on the east side of Pearl Street, now the residence of Samuel W. Seeley; a house where the First Presbyterian Church now stands; the one-story house nearly opposite on the west side of Laurel Street, owned by James Hood, a Scotchman, who followed the business of making wrought nails, and his shop adjoining; a blacksmith-shop on Washington Street, near the corner of Laurel; the stone house at the southwest corner of Laurel and Irving Streets, built that year by Zachariah Lawrence, and torn down by Ner Allen a little over a year ago; two small houses near there; three houses above, on the same street; and a store-house on the northeast corner of Laurel and Irving Streets.

On the south side of Commerce Street a one-story stone house, at the southeast corner of Pearl Street, owned by Mark Riley, torn down about 1846 to make way for the present brick row built by Samuel Harris; five frame houses on South Pearl Street; the house at the Hancock saw-mill, then owned by Col. Enos Seeley, long known as the Widow Jay house; the house of David Seeley (now Mrs. Buck's), at corner of Jefferson and Laurel Streets; the Isaac Smith house, long known as the Boyd mansion; the store-house still standing at the southeast corner of Commerce and Laurel Streets, built by Eden Merseilles; a house on Laurel Street, adjoining the last, occupied by Col. Joseph Buck in 1791, and taken away a few years ago to make room for the present brick building; a house on the northwest corner of Laurel and Warren Streets, and a house north of that on the adjoining lot, built by Henry Bitters, who came to this country as a Hessian soldier in the Revolution, but deserted and settled in Upper Hopewell; a house just south of Warren Street, long owned by Dr. John Garrison, and torn away within a year or two to make room for the brick building built by Constant Albertson; the story and a half house just north of Jefferson Street, then owned by Samuel Woodruff, and now the property of William G. Nixon; a stone house on the west side of Laurel Street, where the Stratton row of frame houses now stands; a store-house at the southwest corner of Commere and Laurel Streets, torn away about 1871, when the present handsome brick building was built; a shoemaker-shop and house on the south side of Commerce Street, opposite Cohansey Street, built by James Burch, and long the residence of James B. Potter; and a store-house near the bridge, on the south side of the street.

On the west side of the river the old Parvin house, torn down about 1825, by Smith Bowen; a stone house near it, on the north side of Commerce Street; the old Cotting house, then Enoch Boon's, which was torn down about forty years ago; the Benjamin Sayre house; three other houses on Atlantic Street; a house on Broad Street, below the jail; three houses on the north side of that street, between Atlantic and Franklin Streets, one of which, next to the present hotel, was a tavern at that time; two houses on the west side of Franklin Street; Col. David Potter's brick house and store, now standing, at the northwest corner of Broad and Franklin, built in 1780 by Col. Potter, on the site of a frame house which was built by William Waggoner about 1762, and sold by his executors to Col. Potter in 1773, and destroyed by fire in 1780; two or three houses between that and Giles Street; Gen. Giles' residence, which he built in 1792, for many years past the residence of the late Rev. S. B. Jones, D.D.; two or three houses on the north side of Commerce Street, above Gen. Giles'; the brick house built by Ebenezer Miller, known of late years as the residence of Mrs. Nancy Read, deceased; the frame house still standing just west of Fayette Street, then occupied by Col. Seth Bowen; the house at the southwest corner of Broad and Giles Streets; three or four other houses on the south side of Broad; three houses on the west side of Fayette Street; a large three-storied house where the court-house now is, long used as a tavern; five or six houses on Vine Street; a one-story school-house where the public school-house on Giles Street now is; the old Presbyterian Church, the jail and the court-house, the latter in the middle of Broad Street.

The only wharves at this time were one below the bridge on the west side, another lower down on the same side belonging to Col. Potter, one on the east side, about half-way from Commerce to Broad Street, belonging to Seeley & Merseilles, who occupied the store-house near the bridge, and the old Smith or Hance Woolson wharf, then much dilapidated.

The growth of the place was slow for many years. After 1800 it increased more rapidly on the east side of the river than on the west, and by 1820 the east side had become the more populous.

On Feb. 20, 1822, the greatest freshet ever known in this section did a great deal of damage throughout the county. In Bridgeton the dam of Elmer's mill-pond, at the eastern end of the town, was carried away by it, and the foundation of the woolen-mill occupied by Enoch H. Moore was undermined and the mill washed away, Mr. Moore losing all he was worth. The tumbling-dam was broken, and a break was also made at the foot of the race leading to the iron-works. Outside of Bridgeton immense damage was done. John S. Wood's grist-mill at Jericho was destroyed, and every mill-dam in the county was broken. It was estimated that the damage was thirty thousand dollars in this county.

RESIDENCE OF FRANCIS B. MINCH,
CORNER OF COMMERCE AND LAWRENCE STREETS,
BRIDGETON, N. J.

In 1829 the number of families was three hundred and forty-two, and the total of the inhabitants seventeen hundred and thirty-six. At this time large quantities of grain, lumber, and cordwood were shipped from here. Twenty-five vessels were engaged mostly in the wood trade, and over twenty-eight thousand cords of wood and large quantities of lumber were yearly sent to Philadelphia. In 1830 the population of the town was two thousand and forty-four. May 8, 1838, a meeting of the inhabitants of Bridgeton was held, and committees appointed to take a census and name the streets, which committees reported at a meeting held on the 22d that the

"number of inhabitants, 2315, of whom 1513 were on the east side and 802 on the west side, of 72 are colored persons; 429 are heads of families. Number of dwellings and other buildings, 475; the public buildings are a brick court-house, fire-proof jail, and county offices; there are also 2 Presbyterian, 1 Methodist, and 1 Baptist church; 1 bank with a capital of $200,000, 4 large hotels, 2 academies, high school, female seminary, and 8 other schools; 1 printing-office, employing on book, newspaper, and job-work 10 hands; 1 public library, an extensive nail-factory, rolling-mill, and foundry, employing 138 hands; 1 wrought-nail and spike manufactory, a large hollow-ware glass-factory, 1 large paper-mill, 1 woolen manufactory, 2 merchant grist-mills, 1 saw-mill, 1 pottery, 9 stores, 2 large drug- and confectionery-stores, 7 small confectionaries, 5 millinery-shops, 3 carriage-maker shops, 6 blacksmith-shops, 7 boot and shoe manufactories, 7 tailor-shops, 3 saddle- and harness-maker shops, 1 trunk manufactory, 2 clock- and watch-maker shops, 2 bakeries, 3 barber-shops, 4 carriage-makers, 3 hatters, 1 tin, sheet-iron, and stove-maker, 1 pump-maker, 1 tanning and currying establishment, 1 boat-builders' shop, 1 limekiln, 3 livery-stables, 1 hay-scale, 4 lumber-yards, 4 fire-engines. In the town are 5 practicing physicians and 4 lawyers. There are 30 schooners and sloops belonging to the place, of from 50 to 150 tons burden; 2 large schooners and 2 sloops are being built. There are 2 daily and 1 tri-weekly lines of stages to Philadelphia; 2 incorporated beneficial societies, with 200 members; 2 temperance societies, having 600 members; 3 Sabbath-schools, embracing more than 400 children."

The street committee reported the names for the streets by which they are now called. The number of inhabitants was probably overstated, as at the United States census in 1840 the number is given at 2296. At the census of 1850 there were 670 dwellings, independent of stores, and the population was 3480. In 1860 it was 5104, and in 1870 it was 6830, with 1325 dwellings, besides other buildings, which was increased to 8722 in 1880, and in 1883, by an actual enumeration, made by order of the board of education, it is 10,000.

The subsequent progress of the city has been steady, with no remarkable incidents, and will be found outlined in the sketches of its manufactures, and in other chapters of this work.

Streets in Bridgeton.—Broad Street was laid out one hundred feet wide by the first proprietors, in accordance with the Concessions and Agreements, and is the oldest street in Bridgeton. Below the court-house it was so gullied, owing to its steepness, that it was scarcely used until about 1802, when it was made passable for wagons by George Burgin, who built the stone building at the northwest corner of Broad and Atlantic Streets, which was then used as a store, and now as a lager beer saloon.

Previous to 1800 the road from the top of the hill to the bridge, which was a portion of the old King's Highway from Salem and Greenwich to Maurice River, passed obliquely down the side of the hill from the court-house in a northeasterly direction, near the southeast corner of the large stone dwelling on the west side of Atlantic Street, directly to the end of the bridge. The steepness of the hill rendered that part of Broad Street impassable for wagons, and Commerce Street, west of the river, and Atlantic Street were not then in existence. This road down the side of the hill was regularly laid out, four rods wide, in 1757. In 1763, when the four-rod road from Greenwich to Cohansey Bridge was laid, it passed down the hill below the court-house sixteen rods to Water Street (now the corner of Atlantic), and then a straight course to the end of the bridge. In 1771 the road up the side of the hill was turned, and laid out up the hill where Commerce Street now is, and then across nearly where Franklin Street now is to Broad Street, six rods west of the court-house, which then stood in the street. The old road down the side of the hill continued to be used, both Commerce and Broad Streets being sandy gullies, scarcely passable for wagons. In 1800 Atlantic Street, from Broad to Commerce, was laid as it now is, and so much of the road down the side of the hill as was east of this street was vacated, and after George Burgin improved the Broad Street hill, about 1802, it became the main road up the hill. The old road down the side of the hill from the court-house to Atlantic Street was shut up in 1815, and in 1825 the Commerce Street hill was cut down and improved, and became thereafter the main highway for travel.[1] Commerce Street above Franklin was opened by Dr. William Elmer in 1805. Vine Street, which had been previously opened and built upon, was laid out four rods wide in 1796, and at the same time a road was relaid southward from Broad Street, which is now Fayette Street, and the Dutch Neck road to Cubby's Hollow. This road had been previously laid, in 1758, a slightly different course.

The road from Greenwich formerly came across the present Presbyterian graveyard south of the church, and ran into Broad Street at the corner of Lawrence, but in 1795, soon after the church was erected, Broad Street (or Main Street, as it was called; the names Main, High, and Broad being all applied to it in that day) was extended to the west end of the churchyard, and West Street was laid out at the same time from Vine Street to Muddy Run, where the New Jersey Southern Railroad now crosses it north of Commerce Street. In 1800, Lawrence from Broad to Vine, and Atlantic between the same were both laid out. Academy Street was laid out in 1829.

The old King's Highway, after crossing to the east side of the bridge over the Cohansey, ran about the present course of Commerce Street to about half-way between Laurel and Pearl Streets, where it turned to

[1] See Elmer's History, p. 39.

the northeast through the woods to near the corner of East and Irving Avenues, and on out the Indian Fields road. Some distance above Commerce Street the road to Deerfield branched off to the northward. From the bend at Commerce Street the road continued nearly the present course to the line of the Indian Fields tract near the Methodist Church, where the road to Fairfield turned to the southward over Mill Creek, and the road to Ephraim Seeley's mill ran to the northward of Commerce Street to the mill which stood about east of the end of Cedar Street, the mill-dam at that time being about halfway up the present pond. In 1763 the road to Fairton was laid out as above, beginning at the bridge; and in 1768 the road to Deerfield over the above course was relaid, also beginning at the bridge. In 1775 Commerce Street was laid as it now runs from the bridge to the line of the Indian Fields tract.

In 1752 a road was laid from Commerce Street to the lower end of Hance Woolson's wharf, which was near the Broad Street bridge, on the east side of the river. This road ran nearly the course of South Laurel Street to Jefferson. In 1775 it was relaid from the lower landing, on the north side of South (now Jefferson) Street, a direct course and nearly in the line of the present Laurel Street, till it intersected the old Deerfield road, this side of North Street. After John Moore White came of age he had a plan made of his lands north of Commerce Street with streets to be opened, but only a part of them were ever opened. Laurel Street was relaid in 1791 from Commerce to the north line of the Indian Fields tract, and in 1796 the road to Deerfield was relaid as far as Loper's Run, beginning at the bridge and running up Commerce to Laurel, and up Laurel to the bend this side of North Street, making no alterations in them, but north of the bend laying it out as the turnpike-road now runs. In 1785 South Pearl and Willow Streets were laid out, the road to Fairfield being changed so as to run down Pearl and over Enos Seeley's dam and mill-race (where the stone bridge now is, Seeley owning the Hancock mill tract), and up the road, now Willow Street, to the old road. Pearl Street from Commerce to Irving and Irving Avenue from Laurel to the Slash were laid out in 1792. In 1811 Pearl Street north of Irving and its continuation to Carll's Corner, was opened. North Street was laid out from Laurel to Sayre's grist-mill, which stood near the river at that time, in 1819. Irving Avenue was relaid as it now is in 1818, Marion Street between Laurel and Pearl was opened in 1829. Bank Street to Irving, Washington Street, and part of Cohansey laid out in 1830, Orange in 1841, Laurel below Jefferson, and Glass in 1847, and Pine Street in 1847.

Bridges.—A bridge over the Cohansey at Bridgeton was built previous to 1716, the resurvey of the Pamphilia tract at that date referring to it. It was probably not passable for wagons, there being no four-wheeled vehicles in this vicinity for a long time after that date. Before the bridge was built a ford across the Cohansey, about opposite Hampton Street, was used at low tide, and a road crossing the river about one-third of the way up the Tumbling Dam Pond was used when the tide was in, the marks of this road being yet visible. That bridge was doubtless replaced by a new one before the Revolution, but no record of it exists. At that day bridges were built by the townships in which they were situated, no law existing for the building of bridges by the board of freeholders in this part of the State until the passage of an act Nov. 5, 1798, when the present method, which had been in force in the upper part of the State since 1774, was extended to the whole State. About 1774 there was quite a strife concerning the bridge, Col. Enos Seeley desiring to have it placed at Broad Street, while Alexander Moore desired to have it rebuilt on the old site. It contained no draw at that time. After John Moore White came of age, he made efforts to have a draw put in it, so that he could erect wharves along his property north of Commerce Street. He agreed to pay the cost of the draw and to keep it in repair for five years, and deeded to trustees a lot of land at the foot of Washington Street, where the pipe-mill now is, for a public landing. This lot was used for that purpose many years, but with the decrease of the traffic in wood it became of less value to the inhabitants, and Mr. White took possession of it again nearly fifty years ago, and sold it for its present use.

At the meeting of the board of freeholders, Aug. 7, 1799, the board resolved to build a new bridge, "considerably wider than the present one," and at the next meeting, in September, they adopted a plan for a bridge with stone abutments and sixteen feet wide. The former bridge was probably not over ten or twelve feet wide. The stone abutment on the east side was built that year. In December the board resolved to make the bridge twenty-one feet and nine inches wide in the clear, and to support it on posts, and not on two piers in the river, as was at first proposed. The fight about its location was renewed, George Burgin and his friends desiring to remove it to Broad Street, but without success. The bridge and west abutment were built in 1800, but the latter was so poorly done that in September of the same year it was ordered taken down and rebuilt. The whole cost of the bridge, exclusive of the draw, which was paid for by Mr. White, was about three thousand dollars. In 1817 wings were put to the bridge, in order to protect it from injury, at a cost of over sixteen hundred dollars. In 1824 a new draw was built, which hoisted up.

In 1833 the third bridge at Bridgeton was built on piling, and a law authorizing it was passed. This bridge was twenty-six feet wide, and had a draw twenty-four feet wide. David Reeves, one of the iron-works firm, took the contract for four thousand six hundred dollars, and during the summer of that

year it was completed, and accepted by the board in October.

This bridge having become out of repair, it was resolved, in June, 1849, to build a new bridge, with a railroad draw, two feet wider than the old one. It was built that year, and cost $2506.53, the old abutments being used. This bridge was a continual source of expense and trouble.

Dec. 31, 1874, the board resolved to build a new bridge at Commerce Street, and a committee was appointed, and given discretion as to the kind of bridge to be built and the expense. It was built during the summer of 1875. New abutments, of large blocks of stone, were built on both sides, all the old piling was removed, and a pier of stone, like the abutments, was built about one-third of the way from the west abutment, on which a wrought-iron pivot bridge was erected, the short arm of the bridge being hung with heavy weights, so as to balance the longer arm. The total cost was $21,806.21. It has proven a very satisfactory bridge during the eight years it has been in use.

Broad Street Bridge.—The necessity of another bridge over the Cohansey at Bridgeton, to be located at Broad Street, became more apparent as the population increased at a rapid rate after the close of the rebellion. It was first considered by the freeholders at their meeting in December, 1867, and a committee appointed to procure plans. This committee reported in December, 1868, in favor of a wrought-iron pivot-bridge, one hundred and thirty-five feet long and thirty feet wide. They were ordered to advertise for proposals and proceed with its construction as soon as possible. It was built in 1869, and it rests on a stone pier in the centre of the river, the arms of the bridge being of equal length. The total cost was $23,905.59. Some slight signs of weakness have shown themselves in the centre pier, but it has so far been a very serviceable bridge, and is used fully as much as the one at Commerce Street. Jefferson Street was extended from Laurel Street to this bridge, and the great improvements made on South Laurel Street in the last ten years are largely due to the building of the Broad Street bridge.

South Avenue Stone Bridge.—At what date this bridge was built is unknown, but probably the first part of it at the time Col. Enos Seeley cut the raceway. It was rebuilt in 1820, and in 1873 it was widened on both sides to the line of the street. During the present year Grove Street has been extended northward across Mill Creek and the flats adjoining to Pearl Street, but no bridge has been built as yet, but doubtless will be during next year.

Custom-House.—After the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, Congress passed an act establishing districts for the collection of duties upon imports, and all the southern portion of the State below Camden was made the district of Bridgetown, which remained the official name until within the last four or five years, when it was changed to Bridgeton. The first collector of the port was Col. Eli Elmer, who served from its establishment to 1803, followed by Jeremiah Bennett, 1803 to 1808; Dr. Ebenezer Elmer, 1808 to 1817; James D. Westcott, 1817 to 1822; Dr. Ebenezer Elmer, 1822 to 1833; Daniel Garrison, 1833 to 1837; Dr. William S. Bowen, 1837 to 1841; James G. Hampton, 1841 to 1844; Lorenzo F. Lee, 1844 to 1848; James M. Newell, 1848 to 1849; Dr. Ephraim Buck, 1849 to 1853; Dr. William S. Bowen, 1853 to 1862; and the present incumbent, Joseph H. Elmer, from 1862 to the present time. The number of vessels enrolled (over 20 tons register) is 177, having a total tonnage of 16,696 tons; number licensed (under 20 tons) is 176, tonnage 2060 tons. About 40 to 50 of those enrolled are coasting vessels, and about one-half of them and all the licensed ones are engaged in the oyster business.

Post-Office.—A post-office was established at this place March 20, 1793, called Bridgetown West, to distinguish it from Bridgetown East, as Rahway, in the upper part of this State, was then called. Eli Elmer was the first postmaster. The mail went by way of Salem, and was carried between there and Bridgeton in a sulky once a week. He was succeeded by John Soulard, who kept the office in the house where he lived, still standing on the south side of Broad Street, adjoining the brick block of Samuel Coombs. In 1803 a mail route was established by way of Deerfield to Bridgeton, Millville, Port Elizabeth, and Cape May, after which the mail was carried by way of Roadstown once a week, and by Deerfield once a week. About 1816 a daily mail was commenced. James Burch succeeded Soulard as postmaster, and he was followed by Abijah Harris. After him came Stephen Lupton, who kept the office in his shoemaker-shop on the north side of Washington Street, between Pearl and Laurel. He was succeeded July 1, 1816, by Curtis Ogden, who kept the office at his tailor-shop on Commerce Street, and who held the office until July, 1841, when he was succeeded by Jeremiah Lupton. Daniel B. Thompson became postmaster in 1845, Stacy P. Kirkbride in 1850, Henry Sheppard in 1853, George W. Johnson in 1861, Joseph S. Miner in 1865, and the present incumbent, John Trenchard, was appointed March 3, 1883.

Stages.—The first stage of which there is any account was run by Mr. Haskel, who lived in Upper Hopewell, near the present Cohansey post-office. It ran from Greenwich through Roadstown and Cohansey Corners (now Shiloh), by Mr. Haskel's house, to Cooper's Ferry, as Camden was then called, and was in operation as early as 1774. Soon after the Revolution a stage ran from Bridgeton to Philadelphia, by way of Roadstown, making two trips a week, which was afterwards changed to one trip that way and one by Deerfield. About 1806 or 1807 it went

up one day and down the next, and in 1809 another line was started, which went up on the days the first line came down. These were afterwards united, and a daily stage was ever after run until the West Jersey Railroad was opened, in 1861.

Steamboats.—In August, 1828, a camp-meeting was held in Hopewell township, near Platt's Landing, and the steamboat "Essex," Capt. Richard Ross, came up the Cohansey to the landing with an excursion from Salem, to which place she ran regularly from Philadelphia. This was the first steamboat which came up the Cohansey that far. In 1845 a company was organized, and a fine steamboat, called the "Cohansey," ran regular trips to Philadelphia. The boat, not paying expenses, was sold to private parties, who continued running her a year or two, and then took her to Salem. Most of the time since there has been a steamboat on the line between Bridgeton and Philadelphia.

The Press in Bridgeton.—The first newspaper printed in New Jersey was at Burlington, in 1777. Previous to this, in December, 1775, when Bridgeton contained about one hundred and fifty inhabitants, a desire was felt for some means of laying their opinions before the public, and a plan was devised which may well be considered a forerunner of the newspapers. An association was formed, of which Dr. Jonathan Elmer was chairman and Ebenezer Elmer secretary. Notice was given "that pieces handed in would be corrected and transcribed for public view, that they may be read every Tuesday morning by every one that will take the trouble to call at Matthew Potter's bar, and that every one that has a mind may peruse them; 'tis expected that no one will offer to take them out of his house, but every one will be freely allowed to take a copy. It will be entitled the *Plain Dealer*, and no one is to exceed a half a sheet in length." A book containing eight numbers of the *Plain Dealer* is still in existence. The articles are patriotic in tone, and took strong sides in behalf of the course of the colonists. How long the *Plain Dealer* continued in existence is unknown, but probably the exciting times of the succeeding years, and the absence of nearly all the supporters of the association in the army, soon ended its career.

The first newspaper published in this county was *The Argus and New Jersey Sentinel*, published weekly, on Thursdays, by —— McKenzie and James D. Westcott. This paper was established and the first number issued Oct. 1, 1795, and continued in existence about two years. It was a small sheet, seventeen by twenty-two inches in size, and the price was two dollars per year. The tradition is that an article headed "The Cobbler Cobbled," which Westcott wrote in reply to one written by Dr. Jonathan Elmer, the leading citizen of the place, and signed "A Cobbler," was so offensive to the doctor and his friends that they withdrew their patronage, and the paper failed.

Between 1803 and 1805, John Westcott, brother of James D. Westcott, published a newspaper in Bridgeton, and also several pamphlets. Copies of some of the pamphlets are still in existence, but no copy of the newspaper is known to exist, and even its name has been forgotten.

The next newspaper in West Jersey was the *Washington Whig*, which was established at Bridgeton by the Washington Whig Society, a Democratic political association set up in opposition to the Washington Benevolent Society, which was composed of Federalists. It was published by Peter Hay, who afterwards was an alderman and prominent citizen of Philadelphia, and who died recently, Nov. 15, 1879, at the age of ninety-one years. The first number was issued July 24, 1815. This paper proved permanent, and has been continued to the present time, being the oldest paper south of Burlington. Mr. Hay sold it, Jan. 20, 1817, to William Shultz, who sold it, Jan. 1, 1821, to John Clark, who published it a year or so under the name of John Clark & Co., and then under his own name. During this time the paper supported John Quincy Adams.

The Bridgeton Observer and Cumberland, Cape May, and Salem Advertiser was commenced by Simeon Siegfried, in 1822, in opposition to the *Whig*, under Clark, the first number being issued October 5th of that year. It was published by him until Dec. 18, 1824, when he sold to Robert Johnston. Mr. Clark disposed of the *Whig*, Jan. 14, 1826, to John I. McChesney for six hundred and fifty dollars, but the bill of sale was made to several gentlemen of Bridgeton, who became security for the purchase-money for Mr. McChesney. His notes, which they had indorsed, not being paid at maturity, they took possession of the office on June 20th of that year, and on the same day sold it to Robert Johnston, the publisher of the *Observer*, who at once united the two under the title of *Washington Whig and Bridgeton Observer, and Cumberland, Cape May, and Salem Advertiser*. Under Mr. Johnston the paper was an ardent supporter of Gen. Jackson. He changed its name Dec. 8, 1827, to *West Jersey Observer*, and sold it, Nov. 14, 1829, to Samuel S. Sibley, who associated Fayette Pierson with himself in the fall of 1832. Mr. Pierson became sole owner March 16, 1833, and published it until April 1, 1835, when he sold it to James M. Newell, who had become a Democrat.

Mr. McChesney, who did not relish the manner in which he had been ousted from the *Washington Whig*, obtained a press and material, and on July 15, 1826, issued a paper under the old title of *Washington Whig*, which he claimed to be the regular paper of that name. It became a supporter of Henry Clay, and later was the organ of the Whig party, and between it and the *Observer* a very bitter contest was carried on. Mr. McChesney sold it, in October, 1826, to Franklin Ferguson, and he to James P. Powers and James M. Newell, Aug. 4, 1832. They published it

Jas R Ferguson

until June 21, 1834, when Mr. Newell retired, and F. Ristine became the partner of Mr. Powers, but one week later, on the 28th, Samuel S. Sibley, a former owner of the *Observer*, who had become a Whig a few months before, became the owner, and he sold it to James S. Thomas, March 11, 1837.

There being insufficient patronage to support two papers, Mr. Thomas sold the *Whig* to James M. Newell, the publisher of the *Observer*, in December, 1837. Having thus become owner of both papers, Mr. Newell associated with himself Matthew Seymour, and united them in one paper, neutral in politics, called the *Bridgeton Chronicle*, the first number of which was issued Dec. 23, 1837. The paper was carried on by them until June 19, 1841, when Mr. Newell became sole owner, and carried on the paper very successfully until his death, Sept. 2, 1851. The paper was bought by Samuel Harris, who assumed charge on the 13th of the same month, and sold it Nov. 19, 1853, to Harris B. Mattison. He died June 15, 1855, and it was conducted by his representatives until September 1st of that year, when Frank F. Patterson purchased it, and remained the owner until Oct. 3, 1857, when he sold to James Stiles and Smith Dalrymple. Mr. Dalrymple sold his interest to George F. Nixon, Sept. 11, 1858, and Mr. Stiles sold to Robert B. Potter, March 10, 1860, when the firm became Nixon & Potter. On Sept. 19, 1863, George F. Nixon became sole owner. During the rebellion the paper became a supporter of the Republican party, which it has ever since continued to uphold. Mr. Nixon remained the owner until Oct. 10, 1879, when the present owner, Alfred M. Heston, formerly editor of the *Salem Standard*, became proprietor and editor.

West Jersey Pioneer.—About 1846 a paper was started by G. Howard Leeds, called the *West Jersey Telegraph*, and continued about two years. Mr. Leeds was not a practical printer, and it did not prove a success.

The material of the office was bought by Franklin Ferguson, and he issued a paper which was practically a continuation of the *Telegraph*, called the *West Jersey Pioneer*. The first number was issued March 1, 1848. It was neutral in politics, "its leading feature being to keep before the people the importance of temperance reform," as its prospectus read. Mr. Ferguson conducted it alone until March 3, 1855, when he associated his son, James B. Ferguson, with himself, and June 14, 1856, he sold his remaining interest to his son, by whom it was conducted until his death, March 6, 1875. It remained in his name until April 24th, when the name of his widow, Mrs. L. M. Ferguson, appeared as editor, and continued until the sale of the paper to George W. McCowan and Isaac T. Nichols, Oct. 16, 1874. Upon its purchase by this firm it became Republican in politics, and has ever since been an organ of that party.

James B. Ferguson.—Franklin Ferguson, the father of the subject of this biographical sketch, was of Scotch descent, and born at Doylestown, Pa., in 1806. He learned the art of printing of Asher Minor, and in 1825, having removed to Bridgeton, N. J., purchased the *Washington Whig*, and became its editor.

He subsequently became a resident of Belvidere, Pa., and the proprietor of the *Belvidere Apollo*, and assumed its management in 1834. In 1843 or 1845 he removed to Bridgeton, N. J., and in 1848 became editor and proprietor of the *West Jersey Telegraph*, which name was soon after changed to that of the *Jersey Pioneer*. In 1856, Mr. Ferguson disposed of the *Pioneer* to his son, and removing to Burlington, N. J., purchased the *New Jersey Dollar Newspaper*, which was in after-years changed to the *Burlington Gazette*. He remained in charge of this paper until failing health compelled him, in 1876, to close his active business life, when he removed to Camden, N. J.

As a journalist, Mr. Ferguson was non-partisan, and held aloof from political strife, though outspoken on all moral questions. He labored for the general good of the community in which his lot was cast, regardless of personal ease or comfort. In his dealings he was exact, methodical, and jealous of his rights, demanding all his just dues in a question of right or wrong. Unostentatious in his deeds and charitable to the last degree, he was the perfect type of the Christian gentleman. He was identified with the secret orders of Masonry, Odd-Fellowship, and Temperance, and participated actively in the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he was a member. Sunday-school work was his especial delight. He was for many years a superintendent and leader in the work at home and throughout the State.

Mr. Ferguson was twice married,—first, to Miss Louisa Ring, to whom were born children,—Mary E. (Mrs. Davis), James B., Martha, Ann Louisa, and Benjamin F.; and, a second time, to Miss Sarah Mayhew, of Bridgeton, N. J., who survives, and has one daughter, Matilda M.

The death of Mr. Ferguson occurred June 9, 1877, in Camden, N. J. His son, James B., was born Jan. 16, 1832, in Bridgeton. When sufficiently old he entered his father's printing-office to learn the printer's art, which, in course of time, he thoroughly mastered. In 1855 he became a partner with his father, and in June, 1856, the latter having retired, he assumed control of the *Pioneer* establishment, which was continued until the day of his death. Under his successful management the paper attained both popularity and a high degree of prosperity.

Mr. Ferguson, to those who knew him best, manifested a warm heart, a liberal spirit, and a generous mind. He was at once forward and retiring, forward in any business that required push and energy, and backward in any measure which would seem to indicate a desire to push himself forward. When he seemed cold and indifferent he was simply reticent

and wary. He was honest to the last farthing, and, although strict and exacting in his business relations, gave liberally to the needy and to all worthy charities. Mr. Ferguson had for years been identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was a steward of the church of that denomination in Bridgeton. Though not of demonstrative nature, he was a man of deep religious feeling and fervent piety, and to confer happiness upon those most dear to him, and live a useful, Christian life was the ardent desire of his heart. Mr. Ferguson married, and had children, —Louise R., James Howard, Franklin, and Benjamin V., the latter of whom is deceased. The death of James B. Ferguson occurred March 6, 1874, at his home in Bridgeton, in his forty-third year.

Isaac T. Nichols.—The paternal great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, Isaac Nichols, was born in Deerfield, Cumberland Co., in 1757, and died April 1, 1817. His ancestors came from Rhode Island, they being among the early settlers of that colony. During the Revolutionary war the Nichols family, residents of Deerfield, were actively interested in the success of the patriot cause.

Samuel Nichols, the grandfather, was born in Deerfield township in 1778, and died Oct. 9, 1828. Samuel married Catharine Carll, in 1806, daughter of John Carll, a prominent man in Cumberland County. Thomas Shourds, in his "History of Fenwick's Colony," refers to this marriage, and speaks of the Carll family as "a large and influential one in Salem and Cumberland Counties."

Capt. Isaac Nichols, father of Isaac T. Nichols, was born in Deerfield township in 1806, and died Aug. 13, 1875. In 1844 he married Mary A., daughter of William and Elizabeth McGear, of Bridgeton, in which city he had his residence. For twenty years he followed the water, and most of that time commanded a vessel. Capt. Nichols' political affiliations were with the Whig and Republican parties, notwithstanding the fact that his father was an ardent Democrat. He cast his first vote for John Quincy Adams for President of the United States, and was one of the first adherents of the Free-Soil and Republican parties in Cumberland County. He and his wife were members of the Methodist Church. Mary A. Nichols, mother of Isaac T. Nichols, was for many years a devoted member of that communion, a most exemplary Christian wife and mother. She gave her children, of whom there were five, careful training, but did not live to see them reach manhood and womanhood. She died Aug. 10, 1863.

Isaac T. Nichols, son of Isaac and Mary A. Nichols, was born in the city of Bridgeton, March 22, 1848. He obtained his early education at the Bank Street public school of the city, and at the age of seventeen began learning the printer's trade in the office of the *Chronicle*, where he became conversant with the various branches of newspaper work. In 1869 he married Emma, daughter of George Remster, and granddaughter of the late Judge George Remster, of Salem County. Oct. 8, 1874, he became editor of the *West Jersey Pioneer*, and a member of the firm of McCowan & Nichols, publishers of that journal in Bridgeton. The *Pioneer* is the leading Republican newspaper of Cumberland County. In 1876 he was chosen on the Republican ticket to represent the First Assembly District in the State Legislature, and again in the following year, and served on the Committees on Education, Revision of the Laws, Banks and Insurance, and State Library, besides on a special committee appointed to investigate the charges against certain State officials. He gained prominence in the House as a ready debater and for his parliamentary tact and sound, practical ideas on all questions involving important issues. In 1877 he originated and introduced a bill, which became a law, exempting all soldiers and sailors who served in the late war from poll-tax, and he also strenuously advocated the "Cash Bill," which prohibited the use of shinplasters and punch orders in the glass-factory stores of South Jersey. His speech on the report of the investigation of the accounts and transactions of the Secretary of State received the unanimous indorsement of both parties in the Assembly. In 1878 he was an effective advocate of the bill reducing the legal rate of interest in the State from seven to six per cent. In 1880, Mr. Nichols was elected on the Republican ticket to the State Senate, where he has served as an honest exponent of the wishes and interests of the constituency which placed him there. In the Senate he introduced and secured the passage of numerous important measures, among them the act prohibiting the sale of cigarettes or tobacco in any of its forms to minors under sixteen years of age. Recognizing the great and growing value of the oyster industry, especially of South Jersey, he introduced among others a bill forbidding non-residents from planting, catching, or gathering oysters in the waters of the State, which, after a prolonged contest, was pushed through both houses. For two years he served as chairman of the Joint Committee on Printing, and he was chairman of the Joint Committee on Bi-Centennial Celebration. His loyalty to the cause of economy and thorough reform, often voting against his own personal interests, and his earnest advocacy of the Local Option and Prohibitory resolutions before the Senate have gained him the confidence and esteem of even those who differ with him in important State matters. Mr. Nichols is the youngest man ever elected a State Senator from Cumberland County.

Bridgeton Aurora.—This paper was started as the exponent of Democratic principles, April 16, 1862, by Fayette Pierson, who was a former editor of the *Observer*. It continued to be published until July, 1864, when its publication was suspended for a few weeks, owing to the high price of printing paper, occasioned by the civil war. It was again issued September 14th of that year, and continued until

J. J. Nichols

after the ensuing election, when it again suspended, owing to an insufficient financial support.

The New Jersey Patriot.—After the suspension of the *Aurora*, efforts were made to start another Democratic paper, which finally resulted in the issue of the *Cumberland County Patriot*, Sept. 30, 1865, by Oscar A. Douglas. On March 26, 1868, the name was changed to the *New Jersey Patriot*, and on Sept. 2, 1869, Nelson C. Barclay became associated with him, under the firm-name of Douglas & Barclay, and on October 22d of the same year the paper was changed to the quarto form. The firm of Douglas & Barclay was dissolved Oct. 27, 1871, and Mr. Barclay continued the publication of the paper until Aug. 2, 1872, when, Mr. Douglas' interest having passed into the hands of John Cheesman, Jr., the firm became Barclay & Cheesman, and so continued until the retirement of Mr. Barclay, May 1, 1874, since which it has been owned and published by Mr. Cheesman.

Bridgeton Daily News.—This was the first daily newspaper published in this county, and was first issued from the office of the *Patriot*, Barclay & Cheesman being also editors of the *News*. It was neutral in politics. The first number was issued March 1, 1873, and it was regularly issued until Sept. 25, 1873, when it was discontinued for want of a sufficient support.

Daily Chronicle (or Bridgeton Daily).—On Sept. 18, 1873, Mr. Nixon, the editor of the *Chronicle*, commenced the publication of a daily newspaper, and by the suspension of the *Daily Evening News* the next week the field of daily journalism was left to the *Chronicle*. The daily afterwards passed into the hands of Charles R. Elmer, in February, 1877, and the name was changed to the *Bridgeton Daily*, and in September, 1878, Mr. Nixon again became the owner of it, and published it until it was transferred with the weekly *Chronicle* to Mr. Heston, and he discontinued the daily a few weeks after.

Bridgeton Evening News.—The first number of this paper was issued Feb. 1, 1879, by the Evening News Company, composed of Joseph H. C. Applegate and J. Ward Richardson. The office was then situated in the second story of the building on the northeast corner of Commerce and Cohansey Streets, but has since been removed to the office formerly occupied by the *Chronicle* on South Laurel Street. Its publication has been continued to the present time. The same firm also published the *Dollar Weekly News* as a continuation of the *American Favorite*, first issued as a monthly in 1874.

Daily Morning Star.—On April 10, 1883, the first number of this paper was issued by a publishing company, composed of three young men, all of them practical printers. The second number, which commenced the regular issue, was issued on the 14th. On June 12th one of them retired, and the other two continued it under the firm-name of Hunt & Murphy. They transferred it to Charles H. Cochrane and Paul J. Davis, Aug. 11, 1883, and they to Francis R. Fithian, Oct. 29, 1883.

Education in Bridgeton.—The citizens of Bridgeton early appreciated the benefits of educational facilities. As early as 1773, John Westcott kept a school there and taught mathematics. As early as 1781 there was a school-house near where now is the Lader school-house, about two and a half miles from the built-up portions of the city, but within the present city limits. A classical school was taught in the town between 1780 and 1785 by Rev. Andrew Hunter. In January, 1785, a stock company was formed, of which Mr. Hunter was president, and Ebenezer Elmer, secretary, for the purpose of building an academy, to be called the "Bridgeton Academy." A lot was bought on Main (now Broad) Street, and a plan adopted for a stone academy, fifty-four by twenty-four feet in size, to be divided into two rooms, with fireplaces in each room, and managers were appointed to build it, and a contract given out to Eleazer Mayhew to build it for three hundred and forty pounds. For some reason, not now known, nothing further was done. A book containing the minutes of the meetings of the company down to March 10, 1785, is still in existence, but they suddenly stop at that date, and nothing further is known about it. About 1792 the lot on Giles Street, now occupied by the public school building, was deeded to trustees for school purposes by Mark Miller. In 1795 the academy on Bank Street was built by a stock company, the upper story to be used for a lodge-room for the Masons, as it has been ever since. For many years a good school was kept in this building.

In 1822 a building was erected on the west side of Pearl Street, above Myrtle Street, for an academy, and was called the Laurel Hill Academy. It was opened for pupils on October 28th of that year, with Samuel Doughty as the teacher, and instruction was given in the different branches of an English education. The first trustees were Stephen Lupton, Garrison Maul, William Nienkirk, John Rose, and Elias P. Seeley. It was carried on a number of years, but finally went down. The building was afterwards converted into a dwelling.

Money was raised by tax for school purposes in the county previous to 1830, and a large part of the expenses of public schools was paid in that way for a long time. In 1847 the public school building on Bank Street, at the head of Washington, was built, and in 1848 the one in Cohansey township, now the Third Ward, was built on Giles Street. Since that time the schools have been entirely free, all expenses being paid by tax and by the income derived from the State school fund. The growth of the place necessitating larger school accommodations, a large addition has been made to the Bank Street school. A lot of one acre on the north side of Vine Street was bought in October, 1866, and a building built thereon the next year for the primary department in

that ward. In 1873 a fine brick school-house was built at South Avenue and Willow Street, in the Second Ward, for the scholars residing in that ward, and at the present time a site for an additional house in the First Ward is about to be secured. The number of children between five and eighteen years of age in the city for the school year ending Aug. 31, 1882, was two thousand two hundred and thirty-seven, with four male and twenty-four female teachers, and the total amount of money for all school purposes was $13,277.27.

The West Jersey Academy was built by the Presbyterians of South Jersey in 1852, the movement having been started at a meeting of the Presbytery of West Jersey in April, 1850. The whole square bounded by Commerce, Lawrence, Broad, and West Streets was bought, at a cost of sixteen hundred and twenty-five dollars and fifty cents, on which the present building of native stone, fifty-three and a half by sixty feet, three stories high and basement, was erected and inclosed by David A. F. Randolph, contractor, for the sum of six thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine dollars, the finishing of it being delayed for want of sufficient funds until the next year. The corner-stone was laid Aug. 9, 1852, with appropriate ceremonies. The school was opened in 1854, and was for many years very prosperous, but was afterwards allowed to go down, and was closed for a number of years. It has been reopened within the last few years, and is now under charge of Professor Caleb Allen.

The South Jersey Institute was established by the West New Jersey Baptist Association at their meeting in September, 1865. Bridgeton presenting the greatest inducements, the school was located there. A charter was granted by the Legislature March 28, 1866. A lot of $10\frac{42}{100}$ acres, at the southeast corner of Atlantic and Lincoln Streets, in the Third Ward of the city, covered with a natural growth of oak and other trees, was given to the trustees by Horatio J. Mulford, who, with his brother, Isaac W. Mulford, and sisters, Miss Anna M. Mulford, Miss Hannah Mulford, and Miss Lucy W. Mulford, had offered to the trustees the ten thousand dollars which secured the location of the building at Bridgeton. They have ever since remained earnest and devoted friends of the institution, and have been the largest contributors to its funds. A plan was adopted for a centre building forty-three by fifty-eight feet, with east and west wings, each fifty-seven by forty-one feet, making the entire length one hundred and fifty-seven feet, to be built of brick, five stories high, including the French roof and basement stories. It was erected and inclosed during 1869 for the sum of twenty-five thousand five hundred dollars. In 1870 the work on the interior was completed at a contract price of twenty-two thousand seven hundred and sixty-two dollars, but other items, including the furnishing, raised this to a much larger sum. The school was advertised to be opened on Oct. 5, 1870, but the building not being completed, it was held in the basement of the First Baptist Church from that date until December, when it removed into the institute building. Professor Henry K. Trask became the first principal, and has ever since remained at the head of the institution. The debt of nearly thirty-five thousand dollars was paid during the Centennial year. The institute has had an eminently successful career, and its annual commencement-day, in June, is one of great interest in this community.

Ivy Hall Seminary for young ladies was established by Mrs. Margaretta Sheppard about 1859, and was a flourishing school for many years under her charge. Later it was in a less prosperous condition, but has lately been revived under the charge of Rev. Henry Reeves.

BANKS IN BRIDGETON.

The Cumberland Bank was organized by virtue of a charter from the Legislature in 1816, commencing business in September of that year. The capital at that time was $52,000. James Giles was the first president until his death, in 1825, succeeded by Judge Daniel Elmer, who resigned in 1841; James B. Potter from that time to 1865, who resigned shortly before his death, and Charles E. Elmer from that date to the present time. Charles Read was elected the first cashier, and served until his death, May 9, 1844, when William G. Nixon succeeded him, and still holds that position. About 1857 the capital stock was raised to $102,000 by the accumulation of the surplus earnings, without any additional payments by the stockholders. In 1865 it was changed to a national bank, and the capital made $150,000. This bank has always maintained a high financial standing, and has paid a semi-annual dividend from the beginning, ranging from three to six per cent., besides large extra dividends.

The deposits have steadily increased from an average of $20,000 during the first fifteen years to about $500,000 at the present time, and over $600,000 at the beginning of this year. Beside the dividends declared by the bank, it has also accumulated a surplus fund of $100,000, and undivided profits of over $49,000.

The Bridgeton National Bank was organized in the spring of 1883, with $100,000 capital, and commenced business on July 12th. This young institution has secured the confidence of the community, and on October 1st had on deposit $73,243.11, and had loans and discounts amounting to $103,009.45. A lot nineteen feet front has been bought on Laurel Street, a short distance below Commerce, for $3800, on which they are now erecting a fine and convenient bank building. Thomas U. Harris is president, and James W. Trenchard, cashier.

Thomas U. Harris.—The Harris family are of English extraction, Ephraim Harris, the great-grandfather of the subject of this biographical sketch, hav-

SOUTH JERSEY INSTITUTE,
BRIDGETON, N. J.

T. W. Harris

ing resided in Fairfield, Cumberland Co., where he was a citizen of much repute, and represented his constituents in the State Legislature. He was married, in 1755, to Miss Jane Pierson, and had children, —Thomas, John, Pierson, Allen, Jane, and Hannah. He was married, a second time, to Miss Rezine Anderson, no children having been born to the second union. The birth of his son Thomas occurred Sept. 9, 1759, in Fairfield township, where he was both a farmer and a popular landlord. He married, July 16, 1778, Miss Elizabeth Lawrence, and had children,—Norton L., Thomas, Sarah E., Norton, and Theophilus E. The death of Thomas Harris occurred March 3, 1825, and that of his wife, Elizabeth, May 4, 1844.

Their younger son, Theophilus Elmer, was born Jan. 28, 1796. He was married on the 12th of February, 1817, to Miss Lydia, daughter of Urban Dixon, of Fairfield township, and had children,—James, Newton, William, Theophilus E., Ellen R., Harriet, Thomas U., Theophilus (2d), Albert, and Sarah. By a second marriage, Dec. 2, 1847, to Miss Clarissa Whitaker, two daughters—Ellen and Mary—were born. Mr. Harris resided in Fairfield township, where he followed agricultural employments. He was a man of enterprise, and led rather than followed public sentiment. His political sympathies were in harmony with the Whig platform, and by this party he was elected to many important and responsible offices, among which was that of sheriff of the county from 1848 to 1851. His death occurred in February, 1864, in his sixty-ninth year.

His son, Thomas U., was born Oct. 22, 1831, at the homestead in Fairfield township, where his youth, until his eighteenth year, was spent. During this period the village school offered the only opportunities for education, and the demands of the farm served to develop habits of activity and industry. He later became a clerk in Bridgeton, and at the age of twenty-three embarked in business as the proprietor of a general country store. Five years after he engaged in the sale of boots, shoes, and leather, and still successfully pursues this industry. Mr. Harris was married, Aug. 31, 1853, to Mary C., daughter of John Holmes, of Bridgeton. Four children were born, all of whom died in infancy. Mr. Harris has been and is largely identified with the business interests of the county. He is president of the West Jersey Transportation Company, and secretary of the Bridgeton Saving Fund and Building Association. He is also president of the Bridgeton National Bank. In politics he is a Republican, and has served as member and director of the board of freeholders, and also as members of the City Council, though not specially active in the political field. Mr. Harris is a member of the Second Presbyterian Church of Bridgeton, and has been one of its trustees.

The Cumberland Mutual Fire Insurance Company was organized Feb. 23, 1844, and commenced business in May, 1845, with Benjamin Sheppard as president, and Henry B. Lupton as secretary, the latter having held that office ever since. Mr. Sheppard resigned March 13, 1879, on account of advanced age, and was succeeded by the present officer, David P. Elmer. In 1867 the company built the commodious brick building now occupied by it on the north side of Commerce Street, between Laurel and Pearl. The company has been very successful, and has made but one assessment on the premium notes held by it during its entire existence. The total number of policies issued by it during its existence has been over twenty-three thousand, of which about eight thousand four hundred and forty are still outstanding, insuring $13,103,634, and the company hold premium notes amounting to $2,359,417, and cash assets $46,847.

The Bridgeton Gas-Light Company was incorporated by an act of the Legislature passed in 1853 and amended in 1857. The works on Water Street were built and went into operation in November, 1858, and have been much enlarged since that, in order to meet the growing demands of the city.

Bridgeton Water-Works.—A water company for Bridgeton was chartered by the Legislature in 1872, and an organization was effected; but the lack of confidence in its financial success prevented subscriptions to its stock sufficient to take active measures to introduce water. A fire in the winter of 1876–77 so aroused the citizens to the danger from the fiery element that there was a general demand for the purchase of a steam fire-engine and the building of water-works, and public meetings were held for that purpose. The City Council immediately purchased a Silsby rotary steam fire-engine, which has given good satisfaction. They also authorzied a vote to be taken at the municipal election in March, 1877, whether the city should build water-works or not, and it was carried by a vote of 1145 in favor of it and 171 against it. The Council then entered actively upon the building of the works; plans were prepared by Isaac S. Cassin, a civil engineer of Philadelphia, contracts were given out after public advertisement, and the works were built during the summer and fall of that year. On Dec. 18, 1877, the pump was started for the first time, and water was pumped into the distributing reservoir. On the 24th of the same month the event was celebrated by a grand trades' parade, surpassing in interest anything of the kind ever known in the city.

The works consist of a distributing reservoir on the north side of East Commerce Street, about a quarter of a mile east of East Lake, one hundred and three feet above high-water mark in the Cohansey, with a capacity of one million five hundred thousand gallons, a retaining reservoir on the south side of the East Lake dam, eighty-eight and one-quarter feet below the distributing one, having a capacity of three million gallons; a pump-house adjoining, with a compound duplex Worthington engine, with a capacity of one million five hundred thousand gallons

per day. It is distributed through about thirteen miles of pipe from sixteen inches down in diameter, which are laid in nearly every street in the city. About seven miles were first laid, but constant demands for extensions have nearly doubled the length of pipe. Eighty-six fire hydrants furnish water in case of fire. The total cost of the works up to Feb. 1, 1883, has been $86,258.57. Bonds were issued to the amount of $76,500, and the balance has been paid out of funds raised by taxation. There is in a sinking fund toward the redemption of the bonds, when they come due, the sum of $6066.68.

Hancock's Saw-Mill.—Probably the first mill of any kind erected in the county—unless the tide-mill near Greenwich was earlier—was the saw-mill and dam erected on Mill Creek or Indian Fields Branch, where Pine Street crosses the original bed of the stream, which then ran in the rear of the houses on the north side of Pine Street, opposite the Stone Bridge, and around where the dam now is, between Pearl Street and the Stone Bridge. It was erected by Richard Hancock as early as 1686, being referred to in a survey of that date. How long Hancock remained here is not known, nor who was in possession of the mill property after his removal. It was included in the nine hundred and ninety acre tract bought by Alexander Moore of the West Jersey Society in 1752. Moore sold a tract of one hundred and sixty-one acres, bounding on the south and east sides of his projected town-plot of Cumberland, and on the south side of now Commerce Street from Orange Street to the line of the Indian Fields survey, and running southward about a half-mile, and including this mill property, to Benjamin Sayre, but it was sold from him by Howell Powell, sheriff of the county, Feb. 2, 1766, and bought by Thomas Thompson, of Bordentown, who sold it to Col. Enos Seeley, Oct. 16, 1770. Soon after that he cut the race-way which now exists, and removed the saw-mill to a new location just below the Stone Bridge, and put up the Pearl Street dam for the purpose of draining the low ground extending nearly to Commerce Street. Two acres of land, together with the saw-mill, pond, and dam (part of this tract), and the property of Matthew Parvin, were again sold by the sheriff, Thomas Maskell, Dec. 11, 1770, and bought by Silas Parvin, who was probably a brother of Matthew, and he sold it back to Enos Seeley, Aug. 1, 1777. Enos Seeley sold to Judge Ephraim Seeley the undivided half part of twenty-seven acres, which included the saw-mill tract, previous to his death, and upon the division of the property of Judge Seeley, in 1800, it was set off to his son, Samuel, who conveyed it to Jeremiah Buck, May 7, 1802, and he to John Wood, of Stow Creek, Nov. 16, 1802. Wood also bought the other half part of the property from Ebenezer Seeley, son of Col. Enos, Feb. 23, 1802, and conveyed the whole property to Jeremiah Buck, March 10, 1808. When Mr. Buck built his new dam and mills at their present location on Commerce Street, in 1809, he let the water out of the saw-mill pond, so as to get a better head of water at the grist-mill, by lowering the back water from the saw-mill pond. The old saw-mill was soon after taken down, and the ground covered by the old pond has been farmed for many years, and at the present day Mill Street is opened over it, and a number of houses are built upon it.

East Lake Mills.—The land covered by East Lake, as it is now called, was a part of the Indian Fields survey, and was purchased by Ephraim Seeley, the son of Joseph Seeley, who was one of the Connecticut settlers at New England Town. He probably erected the dam and built the first grist-mill in the limits of the city as early as 1700. The first dam put up crossed about one-third the way up the present pond, from the hill on the east side near the north line of the property of Oberlin Smith to the hill on the west side back of the residence of Jeremiah Dubois, on East Avenue, and a race-way led along the side of the hill from the western end of the dam about twelve rods to the mill, which stood on the low ground now covered with water, called Mulberry Cove, about opposite the eastern end of Cedar Street. Near the middle of the dam was a fulling-mill, a necessary adjunct in a new settlement, but this was suffered to fall into decay before 1800. The mansion-house stood on the high ground northwest of the mill, and near to it. The road from the bridge over the Cohansey to the mill ran nearly a direct course from the neighborhood of where the Methodist Church now is, back of the residence of Jonathan Elmer, to the mill; the marks of the old road are still to be seen between East Avenue and the pond. On the east side a road led down the hill near the old house now belonging to Henry C. Dare, the marks of which could still be seen a few years ago, which was used by the Indian Fields settlers in coming to the mills.

Ephraim Seeley was the miller during his life, and at his death, in April, 1823, left the mills to his wife during her widowhood, and then to his son Ephraim. He lived there the most of his life, and by his will, dated June 18, 1774, left this property to his son Ephraim (3d), who was called Judge Ephraim from holding the position of judge in our county courts. He also lived in the mansion-house at the mill, and managed it (the fulling-mill having gone to decay) until he built the house at the northwest corner of Commerce and Bank Streets, to which he moved, and died shortly after, in 1799. A division of his property was made in September, 1800, by commissioners appointed by the Orphans' Court, and the grist-mill and pond were set off to his son, Ephraim Seeley (4th), who sold the property to Jeremiah Buck, June 8, 1807. In 1809, Buck enlarged the pond by building a new dam, which he located where the straight road to Millville, laid out in 1805, crossed the stream. He built the present grist-mill, known as Elmer's Mill,

in 1809, and the saw-mill in the same year. Mr. Buck became embarrassed after the close of the war of 1812–15, owing to the enormous depreciation of property which took place, and was compelled to make an assignment for the benefit of his creditors in 1819. His assignees sold the property to Dr. William Elmer, May 2, 1820, and at his death in 1836 it became the property of his son Jonathan, who now owns the grist-mill. He sold the saw-mill, together with other property in the vicinity, to R. and J. Dubois in 1864. The grist-mill is one of the most valuable mill-stands in the county, and does a large business under the charge of Jonathan Elmer, Jr., who now occupies it.

Richard Lott's Grist-Mill.—After the erection of the tumbling-dam, forming the water-power of the iron-works, Benjamin Reeves sold his undivided half part of a lot of land where the grist-mill now stands, together with ample water-power, to Daniel P. Stratton, July 21, 1818, Mr. Stratton and the other half-owner, David Reeves, intending to erect a first-class grist-mill, capable of running three pairs of stones and other machinery, day and night. Mr. Reeves, however, became afraid that the remaining water-power would not be sufficient for the nail-works, and refused to build. After considerable difficulty one-half of the lot and a water-power supposed to be one-half of that originally proposed was set off to Mr. Stratton by arbitrators, and he erected the existing flour-mill in 1822. He died June 6, 1840, and it remained the property of his heirs until Dec. 23, 1858, when they conveyed it to its present owner, Richard Lott. He rebuilt it and put it in complete order.

City Officers.—The following have been the officers of the city since its incorporation:

MAYORS.

1866. James Hood.[1]
1867. Isaac B. Dare.
1870. Isaac B. Dare.
1873. Ephraim E. Sheppard.
1876. Seth P. Husted.
1879. Seth P. Husted.
1881. John Smalley.[2]
1882. John Smalley.

TREASURERS.

1865. Uriah D. Woodruff.
1866. Uriah D. Woodruff.
1867. Uriah D. Woodruff.
1868. Charles C. Grosscup.
1869. Uriah D. Woodruff.
1870. Daniel Bacon.
1871. Daniel Bacon.
1872. Daniel Bacon.
1873. Daniel Bacon.[3]
1876. Daniel Bacon.[4]
1877. Frank M. Riley.
1880. Frank M. Riley.
1883. Frank M. Riley.

SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS.

1865. Rev. James M. Challis.
1866. Rev James M. Challis.
1867. Rev. James M. Challis.
1868. Dr. Joseph Moore.
1869. Dr. Robert W. Elmer.
1870. Dr. Robert W. Elmer.
1871. Dr. Robert W. Elmer.
1872. Dr. Robert W. Elmer.
1873. Dr. Robert W. Elmer.[5]
1876. Dr. Robert W. Elmer.[6]
1878. Dr. Joseph Moore.
1881. Dr. Joseph Moore.

[1] Resigned Dec. 31, 1866.

[2] Mayor Husted resigned Nov. 17, 1881, having been elected sheriff, and Mayor Smalley appointed by City Council on same date.

[3] Term increased to three years by act of Legislature.

[4] By Revised Charter the term was made one year for the first election, and three years subsequently.

[5] Term extended to three years by act of Legislature.

[6] By Revised Charter the term was made two years for the first election, and three years subsequently.

SOLICITORS.

1865. John T. Nixon.
1866. John T. Nixon.
1867. William E. Potter.
1868. James R. Hoagland.
1869. James J. Reeves.
1870. James J. Reeves.
1871. J. Boyd Nixon.
1872. J. Boyd Nixon.
1873. James J. Reeves.
1876. Charles E. Sheppard.[7]
1877. Potter & Nixon.
1878. William E. Potter.
1879. Charles E. Sheppard.
1880. Charles E. Sheppard.
1881. Charles E. Sheppard.
1882. William A. Logue.
1883. William A. Logue.

COLLECTORS OF TAXES.[8]

1876. Jacob Ernest.
1877. Jacob Ernest.
1878. Lewis J. Barker.
1879. Lewis J. Barker.
1880. Lewis J. Barker.
1881. Lewis J. Barker.
1882. Lewis J. Barker.
1883. Lewis J. Barker.

RECORDERS.

1865. Daniel Bacon.
1866. Joseph S. Miner.
1867. Joseph S. Miner.
1868. William H. Harrison.
1869. Jeremiah H. Lupton.
1870. Jeremiah H. Lupton.
1871. George W. McCowan.
1872. George W. McCowan.
1873. George W. McCowan.
1874. George W. McCowan.
1875. George W. McCowan.
1876. William B. Cornwell.
1877. Thomas M. Woodruff.
1878. Thomas M. Woodruff.
1879. Thomas M. Woodruff.
1880. Daniel B. Ginenback.
1881. Daniel B. Ginenback.[9]
Charles B. Moore.[10]
1882. Charles B. Moore.
1883. Charles B. Moore.

COUNCIL.

First Ward.

1865. Charles S. Fithian.
Thomas U. Harris.
1866. Charles S. Fithian.
1867. Jonathan Elmer.
1869. William Dare.
1870. Jonathan Elmer.
1872. Samuel Ackley.
1873. Hugh S. McGear.
1874.[11] Charles C. Grosscup.
1875. Jonathan Elmer.
1876. William Dare.
1877. Robert L. Young.
1878. John C. Schenck.
1879. William Dare.
1880. David P. Mulford.[12]
1881. Eli E. Rogers.
Charles H. Mickle.[13]
1882. George S. Pierson (for one year).
Charles G. Hampton.
1883. Stephen Cox, Jr.

Second Ward.

1865. David P. Mulford.
Samuel Applegit.
1868. Leonard Conover.
George W. Claypoole.[14]
1869. James H. Trenchard.[15]
1870. Stacy W. Mathews (for one year).
1871. James H. Trenchard.
J. Warren Roork.
1874. Daniel B. Thompson.[16]
1874. William R. Thompson.
Eli Loper.
1875. James H. Trenchard.[17]
1876. Levi Dare.
1877. Timothy Campbell (for one year).
Wallace Taylor.
1878. Timothy Campbell.[18]
1879. Henry Rocap (for two years).

[7] Office abolished by act of Feb. 9, 1874; by Revised Charter it was re-created and made appointive by City Council.

[8] Office created by the Revised Charter, previous to which a collector of taxes was elected in each ward.

[9] Resigned July 26, 1881.

[10] Appointed by City Council, Aug. 16, 1881.

[11] By act of Feb. 9, 1874, the number of members from each ward was increased to three.

[12] Resigned June 14, 1881.

[13] Appointed by City Council, July 12, 1881.

[14] Resigned Aug. 28, 1869.

[15] Appointed by City Council, Oct. 19, 1869.

[16] The act increasing the number of members in each ward to three provided that the three from the Second Ward should draw lots for one-two-, and three-year terms, and Daniel B. Thompson drew for one year, William R. Thompson for two years, and Eli Loper for three years.

[17] Died Feb. 27, 1877.

[18] Resigned Feb. 11, 1879.

1879. Levi Dare.[1]
1880. Samuel L. Harris.[2]
George Loper.[3]
1881. George Loper (for one year).
1881. Hamilton N. Roney (for two years).
Henry Rocap.
1882. George Loper.
1883. Eli Loper.

Third Ward.

1865. Robert C. Nichols.
Robert J. Fithian.
1866. Jacob Kienzle.
1867. Robert J. Fithian.
1869. Isaac W. Mulford.
1870. Jacob Kienzle.
1872. Charles E. Elmer.
1873. John Husted.
1874. Jacob Kienzle.
1875. Charles E. Elmer.
1876. Joseph C. Kirby.
1877. Jacob Kienzle.
1878. Chester J. Buck.
1879. Joseph C. Kirby.
1880. James R. Hoagland.
1881. William C. Whitekar.
1882. Timothy Campbell.
1883. Benjamin Hancock.

Bridgeton Township.

1845–46. Lewis McBride.
Robert Sheppard.
1847–49. Henry Sheppard.
Jonathan Elmer.
1850. Robert Sheppard.
1850. Jonathan Elmer.
1851. Jonathan Elmer.
William Parvin.
1852–64. Jonathan Elmer.
Dayton B. Whitekar.

Cohansey Township.

1848–49. William Riley.
John S. Ware.
1850–53. Cornelius Lupton.
David P. Simpkins.
1854–57. Cornelius Lupton.
Robert Barber.
1858–64. David P. Elmer.
Daniel M. Woodruff.

Bridgeton City.—First Ward.

1865–67. Jonathan Elmer.
William Dare.
1868. Ephraim E. Sheppard.
Samuel Ackley.
1869–71. Jonathan Elmer.
David P. Mulford.
1872. David P. Mulford.
Samuel Ackley.
1873–77. David McBride.
David P. Mulford.
1878. Thomas U. Harris.
1878. Samuel E. McGear (part of year; resigned).
William Dare (remainder of year).
1879. Thomas U. Harris.
Wilson L. Silvers.
1880. Charles H. Mickle.
1881. Wilson L. Silvers.
1882. Charles H. Mickle.
1883. Wilson L. Silvers.

Second Ward.

1865–67. Robert Du Bois.
David McBride.
1868. James Hand.
George Donaghay.
1869. James H. Trenchard.
Joseph Borden.
1870–73. Charles L. Roray.
Samuel Applegit.
1874. Samuel Applegit.
Daniel B. Thompson.
1875. Levi Dare.
Timothy Campbell.
1876. Timothy Campbell.
Henry B. Harker.
1877. Timothy Campbell.
William R. Thompson.
1878. Timothy Campbell.
Henry Rocap.
1879. Benjamin T. Bright.
Wallace Taylor.
1880. Stacy Mathews.
1881–82. Mayberry G. Belford.
1883. Francis P. Riley.

Third Ward.

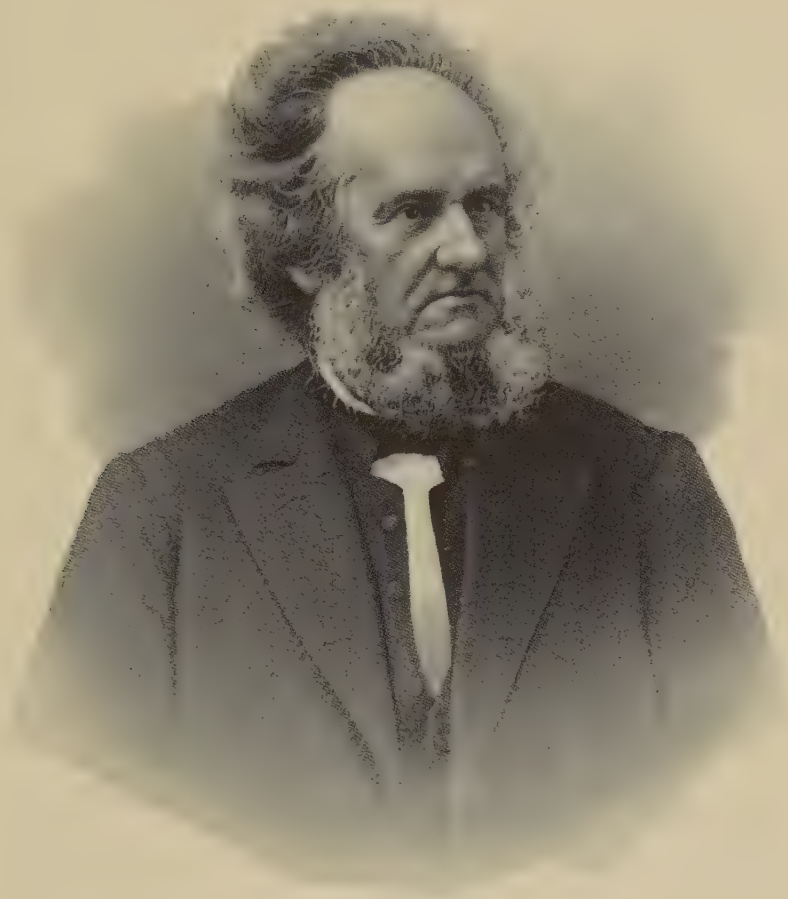
1865–66. William C. Whitekar.
Benjamin T. Ware.
1867. Lehman Blew.
Daniel Dare.[4]
1868–69. Enoch Hanthorn.
Enos Paullin.
1870. Enos Paullin.
Robert J. Fithian.
1871–73. Robert J. Fithian.
Hiram Paullin.
1874. Robert J. Fithian.
Benjamin Keen.
1875–76. Robert J. Fithian.
David O. Garrison.
1877. Robert J. Fithian.
William C. Whitekar.
1878–79. Benjamin Hancock.
William G. Brooks.
1880–82. Benjamin Hancock.
1883. William G. Brooks.

Manufactures.—Bridgeton is a manufacturing community. After the establishment of the iron-works here, in 1815, the town commenced to grow more rapidly, and the increase of population has kept pace with, and been largely the result of, the increase of manufactures. It is the leading city of South Jersey in the extent and variety of its manufactured products, consisting in part of nails, water- and gas-pipe, castings, machinery, woolen goods, glassware, leather, lumber, carriages, canned fruits, etc.

The oldest and most extensive establishment is the CUMBERLAND NAIL AND IRON COMPANY. In 1814, Ebenezer Seeley and James Lee, who had bought the land on the east side of the Cohansey lying along the river, and Smith Bowen, who owned the land on the west side of the river, united in erecting the dam, one mile above the town, known as the Tumbling Dam. Seeley and Lee designed building a paper-mill, to be run by their half of the water-power. Paper at that time was very high-priced, owing to the war with Great Britain; but, the war closing, that design was dropped. They, however, built a saw-mill near the foot of North Street, to which the water was brought by a race way from the pond, which they carried on for a time. The close of the war was followed by a great financial depression, and Seeley and Lee both failed. Abraham Sayre, from whom they had bought the property, obtained it again, and built a grist-mill near the saw-mill, and operated it until his death. Smith Bowen sold his half of the water-power to Benjamin and David Reeves, who established the iron-works on the west side of the river, and commenced making nails in 1815. Nails at that time sold for ten to fifteen cents per pound, and were made from the best Swedish iron, cut across the grain of the metal. Upon the death of Mr. Sayre, the owner of the other half of the water-power, in 1820, they purchased it, together with the grist-mill of Mr. Sayre, which they soon after took down and removed to their works on the west side of the river, where it was burned, in 1824, in the fire which destroyed the works in that year. They were at once rebuilt on a larger scale. About 1843 a change was made in cutting nails by cutting them lengthways of the grain of the metal, instead of crossways, making a much better nail. The business steadily increasing, the water-power proved insufficient at times to properly carry on the works. The building of a new dam across the Cohansey just above the works was planned, and an act of the Legislature secured for that purpose, but it was never carried out.

The rolling-mill on the east side of the creek was built in 1847, and is operated by a powerful steam-engine, the boilers which furnish the steam being heated by the same fire in which the iron is heated. The rolling of iron on the west side was abandoned, and the whole water-power devoted to the nail-mills. In 1853 the large pipe-mill north of the rolling-mill was erected, and the manufacture of wrought iron, gas- and water-pipe was commenced. Benjamin Reeves, one of the founders, died in 1844, and the

[1] Died Oct. 28, 1880.
[2] Resigned Feb. 8, 1881.
[3] Appointed by City Council, Nov. 16, 1880.
[4] Removed before expiration of year.



Robt S. Buck

R. C. Nichols

firm became Reeves, Buck & Co. In 1856 it was incorporated as the Cumberland Nail and Iron Company. In 1822 they employed twenty-six hands, and had sixteen nail-machines capable of cutting ten tons of nails per week. At this day they employ about four hundred men, and produce one hundred and forty thousand kegs of nails and four million feet of gas- and water-pipes yearly. The machinery consists of ten double puddling-furnaces, four heating-furnaces, two trains of rolls, eighty-four nail-machines, and six furnaces for welding gas- and water-pipes.

Robert S. Buck.—The family are of English extraction, the earliest representatives in America having settled in New England. Henry Buck, the progenitor of this branch of the family, was born in 1635, and removed, in 1692, to Fairfield, N. J., then known as Fenwick's colony. He died in advanced years, leaving several children, among whom was Henry, the second son in order of birth. He became the father of a son, Ephraim, whose son Ephraim was the father of Jeremiah Buck, whose birth occurred in 1764. He married Miss Sarah Holmes, and had among his children a son, Robert S., the subject of this biography. The latter was born Sept. 10, 1802, in Bridgeton, N. J., and having left school at an early age, was apprenticed to a miller. At the age of twenty-three he entered the political arena, and was elected by the Whig party to the office of sheriff of the county, which he filled with credit for three years. He never after held office, though often solicited to be the candidate for important positions.

On his retirement from the office of sheriff he engaged in the manufacture of bone buttons, and in the year 1836 entered the iron business in Bridgeton, in the establishment now known as the Cumberland Nail and Iron Company, an industry founded in 1814, by David and Benjamin Reeves. In company with Robert C. Nichols, Mr. Buck purchased the interest of Mr. Whitaker, a third partner, and the firm became Reeves, Buck & Co. In 1846, Mr. Buck removed his residence to Phœnixville, Pa., and assumed charge of the iron-works at that point belonging to the firm. After a residence of ten years at Phœnixville he returned again to Bridgeton, and though retaining his interest in the extensive works his industry, energy, and perseverance had aided in establishing, retired from active participation in the business. In the year 1865, Mr. Buck purchased a controlling interest in the works, and until his death acted as its president. He was married, in 1836, to Miss Caroline James, of Salem County, N. J. Their children are Sarah H.; Robert S., who died in infancy; Clara M. R., wife of Dr. F. L. Du Bois, of the United States navy; Robert James, who served with credit during the late civil war, and married Miss Sidney E. Reeves, of Phœnixville, Pa.; Chester Jones, who married Miss Elizabeth R. Du Bois, of Bridgeton; and Caroline James, who is the wife of Lesley Lupton, Esq., of Rahway, N. J. Mr. Buck was in politics early a Whig, and afterwards a Republican, though during his later life not actively interested in political contests. As a man, he possessed strict principles of honesty and integrity, was warm-hearted and generous, courteous in his bearing, and with a peculiar magnetism which made those daily associated with him his friends. His business management was firm but kindly, his dealings just. While esteemed and respected by those who came in daily business contact with him, his attractive social and domestic qualities were known best to those who were admitted to the sanctity of his own fireside. Here were manifested all those graces of mind and heart which endeared him to family and friends.

In his religious preferences Mr. Buck was a Presbyterian, and a regular attendant upon the services of that church. His death occured at his home in Bridgeton, April 23, 1877, in his seventy-fifth year.

Robert C. Nichols.—The Nichols family are of English descent. Gen. Robert Nichols, the father of the subject of this biographical sketch, was a resident of Brooklyn, where he was a citizen of much prominence. He married Sarah Van Dam Mesier, and had children,—Emily (Mrs. E. H. Goodwin), Robert C., John M., Henry G., Percival, and Claudius B. His son Robert C. was born Aug. 2, 1814, in Brooklyn, where his early years were spent, with such opportunities of study as the schools of the day afforded. Philadelphia later became his residence, from which city he removed to Norristown, Pa., and engaged in the manufacture of nails and iron. He was married, in 1837, to Miss Harriet A., daughter of George H. Stanton, of New York. Their children are Julia F., Harriet A. (wife of Dr. Charles H. Boardman, of St. Paul, Minn.), and Emily G., who married James R. Walsh, of the same city.

Mr. Nichols resided for ten years in Norristown, and became one of its most successful iron manufacturers. During this period Messrs. David and Benjamin Reeves became associated with him, and a consolidation was effected with the Cumberland Nail- and Iron-Works at Bridgeton, which rendered the removal of the machinery to the latter point necessary.

Mr. Nichols, as one of the partners, managed these works, and by his business tact and energy greatly increased their capacity and enhanced the reputation of their products. In December, 1856, he became president of the corporation in connection with his duties as general manager. He continued thus identified with the company until 1871, when he retired from active participation in its affairs, though still a stockholder.

Mr. Nichols has been since his residence in Bridgeton largely identified with its interests. He was one of the originators of the Bridgeton Building Association, is a director and now president of the Bridgeton Gaslight Company, and a director of the Cumberland Mutual Insurance Company. He is also a director of the Cumberland National Bank.

Mr. Nichols was early a Whig in politics. On the formation of the Republican party he accepted the articles of its platform and became one of its adherents, though not an active worker in the political field. His religious creed is that of the Protestant Episcopal Church, St. Andrew's Church, in Bridgeton, of which he is senior warden, being largely indebted to him for its organization and the erection of its edifice.

THE FERRACUTE MACHINE-WORKS were first established in a small building on North Laurel Street by the firm of Smith & Webb, which was afterwards succeeded by the firm of Oberlin Smith & Bro. Needing more room and larger facilities, the ground now occupied by them on Commerce Street, adjoining the east shore of East Lake, was bought, and a building erected, which has since been supplanted by others, and the business changed into a stock company under the title of the Ferracute Machine Company. They manufacture foot- and power-presses, dies, tools for cutting, embossing, and drawing sheet-metal goods, such as tinware, lanterns, lamps, fruit-cans, etc. A number of the patents used by them are the invention of Oberlin Smith, the president of the company. Their workshops cover about twelve thousand square feet of ground, and over sixty workmen are employed.

LANING'S IRON FOUNDRY was established in the building now occupied by it in 1869, by David W. Laning, who carried it on until his decease, in the summer of 1883. It is now under the control of his son, Charles E. Laning. The building is of brick, and adjoins the West Jersey Railroad depot. They employ over twenty hands, and manufacture blacksmith's drills, iron verandas and fences, vessel windlasses, plow-castings, and all other kinds of castings generally.

COX & SONS' MACHINE-WORKS are located on Water Street, and their grounds have a frontage of two hundred and fifty feet on the Cohansey River. Their former shop was at the corner of Broad and Water Streets, from which they removed to their present location. The building occupied by them was built in 1867 for a steam planing-mill, but after being so used for several years that business was given up, and it was empty until the present occupants bought it. They manufacture steam-heating apparatus, steam-engines and boilers, pipe-screwing and lapping machinery, stocks, dies, cast- and wrought-iron fittings, and other articles.

THE COHANSEY GLASS MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—The manufacture of glass in Bridgeton was first commenced in 1836, by the firm of Stratton, Buck & Co. This firm for many years transacted the largest business in the county, owning large tracts of land, and cutting and shipping the wood and timber growing thereon, and doing a large store business generally. They carried on the glass business until the death of Mr. Buck, in 1842, after which it was carried on by a stock company, which made a failure. The works passed through several hands into the ownership of Francis L. and J. Nixon Bodine, and was then changed into a corporation by the above title, the stock of which is principally owned by them. The works have been several times enlarged, and under the management of the present proprietors have been very successful. They cover about five acres of ground, running from South Pearl Street to the Cohansey, and from Glass Street to Mill Creek, and include three window-glass and three bottle-factories, and employ about four hundred hands.

GETSINGER & SON'S WINDOW-GLASS WORKS were established in 1879, on South Laurel Street, below Jefferson, by John Getsinger and William H. Allen, under the name of Getsinger & Allen. They erected their works on land leased of the estate of John Buck, deceased. They were carried on by that firm very successfully, and a second factory was built in 1881. In 1882, Mr. Getsinger, associating with himself his son, John B. Getsinger, purchased an eligible lot of land, running from Grove Street to the Cohansey River, and built another factory thereon, and during 1883 has built a second factory there. In the fall of 1883, Mr. Allen retired from the original firm, and all the works have been united and a stock company formed.

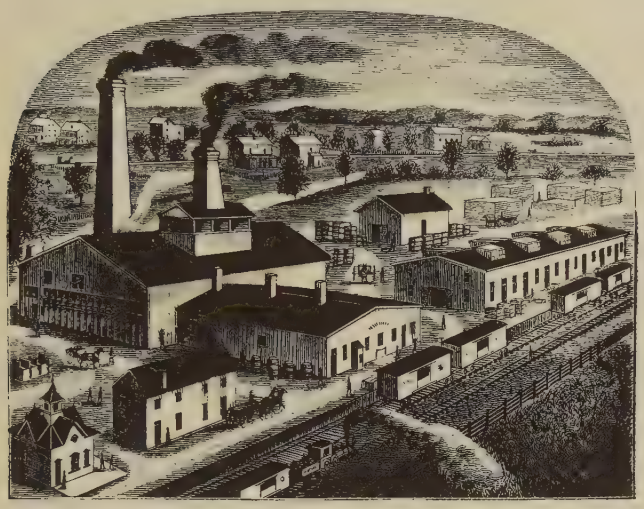
JOSEPH A. CLARK & CO., in 1880, erected a glass-factory on Water Street below Vine, fronting on the Cohansey, and began work in August of that year. Their factory was partly destroyed by fire during 1881, but was at once rebuilt. In 1882 the firm purchased an extensive tract of land, comprising over forty acres, on North Laurel Street, adjoining the New Jersey Southern Railroad, to which they removed their bottle-factory, and also erected a large plate-glass factory, the only one in this State. The main building is one hundred and sixty by one hundred and twenty feet in size, and one story high, near which is a large pot-house and numerous other buildings. The first cast of plate-glass was made on the night of May 23, 1882, and was a success. They make corrugated and plain plate-glass, from three-eighths to one inch thick, but do not as yet polish it. The firm was composed of Joseph A. Clark, his son, Isaac L. Clark, Clement W. Shoemaker, and Samuel M. Bassett. Mr. Isaac L. Clark died during the summer of 1883, leaving the present firm composed of the three others named.

THE WEST SIDE GLASS MANUFACTURING COMPANY (limited) was established in 1879, and leased the factory belonging to Benjamin Lupton, about three-quarters of a mile below the city, on the west side of the river. They removed from there to a location on the west bank of the river, on Water Street, during the present year.

MORE, JONAS & MORE.—Richard More, Robert More, Jr., brothers, and George Jonas, under the firm-name of More, Jonas & More, established a bottle-factory on Railroad Avenue and the West Jersey

Railroad in 1881, and have carried it on since that time.

A new stock company are at the present time (October, 1883) building window-light works east of South Avenue, in the Second Ward, and Dr. John B. Bowen and Joseph C. Kirby are also erecting a new bottle-factory on the line of the Cumberland and Maurice River Railroad, north of Commerce Street, both of which will soon be in operation.



MORE, JONAS & MORE.
Manufacturers of Green and Amber Bottle Ware, Bridgeton, N. J.

Messrs. Charles G. Hampton and William G. Brooks have also erected a new bottle-factory on Hampton Street near Water, which has just commenced operation.

East Lake Woolen Manufacturing Company.—In 1811, Jeremiah Buck erected a cotton- and woolen-factory on the south side of Commerce Street, between his grist- and saw-mill. The business was carried on by Enoch H. More and Ephraim Holmes, but in the name of Mr. More alone. In the great flood of Feb. 20, 1822, the mill-dam broke, and the woolen-mill was undermined by the water and carried away. Dr. William Elmer, then the owner of the property, erected a new and larger mill on the north side of the road, where the present brick mill stands, which was finished the same year. Mr. More again commenced business, and carried it on until his death, in 1846, being at the time the State Senator from this county. The business was then carried on by William S. Dubois & Son until 1850, when the firm became William S. & R. Dubois, and after the death of William S., in 1852, his two sons carried it on under the name of R. & J. Dubois. They bought the woolen-mill and water-privilege of Jonathan Elmer, Jan. 19, 1863, and Dec. 23, 1864, they also bought the saw-mill and other property adjoining. In 1863 they removed the old frame mill to the northward of its former site, on which they erected a handsome three-story brick structure, which has since been enlarged, and additional buildings built on the south side of the street. During the rebellion they were mostly engaged in manufacturing government goods.

In 1866 a stock company was organized, which was incorporated by act of the Legislature, Feb. 7, 1867, under the name of the "East Lake Woolen Manufacturing Company," by whom the business is now carried on. They manufacture the best grade of woolen and cotton-warp cassimeres, and employ over one hundred hands.

Canneries.—The production of canned goods, principally tomatoes, peaches, and pears, is carried on by several firms. That of the Diamond Packing Company is located on the Cohansey River at the foot of Eagle Street, and have a capacity of one million cans annually. They employ two hundred and fifty men, women, and children during the season. The firm is composed of Messrs. C. N. and J. A. Selser and G. W. Turner, all of Philadelphia, and Mr. John H. Poole, of this city. The West Jersey Packing Company, Warner, Rhodes & Co., proprietors, are situated on Irving Avenue, about one-half mile from the built-up portion of the city, and put up about the same number of cans, and employ about the same number of hands. The canning factory of John W. Stout is situated on the southeast corner of Bank Street and Irving Avenue, near the West Jersey Railroad depot. About one hundred and seventy-five hands are employed here during the three or four months of the canning season, and they put up about seven hundred thousand cans.

The canning-factory of Benjamin S. Ayars is on Water Street, below Vine. He employs over one hundred hands, and puts up over three hundred thousand cans of goods. Messrs. William Laning and Franklin C. Probasco have erected canning-works on Water Street during the present year.

Isaac W. Mulford & Son have erected a large paper-mill on Water Street, near the foot of Hampton Street, and fronting on the Cohansey, which was put in operation during the fall of 1883. They manufacture for the present the coarser grades of paper.

In addition to these, the tanning establishment of Jacob Kienzle, one of our foremost German citizens, who has been located here over twenty-five years; the pottery of William J. Smith; the ship-building and marine railway yard of Rice & Brother; the cigar-manufactories of Jacob Mengel, Betchner & Bohl, Philip Bauer, Henry Maier, Mead & Brother, and Elmer & Davis; the West Jersey Soap- and Candle-Works, also belonging to Jacob Kienzle; the brick-yards of Isaac W. Mulford and Benjamin Lupton; the steam planing and door, sash, and blind manufactories of D. B. & W. C. Whitekar and Nor-

ton L. Paullin; the shirt-manufactory of Hindermyer & Tresk; the carriage-manufactories of Charles C. Loudenslager, Robert M. Rocap, and Ira Allen; and numerous lesser manufactories of various kinds,—all give employment to a large number of hands, and constitute important items in the manufacturing life of Bridgeton.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

First Presbyterian Church.—Bridgeton remained without any organized church, or any place of worship but the court-house, forty-five years after it became the county town. The Presbyterians residing there or in the vicinity belonged at the old Cohansey Church, at New England Town, or the church at Greenwich; the Baptists, to the old Cohansey Baptist Church, in Lower Hopewell. In 1774 subscriptions were made to build a Presbyterian Church in Bridgeton, and a lot was selected on the east side of the river, situate on the north side of Commerce Street, a little above Pearl. But, owing to the opposition of those residing on the west side of the river, at that time the most numerous and influential, the design was abandoned. In 1791, Mark Miller, who was a member of the Society of Friends, was induced to deed a lot, containing two acres, "to be used, occupied, and enjoyed by the inhabitants of Bridgeton forever, for the purpose of a burying-ground for all said inhabitants generally, and for erecting thereon a house for the public worship of Almighty God." To this lot large additions have been made by subsequent purchases.

A congregational meeting was held, and the following letter, the original of which was not long since in the possession of Rev. Dr. Hall, of Trenton, N. J., was addressed to the Philadelphia Presbytery:

"*To the Revd. Presbytery of Philadelphia.*

"GENTLEMEN,—The Inhabitants of Bridgetown & its vicinity have hitherto experienced great inconvenience in having no House of Public Worship in or near the Town. It is a county Town, central in its situation, & contains near 300 Inhabitants, who are rapidly increasing in number.

"After repeated efforts, we have now a fair prospect of succeeding in building a Church in the Town. It is already nearly enclosed, & will probably be completed the ensuing season.

"Our next object is to prepare for the stated preaching of the Gospel in it. Having a predilection for the Doctrine & Discipline of the Presbyterian Church in America, we wish to become an acknowledged member of that Church. We have, therefore, deemed it the most orderly mode of procedure to make known our particular case & circumstances to the Revd Presbytery within whose bounds we are situated, and to solicit their approbation & assistance in the measure.

"We have appointed the bearer hereof, Jonathan Elmer, Esquire, our Commissioner for that purpose. He will lay before you the application agreed upon by us, & wait for the result of your determination on the subject.

"We are, Revd Gentlemen,
"Yours, &c.,
"Signed by order and in behalf of the meeting,
"DAVID POTTER, *Chairman.*

"BRIDGE TOWN, Cumberland County, & State of New Jersey, October the 13th, 1792."

About sixteen hundred dollars were subscribed, and the foundation-stone was laid and the building commenced July 26, 1792. The house was inclosed and the roof put on by December, when the money was all expended. In 1793 a law of the State was obtained, authorizing the trustees to raise two thousand dollars by means of a lottery, in accordance with a practice then very common. By means of the money thus secured the church was finished sufficiently so that on Sunday, May 17, 1795, it was dedicated to the worship of God by the Rev. John Davenport.

Previous to this time supplies were ordered by the Presbytery, and public worship was held in the court-house until the new church building was opened and dedicated. In 1794 a call was unanimously agreed upon, in conjunction with the Greenwich congregation, for the Rev. William Clarkson, of Philadelphia, which was accepted, and he was ordained and installed as pastor of the two congregations in the church at Greenwich on the 20th of October, 1794.

On Sunday, Dec. 13, 1795, the sacrament of the Lord's Supper was celebrated for the first time by the Rev. Mr. Clarkson.

In April, 1796, Nathaniel Harris, Zachariah Lawrence, and John Lupton were elected and ordained the first ruling elders of the Bridgeton congregation.

In 1801, Mr. Clarkson accepted a call to Schenectady, N. Y., and resigned his charge. The congregation depended on supplies until 1805, when the Rev. Jonathan Freeman, of Orange County, N. Y., was called by the two churches, and was installed on the 16th of October of that year. Mr. Clarkson and Mr. Freeman were accustomed to preach in the morning at Greenwich and the afternoon at Bridgeton, and resided several years on the parsonage farm, near Bowentown. After 1810, when Mr. Freeman removed to Bridgeton, he generally preached on the evenings of Sunday and Wednesday in the court-house. He died in 1822. A sketch of his life and ministry will be found in this volume.

In 1824 the union with the Greenwich Church was terminated, and the congregation of Bridgeton called the Rev. Brogan Hoff as their separate pastor. He was installed June 10, 1824, and continued his ministrations until 1833, when he resigned.

During 1826 a session house for lectures, evening meetings, and Sunday-school purposes was erected on the northeast corner of Commerce and Pearl Streets, and was in use at that place until 1863, when the lot was sold for business purposes, and the building was removed to the church lot, facing Pearl Street, and much improved, continuing to be used by the church for the same purpose until 1883.

In 1834 the Rev. John Kennedy became the pastor, and was installed on the 8th day of May. In 1835 the congregation resolved to build a new church on the east side of the river, in a more central and convenient location.

A lot was purchased running from Laurel to Pearl Street, just above Commerce, and the present place of worship, since much enlarged and improved, was

erected, and was dedicated March 31, 1836. Mr. Kennedy resigned in 1838, and the same year the Rev. Samuel Beach Jones was called, and was installed as pastor May 9, 1839. He resigned in 1863. The church was enlarged and beautifully frescoed during the latter part of his ministration.

The Rev. Casper R. Gregory, from Oneida, N. Y., was installed May 12, 1864. The congregation having increased, and the interests of Presbyterianism seeming to demand a church on the west side of the Cohansey, on March 16, 1869, one hundred and thirteen members of the First Church took letters of dismission, together with four members from the Second Church, and were organized into the West Presbyterian Church. Mr. Gregory's pastoral relations were dissolved at a meeting of the Presbytery, October 7, 1873. In that year, during his ministry, a new and larger organ was purchased, and it is now in use.

Jan. 26, 1874, Rev. J. Allen Maxwell, of Orange, N. J., was elected pastor, and on March 29th he entered upon his duties as such. Feb. 13, 1881, his pastoral relations were dissolved.

March 18, 1881, Rev. Augustus Brodhead, D.D., was elected pastor, installed by the Presbytery May 4th, and entered upon his duties May 8th following.

The present number of members of the church is about three hundred and thirty, and the number of Sunday-school scholars the same. An elegant and commodious chapel, with rooms for Sunday-schools, is now being erected, on the site of the old session house, in the Norman or Queen Anne style of architecture, at a cost of upwards of seven thousand dollars.

Officers of the Church.—The present elders are Henry B. Lupton, Nathaniel Fish, Joseph Reeves, Alfred Holmes, Theophilus Trenchard, Edgar J. Riley, James J. Reeves, Isaac Laning. The trustees are Jonathan Elmer, Charles S. Fithian, Robert M. Seeley, W. H. H. Woodruff, John M. Laning.

Second Presbyterian Church.—This church was organized Oct. 14, 1838, by the Third Presbytery of Philadelphia, with eleven male and six female members. They rented the old Methodist Church at the corner of Bank and Washington Streets as a place of worship until they could build.

Their church was built of granite, on Pearl Street between Commerce and Washington Streets, in the years 1839–40. It was dedicated Nov. 7, 1840; sermon by Rev. John Patton, of Philadelphia. Length of the building, including tower, seventy-seven feet; whole cost of church, eight thousand and ninety-nine dollars and thirty cents; architect, William Strickland, of Philadelphia; built by David A. F. Randolph and Lawrence Shiner. The bell weighs three hundred and forty-nine pounds, and cost, including freight, clapper, etc., one hundred dollars.

Nov. 18, 1838, Rev. James Stratton was invited to preach as stated supply for six months.

July 15, 1840, the church called and settled Rev. Julius L. Bartlett, of South Carolina, who resigned his charge Jan. 1, 1842.

Jan. 26, 1842, the church called and settled Rev. William A. Mandell, of Massachusetts, who resigned his charge in 1844.

Immediately after that, Rev. Henry J. Vandyke, of Philadelphia, was invited to preach as a stated supply for six months. He was called, ordained, and installed pastor over the church June 17, 1845, and resigned his charge, on account of ill health, April 18, 1846, after which the congregation depended upon supplies for about eighteen months, about ten months of which time the Rev. Julius L. Bartlett, of South Carolina, served the church.

Oct. 17, 1847, Rev. Henry J. Vandyke's health being restored, he was again called by the congregation, and was installed pastor Nov. 10, 1848. Sept. 11, 1850, he asked to have the pastoral relation now existing dissolved, on account of desiring to connect himself with the Presbytery of West Jersey, which was agreed to by the congregation. A *pro re nata* meeting of the Third Presbytery of Philadelphia being called on the evening of July 9, 1850, the pastoral relation was dissolved and the pulpit placed in charge of the Session.

July 23, 1850, the Session invited Rev. Henry J. Vandyke to supply the pulpit for three months.

Sept. 4, 1850, at a meeting of the congregation held in the church, the following resolutions were adopted:

"*Resolved*, That this congregation unite with the West Jersey Presbytery, and that two commissioners be appointed to present the application to the next stated meeting of said Presbytery.

"*Resolved*, That while we consider that it will be an advantage to the cause of Christ as well as for the glory of God to be connected with the West Jersey Presbytery, we still entertain, and trust we ever shall, the kindliest feelings towards the Presbytery we leave and those ministers whose labors for us have been frequent, self-denying, and highly acceptable."

At the stated meeting of the Presbytery of West Jersey, held Oct. 8, 1850, the church was received under the care of said Presbytery.

The Session invited Rev. Henry J. Vandyke to supply the pulpit for one year from Oct. 8, 1850.

At a congregational meeting held in the church, ——, 1850, Rev. Henry J. Vandyke was again elected pastor, and was installed by the Presbytery of West Jersey, —— 1850.

April 19, 1852, on account of ill health he again resigned his charge.

At a congregational meeting held in the lecture-room of the church, Feb. 8, 1853, Rev. William E. Baker, of Wilkesbarre, Pa., was nominated and unanimously elected pastor, but resigned his pastorate Nov. 19, 1855.

July 8, 1856, Rev. Peter B. Heroy was called, and remained pastor until May 5, 1857. Mr. Heroy was followed by Rev. Joseph W. Hubbard, who was installed Aug. 5, 1857, and resigned April, 1865.

June 20, 1866, Rev. Heber H. Beadle was installed pastor, who has remained until now.

The church was enlarged in 1869 to accommodate the demands of a growing congregation, and was repaired in 1883, and largely improved. It has connected with it a flourishing Sunday-school, two young ladies' missionary societies, two church prayer meetings, one ladies' and one young people's prayer meeting each week, besides a regular teachers' meeting. The church membership is about three hundred.

West Presbyterian Church.—The West Presbyterian Church was organized March 16, 1869, by one hundred and thirteen members of the First Church, who took letters of dismission, together with four members from the Second Church, and shortly after a dozen more from the First Church were added. The congregation worshiped for awhile in the old Presbyterian Church on Broad Street, and upon its completion in the chapel which adjoins the church. This building is of light gray Chester stone, with Trenton brownstone facings. It is divided by means of glass partitions, consisting of a series of windows, into two apartments, used by senior department and infant class of the Sabbath-school. Naturally, the building is of the same order of architecture as the main edifice. The interior presents an air of coziness and neatness, and the stained window-glass is the only bright object visible.

The church proper is of the Gothic order of architecture, constructed of like material. The front and buttresses are pointed off, and the rest laid natural face, all broken range. The main building is one hundred by fifty-three feet wide, having a semi-circular recess at rear end measuring twenty-two by twelve. Between the chapel and main building is a vestibule leading to the lecture-room, infant school, pastor's study, and main audience-room. The walls are painted in bright colors and artistic design. The stained-glass windows are in pattern and color very beautiful. The pews, pulpit, wainscoting, and doors are of solid oak, with neat chasing and carving. The chancel, with fine rose window, presents a very brilliant effect. The warming is from steam-pipes which run under the feet of the occupants of the pews. The artificial light of the house is obtained from standards of modern and elegant design, which extend in rows lengthwise of the building. The edifice seats about six hundred people, and is without doubt the most elegant building of the kind in the section of New Jersey south of Camden. The interior is exceedingly beautiful, combining as it does evidences of true art in the architectural design and true taste in the carrying out of every detail.

The corner-stone of the main structure was laid with appropriate ceremonies on Saturday, July 3, 1869, and on the next day, Sunday, July 4th, the chapel was dedicated to the worship of God, Rev. Dr. Moffat delivering the dedicatory sermon.

Thursday evening, April 28, 1870, Rev. L. E. Coyle was installed as pastor. The services were conducted in the chapel, Rev. H. H. Bedle presiding. The charge to the people was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Proudfit, the charge to the paster by the Rev. Dr. Smith, of Baltimore, Md., and the sermon by the Rev. C. R. Gregory.

The church was dedicated on Thursday, April 11, 1878, after ten years of hope, prayer, and energetic effort. The sermon was preached by Rev. L. M. Colfelt, of Philadelphia. The dedication prayer was read by the pastor of the church, Rev. Leonidas E. Coyle. The services throughout were very interesting to the large and attentive audience assembled. It should be observed that a costly and fine-toned organ has recently been placed in the church.

The number of members of the West Presbyterian Church is one hundred and seventy; Sabbath-school members, two hundred and fifty-two.

First Baptist Church.—This church owes its origin to the Cohansey Baptist Church at Roadstown. The first sermon by a Baptist minister, as far as known, was preached by the Rev. Robert Kelsey, who served the old mother-church from 1756 to 1789. Ebenezer Elmer records in his journal that he preached at the court-house on Oct. 29, 1775, and also on December 3d of the same year. He probably continued his services in the succeeding years. His successor, Rev. Henry Smalley, about 1797 began preaching every Sunday afternoon in the court-house at Bridgeton, and as the number of Baptists in the vicinity increased the need of a meeting-house at Bridgeton became more apparent, and the Cohansey Church approving the matter, a committee was appointed to purchase the lot already selected, then belonging to Daniel Elmer. July 16, 1812, he conveyed to trustees, for the sum of one hundred and fifty-five dollars, the lot so long occupied by the church, bounding on Pearl, Marion, and Bank Streets, the same where their cemetery now is, and where the Pearl Street Baptist Church now stands, containing two acres, upon condition that a house of worship be built thereon within three years, and a street three rods wide be kept open between this lot and Mr. Elmer's other lands adjoining.

On July 12, 1812, a committee was appointed to procure materials and superintend the building of the meeting-house, consisting of Moses Harris, Isaac Mulford, and Moses Platts. The chief share of the responsibility rested on Mr. Mulford. On the 13th of September they "met on the lot and staked out the ground for a brick-kiln near where the house was to stand," and on October 22d and 23d the kiln was set. Ninety thousand bricks were also bought. May 17, 1813, workmen commenced digging for the foundation, and the carpenters also began their work. May 31st the first foundation stone was laid, and the building was raised by August 5th. But as a result of the magnitude of the enterprise for those interested in it, and the high prices incident to the war, the building was not completed until the latter part of the year 1816, and was dedicated on December

16th of that year. The services, which had been held in the court-house, were transferred to the new building, and Mr. Smalley continued his regular services there as an out-station of the Cohansey Church.

The first meeting with reference to a separate organization was held on Feb. 1, 1827, and as a result application was made to the mother-church for letters of dismission so as to form a new organization, and that church voted to grant their request, when they obtained a minister. In September Rev. George Spratt, M.D., accepted their call, and removed to Bridgeton Nov. 24, 1827. Jan. 5, 1828, the Cohansey Church granted letters of dismission to thirty-eight members, who, with Dr. Spratt and his wife, forty in all, were publicly constituted a separate church Jan. 31, 1828.

The names of the constituent members were as follows:

Rev. George Spratt.	Mrs. Rachel Bacon.
Mrs. Elizabeth Spratt.	" Clarissa Harker.
John Sibley.	" Rebecca Gilman.
Curtis Ogden.	" Hannah Harris.
Noah Ayars.	" Judith Comersey.
Enos Bacon.	" Tamson Fithian.
Lewis Paullin.	" Jane Bowen.
Mrs. Ruth B. Ogden.	" Sarah Ayars.
" Sarah Sibley.	" Ann Paullin.
" Maria O'Harrough.	" Sarah Bacon.
" Ann Boon.	" Ruth Golden.
" Lydia Jarman.	" Sarah Sink.
" Jane Shaw.	" Sarah Woodruff.
" Sarah Pierson.	" Ann Platts.
" Lydia Wheaton.	" Margaret Titsworth.
" Phebe Maul.	" John Brookfield.
Miss Ruth S. Davis.	" Rebecca Dare.
Mrs. Elizabeth Morris.	" Elizabeth Pierson.
" Rachel Perry.	" Ann Barrett.
" Wilhelmina Brooks.	" Mary Fithian.

January 17th, Curtis Ogden and John Sibley were elected deacons, and Mr. Ogden was also elected clerk. On the second Sabbath in February the Lord's Supper was observed, and on the 8th of March Mrs. Priscilla Sheppard and Mrs. Maria Harris were received on their experience and baptized, the first persons admitted by this ordinance to the newly constituted church.

The church took the name of "The Second Cohansey Baptist Church at Bridgeton," and was incorporated Sept. 29, 1828, the first trustees being Smith Bowen, Daniel Pierson, and Garrison Maul. Unsettled accounts for the building of the meeting-house, in 1816, caused great trouble, but they were all settled at last; but on account of them Dr. Spratt removed from Bridgeton, Oct. 20, 1830.

In February, 1831, Rev. J. C. Harrison became pastor, and continued until March 27, 1834, when he resigned, after a successful pastorate.

In December, 1834, Rev. Michael Frederick entered upon his ministry here. The church here was in more or less of a revival state during the entire period of Mr. Frederick's labors. Some time in the winter of 1836 he began to hold meetings at Cedarville. The awakening there continued through the summer, until, on the 6th of September, 1836, under the advice of a council, the Baptist Church at Cedarville was constituted. In this movement thirty-one members were dismissed from this church. March 11, 1837, Mr. Frederick took the church with eighty-seven membership, baptized one hundred and fifteen, and left it with one hundred and sixty-six, making a net gain of seventy-nine, notwithstanding the number dismissed to form the new church. He died Nov. 13, 1837, beloved by his people and respected by the entire community.

Galleries and a vestibule were put into the meeting-house in 1835, greatly increasing its accommodations.

Rev. Charles J. Hopkins entered on the pastorate Nov. 25, 1838, and continued until Sept. 25, 1843. This was a period of prosperity. There were baptized into the church seventy-four, and the church membership rose from one hundred and fifty-six to two hundred and thirty-seven, making a net gain of eighty-seven. Rev. W. A. Roy was licensed to preach. The lecture-room on Atlantic Street was erected for social meetings and Sunday-school purposes, and was dedicated Jan. 11, 1840. Mr. Hopkins was a man of great social power, endearing himself to those who formed his acquaintance.

Rev. Charles E. Wilson was the next pastor, and entered upon his duties April 7, 1844, continuing to labor until May 1, 1852, a little over eight years, the longest pastorate the church has ever had excepting the present. Eighty-nine were baptized, and there was a net increase of the membership of sixty, leaving it with three hundred and four on the register.

Rev. William E. Cornwell became pastor July 4, 1852. Soon after his arrival the building of a new meeting-house was agitated, and a lot was bought on the south side of Commerce Street, between Pearl and Orange, Oct. 3, 1853, for thirteen hundred dollars, and a plan adopted for a building, fifty by eighty-eight feet, with a projection for tower in front of six feet, and a recess of seven feet at the rear for the pulpit, with a basement story for Sunday-school and evening meetings, and the main audience-room above. The basement is of stone, and the remainder is brick, the whole rough-coated and painted, with a tower in the centre of the front, surmounted with a steeple rising to the height of about one hundred and forty feet from the ground.

Ground was broken and work commenced June 1st, and on the 4th of July, 1854, the corner-stone of the new edifice was laid by the pastor with appropriate ceremony. Rev. Dr. J. Dowling, of Philadelphia, made the address. Rev. Mr. Hopkins, a former pastor, and others assisted.

Rev. W. E. Cornwell, Jr., son of the pastor, was licensed to preach Sept. 12, 1857. Mr. Cornwell closed his labors July 12, 1856, having baptized sixty-three persons, and leaving a total membership of three hundred and twenty-six.

Rev. J. Spencer Kennard became pastor Jan. 1, 1857. A lot in the rear of the new meeting-house, fronting on Orange Street, was bought May 5, 1857, for the accommodation of horses and carriages, for twelve hundred and fifty dollars, which, by the sale of some buildings upon it, was reduced to about nine hundred dollars. The main audience-room of the church being finished, dedication services were held Sept. 23, 1857. It was the finest audience-room in the city, having a handsome stucco-work ceiling, pulpit recess, and gallery in the front end of the church. Mr. Kennard's ministry was very successful. He resigned Sept. 11, 1859, having baptized seventy-three, and leaving the church with three hundred and sixty-eight members.

Rev. James F. Brown became the eighth pastor June 1, 1860. During his pastorate, in the spring of 1863, the debt of six thousand six hundred dollars was paid off. By act of the Legislature of Feb. 18, 1864, the name of the church was changed to "First Baptist Church of Bridgeton." In 1866 the basement of the church was completed and furnished. On July 17th, of that year, the Pearl Street Church was constituted with sixty-nine members, sixty-six of whom were dismissed from this church. He closed his labors in March, 1868, having baptized ninety-five, and leaving the church with a membership of two hundred and ninety-one.

In the summer of 1868 the spire to the church was erected, and a bell, weighing over two thousand one hundred pounds, was placed in the belfry, thus completing the church according to the original plan, Jan. 1, 1869. Rev. William Wilder entered upon the pastoral office. In May, succeeding the arrival of Mr. Wilder, the attractive house on Atlantic Street was bought at a cost of five thousand one hundred dollars for a parsonage.

A mission-school in the south part of the city was established Nov. 10, 1869. There was, however, no suitable place for them to meet until two sisters, members of the church, erected a chapel, both convenient and attractive, for the use of the school. It was begun in the fall of 1869, and opened March, 1870, costing, including bell, nineteen hundred and fifty dollars, exclusive of the lot. During 1871 a brick chapel was erected on the east side of Fayette Street, south of Vine, and was dedicated in February, 1872. Mr. Wilder resigned July 30, 1871, having baptized twenty, and leaving a total of two hundred and sixty-eight members.

Rev. Ethan B. Palmer became the present pastor March 1, 1872. During the summer of that year the church was upholstered anew, frescoed, and otherwise improved, at a cost of three thousand one hundred dollars, and was reopened for service September 22d. During the spring of 1873 ninety-two persons were baptized and united with the church, the result of a series of meetings held by Rev. H. G. DeWitt, an evangelist. About twenty-five also united with the Pearl Street Church. A brick dwelling-house for the use of the sexton was erected, through the generosity of a member of the church, Miss Anna M. Mulford, on the rear of the church lot fronting on Orange Street, at a cost of sixteen hundred and fifty dollars, and presented to the church April 9, 1873. The semi-centennial of the organization of the church was celebrated Jan. 31, 1878, but the incessant storm throughout the day interfered greatly with its success. In the fall of 1881 the arrangement of the basement rooms was changed, and the whole greatly improved, at a cost of over one thousand dollars. In November, 1881, the church came to the aid of the Pearl Street Church in raising their heavy debt, contributing eighteen hundred and sixty-one dollars towards that object. In March, 1882, a handsome pipe organ was placed in the main audience-room, costing two thousand four hundred dollars, together with a water-motor, costing one hundred and fifty dollars, furnishing power to the organ. During this pastorate two hundred and forty-eight have been baptized, and the membership is four hundred and forty-five. The history of the church has been one of great usefulness and prosperity, and it occupies an important position in the community. The present officers are: Pastor, Rev. E. B. Palmer, D.D.; Deacons, Horatio J. Mulford, William Hancock, Isaac W. Mulford, William G. Brooks, Azel Pierson, Jonathan D. Ayres, William B. Gilman; Trustees, Elmer H. Mixner, William Dare, Benjamin Hancock, James H. Flanagan, Horace E. Ogden; Clerk, John F. Watson.

Pearl Street Baptist Church.—In the spring of 1866 the subject of organizing a second Baptist Church in Bridgeton was taken into consideration by the First Church, and a committee appointed to report on the subject. It resulted in letters of dismission being granted to sixty-six members, who were duly constituted a regular Baptist Church July 16, 1866. The mother-church deeded to the new interest the old house of worship and the fine lot on which it stands, at the northeast corner of Pearl and Marion Streets, from the location of which the name of the church was taken. Rev. William R. McNeil became their first pastor at the time of their organization. Jan. 1, 1867, they bought the convenient dwelling-house on the southwest corner of Bank and Marion Streets for a parsonage, for the sum of four thousand dollars. During 1868 the old meeting-house was enlarged and improved. Additions were built to it both in front and rear, and a tower was erected in the centre of the front, with a steeple about one hundred and twenty feet high. A neat and convenient chapel was erected, fronting on Marion Street, and joining on the main church at the rear, for Sunday-school purposes. The windows, galleries, and the whole interior of the old church were remodeled. A fine bell, weighing over eighteen hundred pounds, was placed in the belfry. The total cost of the improvements was eighteen thousand one hundred dollars, of which

about six thousand dollars were paid at once, leaving a debt of about twelve thousand five hundred dollars. During his ministry a large number of persons united with the church, and when he resigned, Feb. 1, 1872, the church had three hundred and twenty-nine members.

Rev. B. S. Morse became the second pastor April 1, 1872. In the summer of that year subscriptions were made towards the payment of the debt of twelve thousand five hundred dollars, and at the meeting of the West New Jersey Baptist Association, in September, they reported that the debt was all provided for; but through a defective plan of payment, and erroneous management of the financial affairs of the church, the larger part of it remained to cripple them for over nine years. Mr. Morse resigned in the spring of 1874.

The church was without a pastor for over a year, when Rev. A. B. McGowan became the third one, July 25, 1875, and continued until Nov. 25, 1877, when he resigned. During his pastorate the membership was reduced to two hundred and eighty. Rev. John E. Chesshire, D.D., began his labors May 1, 1878. In the early fall of that year they erected a handsome iron fence around their church property. On the morning of Oct. 23, 1878, the steeple of the church was blown off, carrying the bell with it, and damaging the front end of the building in other respects. A severe storm of rain and wind had set in the preceding night, which increased in violence until morning. Money was raised at once and the bell-room rebuilt of brick and temporarily roofed over, and the bell, which was found to be uninjured, was replaced. The steeple has not yet been re-erected. Dr. Chesshire resigned in October, 1879. He was followed by Rev. Samuel C. Dare, the present pastor, who began his labors July 1, 1880. The debt upon the church had long crippled its energies, and had become such as to seriously threaten the loss of their church property, the financial resources of the church having become reduced through removals and the altered condition of many of the members, owing to the financial distress which had been prevalent throughout the country. On Sunday, Nov. 6, 1881, Edward Kimball, noted for his success in raising church debts, spent the day with them, and over six thousand dollars were subscribed toward the debt, and in the next few weeks enough money was subscribed to cover the whole indebtedness, which was nine thousand nine hundred and ninety-four dollars and seventy-eight cents. The debt upon the meeting-house property has been paid in full since then. The church now numbers three hundred and six members.

Commerce Street Methodist Episcopal Church.—Bishop Asbury was the first regular Methodist minister of the gospel that ever preached in Bridgeton. This was in September, 1783, and the fact is recorded in his journal. In 1788 all the lower part of the State was called Salem Circuit. In 1802 Salem was divided into Salem and Cape May Circuits. In 1803, which was the end of the third decade of Methodism in New Jersey, eight hundred and sixty-six members were reported from Salem Circuit. Thomas Ware was appointed elder, and John Walker and John Durbin preachers. In 1804 Methodism seemed to have gained sufficient strength in Bridgeton to warrant its followers in uniting themselves together, and Mr. Walker formed them into a class, appointing William Brooks its leader. The class of fourteen members met at Mr. Brooks' house, which stood, until a few years since, on the southeast corner of Broad and Atlantic Streets. He kept a tan-yard, was in comfortable circumstances, and generally entertained the circuit preachers when they came to town. Rev. Jonathan Brooks, whom many remember, was a local preacher and a true representative of primitive Methodism, and was one of the original fourteen members. He was an earnest exhorter, and, maintaining a character above suspicion, he exercised a great and deserved influence not only in his own society, but among the Christian people of other denominations. Previous to this time classes had been formed in this county at Port Elizabeth, Swing's Meeting-House (New England Town), Newport, and Vanaman's (Heislerville). Meeting-houses are known to have been erected at the first three places.

The first society formed in Bridgeton owes its origin largely to the labors of a Mr. John Murphy and his son-in-law, Mr. Michael Swing. In 1790, Mr. Swing, with his wife, removed from Pittsgrove, Salem Co., to Cumberland County, and purchased property at New England Town and settled on it. Mr. Murphy, who had been a local preacher for several years, accompanied his daughter and her husband. He was a zealous, good, and useful man. Through his influence and exertions a Methodist society had been formed at what is known as Friendship, three miles north of Elmer, and at present a part of that pastoral charge. In 1791, and chiefly at his own expense, Mr. Swing built a church on his own farm. These two zealous men extended their labors as far as Bridgeton, and, excepting Bishop Asbury, were the first Methodist preachers to preach and hold religious services in Bridgeton. Mr. Murphy was buried in the Commerce Street Methodist Episcopal Church cemetery. There is no monument, as it is fitting there should be, to his memory.

In the year 1805 the society was represented for the first time at the quarterly meeting of the circuit, and made its first contribution towards the support of the gospel. With a membership of not less than fifteen, only the meagre contribution of eighty-seven cents is reported. In 1805 Salem and Cape May were again made one circuit under the former name, and John Walker and Nathan Swain were appointed preachers. In 1806, William Mills and Caleb Kendall were the appointed preachers, and William Mills and William Smith the following year.

In the latter part of the year 1807 a lot was donated by Jeremiah Buck, and a plain frame building, thirty by thirty-six feet, was erected, just west of where the present brick one on Commerce Street stands.

The dedicatory sermon was preached by Rev. Joseph Totten, presiding elder. The quarterly meeting of September was the first one held in Bridgeton, in the accounts of which it is noted that fifteen dollars and fifty cents was paid William Brooks, the leader of the class, as a donation for the meeting-house at Bridgeton. The church for a number of years remained unfinished, was not even plastered, nor did they employ a regular sexton. The leading members, in turn, filled the position a month each, bringing a pound of candles with them when they assumed the duties of the office. The congregations at this time were small, did not exceed twenty-five or thirty persons.

Near the present church is a tomb, bearing date corresponding to that of the deed given for the church site, erected to the memory of James Smith, and represents the first one interred in that burial-place, where so many rest from their labors.

During the next sixteen years the following preachers were appointed to the circuit, and preached in Bridgeton in the order herein given: John Stevens and Nathan Swain, in 1808; James Moore and William S. Fisher, in 1809; William Fox and Joseph Bennett, in 1810; William Smith and Daniel Ireland, in 1811; Daniel Ireland and William Leonard, in 1812; Samuel Budd and John Fox, in 1813; William S. Fisher and Amos C. Moore, in 1814; Peter Vannest and George Wooley, in 1815.

Methodism had now become thoroughly established throughout the bounds of the circuit. Mr. Vannest had the qualifications to give him great power with the people, and he was eminently successful as a minister.

George Wooley and John Creamer were appointed in 1816; John Walker and John Creamer, in 1817; John Walker and Edward Page, in 1818. John Walker's first colleague, in 1804, on the circuit, John P. Durbin, lived to become one of the most eminent ministers in his day of any denomination.

Thomas Neal and Edward Page were the preachers in 1819, Thomas Ware and Thomas Neal in 1820, Thomas Ware and Samuel J. Fox in 1821, Alward White and James Aikins in 1822. Thomas Ware was a native of Greenwich, Cumberland Co., N. J., and a man of remarkable ability in many directions.

In 1823, New Jersey was again divided into two districts, and Jacob Moore was appointed presiding elder of West Jersey, and for the first time Bridgeton was made a station, to which Charles Pitman was appointed, just half a century from the time the first Methodist Conference was held in America. Under Mr. Pitman's ministry the whole town was stirred, and Methodism, which had been struggling hard eighteen long years for an existence in the place, was well established.

In 1826, when just thirty years of age, and only eight in the ministry, Pitman was appointed presiding elder of West Jersey District. He preached with remarkable power, and conversions were numerous.

Walter Burroughs succeeded Pitman, and remained one year.

In 1826–27, John Potts was stationed in Bridgeton. His preaching was intellectual, logical, interesting, and powerful.

In 1827, Mr. Phebe Sayre, member of the church, willed a house to be used as a parsonage, and it was so used until the present one was built. This house (brick) is still standing and in good repair.

In 1828, James Smith was the pastor, and remained one year. He was succeeded by Robert Gerry. He was followed by William A. Wiggins.

In 1833–34, Bartholomew Weed was pastor, and under his pastorate a new church became a necessity. The old one was removed and located on the corner of Bank and Washington Streets, and fitted up as a chapel for Sunday-school purposes, class- and prayer-meetings. The trustees of the church, when the present building was erected, were Henry Nordyke, John Cheesman, Sr., W. R. Fithian, Richard Ross, Samuel Bowen, N. Tomlinson, Ephraim McGee, Peter Sleesman, and William Bateman.

In 1835–36, Thomas McCarrall was pastor; in 1837, Abraham Owen.

Mr. Owen was succeeded by Thomas Sovereign, who served the church successfully two years.

Mr. Sovereign was appointed presiding elder on Bridgeton District in 1852, and resided in this place four successive years.

During the first year of his pastorate (1838) the Annual Conference met, for the first time, in Bridgeton, Bishop Hedding presiding. Mr. Sovereign was succeeded by J. D. Denhart, who remained two years. He was an able and successful minister, but he will be especially remembered as having met his death while chaplain in the United States navy, aboard the fated frigate "Cumberland," which went down in that historic engagement between the "Monitor" and "Merrimac."

In 1842–43, J. H. Dandy was appointed to Bridgeton.

In 1844–45, Jefferson Lewis was pastor.

In 1846–47, William H. Hanley was pastor.

In 1848–49, Bartholomew Weed was for the second time appointed pastor. With unity and peace came great prosperity.

Mr. Weed was succeeded by A. C. Vandewater. The present parsonage, on Commerce Street, was built during the first year of his ministry.

In 1852–53, John S. Swain was pastor.

April 13, 1853, the Annual Conference met for the second time in Bridgeton, and at the Commerce Street Church. Bishop Morris presided.

In 1854–55, N. Vansant served the church as pastor. Philip Cline succeeded for two years.

In 1858–59, C. E. Hill was the appointed pastor. Through his energy and enterprise the South Pearl Street Chapel was built, where a flourishing Sabbath-school has met ever since.

In 1858–59, Rev. S. Y. Monroe, presiding elder of Bridgeton District, resided in Bridgeton.

In 1860–61, J. B. Dobbins was the appointed pastor.

In 1862, C. H. Whitecar was pastor, and the following year was appointed presiding elder, and he continued a resident of the city during the time he filled this office in the church.

In 1863–64, John Hickman was pastor. In March, 1864, the Annual Conference met for the third time in Bridgeton, and in the Commerce Street Church. Bishop Simpson presided.

In 1865–66, A. E. Ballard was the appointed pastor.

The chapel on Bank Street was enlarged and improved, and the numerical strength of Methodism in Bridgeton made a third church organization necessary,—the Central, on Bank Street. At the close of Mr. Ballard's term in the pastorate, he was appointed presiding elder, and continued to reside in Bridgeton the four years he filled that office.

In 1867–69, F. A. Morrell was pastor.

In 1870–72, Isaiah D. King, A.M., was the pastor.

In 1871, W. E. Perry was appointed presiding elder on the Bridgeton District, and made Bridgeton his residence.

In 1873–74, C. S. Vancle was pastor.

In 1873 the semi-centennial celebration of the pastorate of the Commerce Street Church, dating from the time it became a separate pastoral charge, took place.

In 1874–77, John S. Heisler was presiding elder on Bridgeton District, and resided in Bridgeton.

In 1875–77, C. E. Hill for the second time became pastor of the church. In 1878 he was appointed to the office of presiding elder on Bridgeton District, and continued a resident of the place.

In 1878–80, William Walton was pastor, and in 1881 was made presiding elder of the district, which he continues to hold.

In 1881, Jesse Stiles was made pastor, which position he now holds.

The Methodist society had existed in Bridgeton some twenty-one years before, as a denomination, it made provision for a Sunday-school. Properly speaking the Sunday-school of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Bridgeton takes the date of its organization from the pastorate of Rev. John Potts, in 1827.

The third superintendent, or the one at this time acting, was John Salkeld, and the following-named persons have occupied the place, more or less, to the present time: Samuel S. Sibley, Nathan Tomlinson, John R. Cory, George Howell, Henry K. Foster, D. B. Thompson, William Fisher, Franklin Ferguson, Morton Mills, Henry Neff, J. W. Tonkins, George V. Garwood, Walter Simkins, Wesley Stiles, Elmer Ware, Benjamin Garwood.

Commerce Street Church has never lost the true spirit of her mission. She has continued to be a revival church, increasing in later years rather than decreasing.

Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, Bridgeton.—This church was organized April 11, 1849. The society first numbered thirty-six members, with Daniel Hanthorn, leader. The first meeting was held in an old shoemaker-shop belonging to James M. Riley, and located on Fayette Street, east side, between Broad and Vine Streets. Rev. Samuel Parker was first pastor. Being refused by several parties accommodations, the Baptist lecture-room on Atlantic Street was finally obtained at a nominal rent. Here the new pastor preached his first sermon, Sabbath morning, May 13th, to a congregation of about thirty persons. They continued for some time to hold class- and prayer-meetings in the old shoemaker-shop.

The first Quarterly Conference was held June 11, 1849. Rev. George F. Brown, presiding elder, presided at this Conference, whose members represented a new and feeble church. The same month a board of trustees was elected, consisting of James M. Riley, Alfred Hann, William Rice, Benjamin O. White, and David Warren. At the close of the year the society numbered forty-seven members.

In 1850, William H. Jeffreys was the pastor, and the lot on which the church and parsonage now stand was purchased and action had looking to the erection of a church edifice. In June of the same year a building committee was appointed, consisting of William Rice, Sr., James M. Riley, and the pastor. On the 4th of July the corner-stone was laid, Dr. C. H. Whitecar preaching an appropriate sermon. A church edifice was erected forty by sixty feet. The lecture-room was dedicated Feb. 9, 1851, and soon after a Sabbath-school was organized, Franklin Tyler, superintendent.

In 1851, D. Graves was the pastor. In 1852–53, Samuel Hudson was pastor. In 1854, A. L. Brice was pastor. In 1855, Samuel Vansant was appointed, but to accommodate him a change was made, and W. H. Bakewell, a Wesleyan minister of marked ability, was appointed as a supply. In 1856–57, H. M. Brown was pastor, and was very successful. R. S. Harris followed, and remained one year. In 1859–60, I. D. King was pastor. In 1861, J. B. Graw was appointed, but entered the United States army as chaplain before the year expired, and R. J. Andrews supplied the place. In 1862–63, W. G. Margerum was pastor, and during these years promiscuous sittings and instrumental music were introduced. In 1864–65, R. Thorn served as pastor. In 1866–67, J. H. Stockton ministered. In 1868–70, George C. Maddock served. In 1871–73, W. W. Moffett was pastor. The church edifice in this period was enlarged, newly furnished, and beautified at a cost of eight thousand five hundred dollars. In 1873 the Annual Conference met in this church. Bishop Scott presided. In 1874, J. G. Crate was pas-

tor. He was followed by C. K. Fleming, who served as pastor three years. In 1878–80, George L. Dobbins was pastor. In 1881, W. S. Zane was appointed pastor, and is now serving as such. The membership of the church is about three hundred and fifty.

Central Methodist Episcopal Church, Bridgeton.—In February, 1864, a meeting was called by C. H. Whitecar, presiding elder, to ascertain who were willing to assume the responsibilities and make the sacrifices necessary to insure success in building a third church. It was first proposed to abandon the old Commerce Street Church, and build one in a central part of the city sufficiently commodious to meet the present demand. The meeting was held, and seventy-seven names were given, which number was finally increased to one hundred and twenty. The presiding elder was then notified that they were ready for organization, and desired a pastor appointed at the ensuing Conference. Their desire was granted, and Henry Baker was appointed. In April a permanent organization was effected. For a short time this society worshiped in the chapel corner of Bank and Washington Streets. Needing a larger place, as the chapel was then only half its present size, Grosscup's Hall was secured for public service.

In the autumn a location for a new church edifice was selected, and the purchase was made at a cost of five thousand dollars. Subsequently a portion of it was disposed of at two thousand dollars, still leaving a lot, eighty by one hundred and fifty feet, for church purposes.

The second year (1865) R. Given, a chaplain in the United States navy, served this useful church. It was resolved to erect a chapel for Sabbath-school purposes, prayer- and class-meetings, as well as fitted for a place of public worship on the Sabbath. August 16th the corner-stone was laid with appropriate services. Dr. C. H. Whitecar made an address.

June 27, 1867, the chapel was completed and dedicated. Dr. Hiram Mattison (deceased) preached the sermon.

In 1867–68, George K. Morris was pastor; in 1869, George H. Neal, succeeded in 1870 by J. L. Roe. In 1872–73, C. R. Hartranft was the appointed pastor. He was a young man of acknowledged ability as a preacher. He is now deceased. In 1874–76, H. Belting was pastor. In 1877, under his pastorate, the church enjoyed unusual prosperity. On account of his health, and at his request, he was transferred. In 1877–80, D. H. Schock was the appointed pastor, and at the conclusion of his duties as such was made presiding elder of the Trenton District. In 1881, H. G. Williams was pastor for one year. In 1882, E. C. Hancock was appointed, and is the present popular and successful pastor. The present membership numbers upwards of three hundred.

The following have been superintendents of the Sabbath-school, which is now large: George Lawrence, Daniel B. Thompson, Stephen G. Porch, George W. Finlaw, G. F. Bishop, J. A. Peterson, Alfred D. Maul, A. R. Garrison, S. Bassett, G. W. McCowan, Rev. H. Belting, O. E. Peck, W. N. Hewitt, J. B. Ware, M.D.

Salem Methodist Protestant Church.—Previous to the organization of this church it was one of the appointments of the circuit which included Friendship and Newport. Rev. T. H. Colhouer became pastor here in 1859, and through his efforts the meeting-house was built in 1861, on a lot which he himself gave to the church on the west side of North Laurel Street. Mr. Colhouer's ministry was very successful, and he remained until 1863. Rev. T. Taylor Heiss succeeded him in that year, and remained until 1865, and was then succeeded by Rev. Henry Watson. During his pastorate a lot was bought adjoining the church on the south, and a parsonage was built upon it in 1866. After Mr. Watson, the pastors were Rev. Joseph Apgar, 1868 to 1869; Rev. Albert Pearce, 1869 to 1871; Rev. P. S. Vreeland, 1871 to 1872; Rev. William Irvine, 1872 to fall of 1873. He left after a part of his second year had expired, owing to some irregularities, and Rev. G. S. Robinson succeeded him for the balance of that year. Rev. William Hollinshed was the next pastor, and owing to the change of the Conference year from March to October, he remained until October, 1876. During his time the church was made a station. Rev. Benjamin P. Benner succeeded him, and remained into his second year. When the parsonage was built, in 1866, a debt was incurred, which remained against the property of the church, and through bad financial management, combined with the stringency of the times, their church building was sold from them, and bought by the mortgagee, and the church decreased largely in numbers. Mr. Benner left before the expiration of the year, and Rev. Joseph Brockbank filled out that year. Rev. Peleg Barker came in October, 1878, but left in the ensuing spring, and the few members left were ministered unto by supplies. In October, 1879, Rev. Isaac McDowell became pastor. He made arrangements with the creditors for a reduction of the amount of their claims, and collected the money to pay them, a financial task which few persons thought possible. The church owes to him its continued existence. Having paid off the claims and secured a deed for the church building, he conveyed it again to the church. In October, 1881, the present pastor, Rev. William D. Stultz, took charge of the church, then numbering about fifty members. Under his ministrations the church has been greatly revived, and now numbers two hundred and sixteen members. This large growth in membership created a need for the enlargement of the church, and during the past summer an addition of twenty feet has been made to the church, and also a recess for the pulpit, the interior has been frescoed and painted, new heaters put in, and other improvements, at a cost of thirteen hundred and fifty dollars, all of which has been subscribed, and a part has been paid.

St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church.—The first services of the Episcopal order held in Bridgeton, as far as known, were in 1851. Rev. Mr. Kidney, of Salem, conducted service at that time in the Baptist lecture-room on Atlantic Street. From the latter part of 1852 to March, 1857, services were conducted once a month in the court-house by the Rev. Dr. Patterson, of Salem. From 1857 to 1860 services were of less regular recurrence.

In 1860, Rev. F. L. Knight, D.D., became resident missionary, his field covering Cumberland and Cape May Counties. His first service was held in Grosscup's Hall, Nov. 4, 1860. The congregation subsequently met in the old Baptist Church on Pearl Street, and still later in Sons of Temperance Hall, over the county offices. The parish was regularly organized in the spring of 1861. After some delay a site for a church building was selected, and in the spring of 1863 a lot sixty feet front on the south side of Commerce Street, east of Bank, was purchased from Judge L. Q. C. Elmer, for four hundred dollars. The corner-stone of the present church edifice was laid by Bishop Odenheimer, Sept. 16, 1863. Dr. Knight resigned as rector of the church June 30, 1863, and the church depended on supplies until the first Sunday in February, 1864, when Rev. H. M. Stuart, who had been their principal supply for the preceding two months, became their rector. May 15, 1864, they again occupied Grosscup's Hall, where they worshiped until they took possession of their house of worship, on July 31st of the same year, at which time they numbered thirty-three communicants. The basement being still unfinished, the Sunday-school was held in the room of the Young Men's Christian Association until September 26th following, when the basement was first occupied by it. On Nov. 30, 1865, the church was consecrated by Bishop Odenheimer, in the presence of a large congregation. In the spring of 1867 a bell, weighing one thousand and ninety-five pounds, was purchased at a cost of $597.50, and was first rung for service on Easter, April 21st, of that year. Mr. Stuart resigned April 8, 1869, and was succeeded by Rev. William W. Spear, on June 21st, who remained until Nov. 1, 1871. After him, Rev. Kenney Hall served the church from Jan. 14, 1872, to Sept. 15, 1872; Rev. Benjamin Hartley, who had been a missionary in Africa, from Feb. 9, 1873, to April 20, 1879; Rev. Robert T. Roche, D.D., from June 15, 1879, to May 8, 1881. The present rector, Rev. John W. Kaye, began his services in that office Dec. 11, 1881. The present number of members is eighty-seven, as reported at the last Diocesan Convention.

St. John's German Evangelical Lutheran Church.—The number of Germans in Bridgeton who were members and adherents of the Lutheran Church before their arrival here having increased to a considerable number, they began to consider the possibility of having services in their own language. For about a year previous to 1858 they were visited at intervals by ministers of that denomination, and in April, 1858, the church was formed, with Rev. C. F. W. Sigelen as pastor, in Grosscup's Hall, which they rented, and where they held their meetings for some time. Mr. Sigelen left soon after, and was succeeded in September of that year by Rev. A. Schubert, who remained until June, 1859. During his pastorate services were held, for a short time, in a private dwelling-house on Cohansey Street. Afterwards a room was rented in the second story of the Sheppard's Hall block, just west of the river, where the church continued to worship until their own meeting-house was completed. Mr. Schubert was followed by Rev. J. Leonhart Rau in November, 1861, and he by Rev. Jacob Bockstahler in October, 1862. During his pastorate the Sunday-school was organized, about 1864, with seven children, and Jacob Ernest as superintendent, which position he has ever since occupied. Mr. Bockstahler's pastorate was the longest the church has ever had, and ended in October, 1867. The church then obtained the services of Rev. D. P. Rosenmiller, of Lancaster, Pa., who began Dec. 15, 1867, and continued to Jan. 17, 1869. During his pastorate the lot at the northwest corner of Oak and Giles Streets having been purchased, they commenced the erection of their present house of worship, but it was not completed for some time. Rev. L. W. Heidenreich began his services Jan. 17, 1869, but only remained to September 6th of the same year. The church building was pushed forward, and at his departure was nearly completed. It was dedicated Sept. 26, 1869; several ministers from abroad were invited, but none were present except Rev. D. P. Rosenmiller, their former pastor, who was then supplying the church. The day proved to be a very stormy one, but there was a good attendance, and over one thousand dollars were raised towards paying the balance due on the building. It is a neat edifice, thirty by fifty feet in size, and will hold about three hundred and fifty persons.

Rev. George W. Enders became pastor Nov. 1, 1869, and continued until April 30, 1873, and was followed by Rev. Robert H. Clare, on July 17th of that year, who remained until July 26, 1877. He was succeeded by Rev. F. A. Conradi, on Aug. 12, 1877, who served the church until June 1, 1880, and was followed by Rev. Charles Wooge, from Oct. 14, 1880, to Oct. 17, 1881. All of these were faithful, earnest men, and labored diligently for the upbuilding of the cause. After the removal of Mr. Wooge the church was without a pastor for nearly a year and a half, until Rev. Thomas Steck became pastor, April 3, 1883. Under his pastoral care the church has been much prospered, and it is now engaged in building a neat and commodious parsonage, adjoining the church on the east. The services were first held almost entirely in German, but at the present day are partly in English.

St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church was formerly included in the mission which also included Millville, Cape May, and all the adjoining region. The first Catholic services held in Bridgeton, as far as is now known, were held at the dwelling-house of Nicholas Baumgarten, who then resided on Cohansey Street. Afterwards they were held in Sheppard's Hall, and still later in Grosscup's Hall, from which they moved to their present church. The first pastor was Rev. Martin Gessner, who also had charge of the whole mission. During his pastorate Mrs. Sarah Miller gave the lot of ground at the southwest corner of Pearl and North Streets, which they now own. In 1865 the church was built, and, with other improvements, cost about ten thousand dollars, but there was no resident pastor until Rev. Mr. Degen succeeded the first pastor, in January, 1873. During that year a neat and commodious parsonage was built, adjoining the church on the south, at a total cost of $2290, and the pastor took up his residence there in December, 1874, but still retained charge of Cape May and Dennisville. During that year the church was incorporated, with Bishop Corrigan as president of the board of trustees. Rev. Mr. Degen removed to Cape May, and the church was supplied for a short time by Rev. Mr. Vivet, pastor at Millville and Vineland. Rev. Bernard J. Mulligan became the next resident pastor, April 13, 1879. In June, 1879, a lot of two acres was bought of Josiah H. Reeves for eight hundred dollars, a short distance north of the church, for the purposes of a cemetery, and has since been laid out for that purpose. He remained until March 9, 1883, when he was succeeded by Rev. D. J. Duggan, the present pastor. They number about five hundred members.

Mount Zion African Methodist Episcopal Church.—The first preaching of this denomination in Bridgeton took place in private houses, this appointment being part of a circuit which also included Gouldtown. In 1854, under the pastorate of Rev. Caleb Woodyard, this church was formed here, and the next year their meeting-house was built on Bergen Street, in the southwestern part of the city. Succeeding Mr. Woodyard were Henry Davis, Edward Hawkins, Andrew Till, Joseph Smith, John Henson, L. C. Chambers, A. C. Crippen, —— Youngs, Joshua Woodland, James Hallon, Thomas A. Cuff, John Benedict, George Boyer, John Whitaker, and the present pastor, Rev. J. Height Bean, who commenced his service in 1881. The church numbers seventy-three members and fourteen probationers; the Sunday-school, six teachers and fifty scholars.

SOCIETIES.

Brearley Lodge, No. 2, F. A. M.—A dispensation was granted to James Giles, Esq., late secretary of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York, and Master of St. John's Lodge, No. 2, of New York, on Oct. 28, 1790, authorizing him to institute a lodge at Bridgeton. They met on November 15th, and a lodge was instituted by John N. Cummings, Grand Master of New Jersey, with James Giles as Master; Almarine Brooks, Senior Warden; Benjamin Peck, Junior Warden; Samuel B. Hawkins, Secretary; and Samuel Dowdney, Tyler. The lodge was named "Brearley Lodge, No. 9," after David Brearley, the first chief justice of this State, and a charter was granted to them dated Jan. 11, 1791.

The lodge was organized in the old court-house, on Broad Street, and afterwards met for a short time in the second story of a shop belonging to Almarine Brooks. John Moore White deeded to trustees the lot on Bank Street for the purpose of an academy, the second story to be used for a lodge-room. This building was completed and occupied Oct. 15, 1798.

The lodge was in a flourishing condition until the breaking-out of the Anti-Masonic excitement, when a large number of members withdrew, some of whom were afterwards readmitted. From 1828 to 1846 meetings were held at irregular intervals, and were attended by from three to eight members. In 1846 meetings became more regular, and the number of the lodge was changed to No. 2, owing to the extinction of some of the lodges during the preceding years. Since that time the lodge has had a prosperous career. The following is the list of Past Masters of this lodge: 1791, James Giles; 1795, Dr. Azel Pierson; 1796, James Giles; 1801, Jedediah Davis; 1803, Dr. Benjamin Champneys; 1807, George Burgin; 1808, Dr. Azel Pierson; 1809, Philip Ayars; 1811, James Giles; 1817, William R. Fithian; 1818, Josiah Parvin; 1820, Dr. Isaac H. Hampton; 1824, Azel Pierson; 1825, William R. Fithian; 1826, James B. Potter; 1829, Dr. William S. Bowen; 1836, Enos F. Randolph; 1839, George Ayars; 1840, Dr. Isaac H. Hampton; 1847, Dr. William S. Bowen; 1849, Dr. Isaac H. Hampton; 1850, Dr. William S. Bowen; 1858, Harmon Kruse; 1859, Joshua Bates; 1860, John Carter; 1862, George W. Claypoole; 1863, John Carter; 1864, Dr. William S. Bowen; 1866, Ercurius B. Fithian; 1867, Simon A. Beckhardt; 1868, Martin Anderson; 1869, George B. Fithian; 1870, George W. Stearns; 1871, David O. Frazeur; 1872, J. Lenhart Rice; 1873, William Rice; 1874, Daniel Bacon; 1876, Robert B. Carll; 1877, Benjamin F. Bright; 1878, Albert F. Randolph. The officers selected for the present year (1883) are M., Robert B. Carll (died Oct. 9, 1883); S. W., David O. Frazeur; J. W., Daniel Bacon; Sec., Benjamin F. Bright; Treas., Frank M. Riley.

Evening Star Lodge, No. 97, F. A. M.—Owing to the large membership of Brearley Lodge, some of its members thought best to adopt measures towards the organization of a new lodge. A meeting was held Nov. 21, 1868, in the law-office of James R. Hoagland for this purpose, and it was resolved to make application to the proper authority for power to inaugurate the movement. At a subsequent meeting, on Jan. 28, 1869, a permanent organization was effected

and the following officers were elected: W. M., John H. Poole; S. W., Joseph C. Kirby; J. W., Jacob Mengel; Sec., Joseph S. Miner; Treas:, Dayton B. Whitaker. On Feb. 18, 1869, the lodge was instituted by the above name by Senior Grand Warden William E. Pine. The public hall which had been known for many years as Sheppard's Hall was leased and handsomely fitted up for the purposes of the lodge at an expense of about fifteen hundred dollars. The following is a list of Past Masters of this lodge: John H. Poole, Joseph C. Kirby, Jacob Mengel, S. Franklin Pennell, Charles B. Moore, Louis Beckhardt, John Baylis, Jr., David S. Pedrick, John Ogden, Robert L. Young, Daniel Sharp, Charles Woodnutt, and William T. Bowen. The lodge now numbers seventy-six members. The present officers are: W. M., John Ogden; S. W., George Henshall; J. W., W. Francis Hart; Sec., Charles B. Moore; Treas., Martin Anderson.

Brearley H. R. A. Chapter, No. 6.—The first meeting towards the establishment of this chapter was held Oct. 16, 1815. Subsequent meetings were held, and the chapter duly organized under the jurisdiction of the Grand Chapter of Pennsylvania, and officers installed April 18, 1816, by Walter Kerr, Grand Master and *ex officio* Grand High Priest of Pennsylvania. Sixty-four applications from members of Brearley Lodge and from other places were made and acted upon at that meeting. Like all Masonic institutions, this passed under the ban during the Anti-Masonic times, and after Sept. 2, 1833, ceased to meet until April 29, 1851, when an attempt was made to revive the chapter, since which meetings have been regularly held. In 1859 the chapter became attached to the Grand Chapter of this State. Since that time the chapter has been prosperous. The High Priests of this chapter have been as follows: 1815, James Giles; 1820, Charles Reed; 1822, Enos F. Randolph; 1824, Isaac H. Hampton, who continued in office until it ceased to meet. After it was revived the following held that office: 1853, Harmon Kruse; 1858, George W. H. Whitaker; 1859, George W. Claypoole; 1862, William H. Thompson; 1864, John Carter; 1865, Joshua Bates; 1866, Jacob Mengel; 1868, Simon A. Beckhardt; 1869, Martin Anderson; 1870, John H. Poole; 1871, Simon A. Beckhardt; 1872, William M. Barnes; 1873, S. Franklin Pennell; 1875, Charles C. Phillips; 1876, Benjamin F. Bright; 1877, Jacob Kienzle; 1878, Stephen Cox, Jr.; 1879, Daniel Bacon; 1882, Samuel Steinmetz; 1883, Albert F. Randolph. The present officers of the chapter are: E. H. P., Albert F. Randolph; E. K., William T. Bowen; E. S. (vacant by death of Robert B. Carll); Sec., Joseph S. Miner; Treas., Daniel Bacon.

Cumberland Lodge, No. 35, I. O. O. F.—This lodge was organized Jan. 15, 1846, by D. D. G. M. Samuel Copner, with five charter members; twenty candidates were initiated on the night of its institution. The first officers elected were: N. G., Martin L. Green; V. G., Enoch Brooks; Sec., Henry Neff; Treas., William F. Fisher. Their first meetings were held in the hall over the county offices. In October of that year five members were dismissed to form a lodge at Millville, and in December five others to form one at Cedarville, and in October, 1847, several others to form a lodge at Centreton, Salem Co. The lodge was incorporated Oct. 25, 1849. The list of Past Grands to the present time is as follows:

Matin L. Green.
Ephraim Buck, M.D.
Enoch Brooks.
Henry Neff.
W. F. Fisher.
Ephraim E. Sheppard.
Dayton B. Whitaker.
Robert J. Fithian.
William Dare.
Daniel B. Elwell.
Franklin Deveraux.
Stacy P. Kirkbride.
Henry R. Foster.
Samuel R. Fithian.
Franklin Dare.
Edgar Ayars.
Charles S. Fithian.
John Carter.
Charles W. Jones.
George S. Patchel.
Hiram Harris.
W. H. Bodine.
Horace S. Carter.
John M. Maul.
James English.
Charles Lanning.
Charles C. Williams.
Charles C. Godfrey.
Robert B. Carll.
Eli Sayre.
Daniel F. Woodruff.
Jacob Dailey.
David P. Mulford, Sr.
Joseph S. Miner.
George Lawrence.
John S. McGear.
Samuel P. Dubois.
Joseph Burt.
Samuel Wilson.
Stacy W. Matthews.
Benjamin F. Bright.
W. H. McGear.
David Richer.
Aaron Smith.
Samuel E. McGear.
Joseph Gibson.
Charles G. Hampton.
James P. Phillips.
Ephraim E. Johnson.
Albert F. Randolph.
George Loper.
Henry S. Woodruff.
Robert S. Husted.
John Bishop.
Jesse C. Davis.
Joseph L. Mulford.
W. P. Allen.
Harmon Dilks.
Mizeal C. English.
D. Edward Smith.
W. F. Dubois.
David O. Frazeur.
Isaiah C. Wentzell.
Elias P. Seeley.
Reuben L. Bowen.
Lewis S. Pierce.
Stephen Cox, Jr.
W. S. Fithian.
Charles H. Mulford.
Charles Marts.
Robert G. McGear.
Edward M. Barrett.
Samuel M. Bassett.
James F. Moore.
James W. Trenchard.

The present officers are: N. G., Charles E. Bellows; V. G., J. Lewden Robeson; Sec., Mizeal C. English; Treas., Harry Reeves. The lodge now numbers two hundred and sixteen members.

Bridgeton Lodge, No. 129, I. O. O. F.—On July 7, 1868, a meeting of Odd-Fellows was held for the purpose of taking steps to organize another lodge, and the above name was adopted. At a second meeting, held on the 14th of the same month, it was reported that twenty-two members had joined the new organization, which was then completed by the election of the following officers: N. G., H. Belmont Willis; V. G., Charles F. Dare; Sec., B. F. Bright, P. G. M.; Treas., Joseph Gibson; and a full list of minor officers, who were duly installed on July 21st. The following have been Noble Grands of this lodge: H. Belmont Willis, Charles F. Dare, David O. Garrison, Jeremiah J. Garrison, Edmund Goff, Reuben Brooks, Thomas M. Woodruff, Henry B. Harker,

Charles W. Goff, Dr. J. G. Streets, Smith Gilbert, William H. Peirce, Isaac T. Nichols, S. Franklin Pennell, George W. Cook, Stephen Cox, Sr., Joseph Grim, A. Owen Gregory, Clement R. Corey, William H. Hewitt, William H. Hainesworth, Joseph Butler, Samuel Hann, Francis S. Potter, J. Graham Humphries, David S. Sellers, Thomas S. Green, Edward C. Rice, Benjamin F. Garrison, Joseph Craig, Samuel H. Gaskill. The lodge has had a prosperous career. The present officers are: N. G., Samuel H. Gaskill; V. G., Henry J. Crouse; Rec. Sec., Francis S. Potter; Fin. Sec., Orestes Cook; Treas., Clement R. Corey. They meet in the hall in the third story of the building used as a post-office, on South Laurel Street, which they have occupied since shortly after their organization.

Good Intent Encampment, No. 15, I. O. O. F.—A charter was granted by the Grand Encampment to institute an encampment at Bridgeton, Feb. 11, 1847, a petition for it having been presented by eight members of the order. It was duly organized, and is in a flourishing condition. Those who have been Chief Patriarchs are William H. Vining, Martin L. Green, Franklin Deveraux, William Dare, Dayton B. Whitaker, Samuel Leake, Charles S. Fithian, Hiram Harris, John Carter, Daniel B. Elwell, Aaron Davis, Benjamin T. Bright, Horace S. Carter, Levi Dare, Dr. Jonathan S. Whitaker, Stacy W. Matthews, David P. Mulford, Sr., John S. McGear, William H. McGear, James W. Trenchard, Charles H. Mulford, Alfred F. Randolph, Robert G. Husted, Jeremiah J. Garrison, John C. Schenck, Isaac T. Nichols, Dr. Jacob G. Streets, Edmund Goff, Michael B. Rynick, Henry B. Harker, Charles W. Goff, George Loper, Ethan Reeves, Aaron Smith, Mizeal C. English. The present officers are: C. P., Francis S. Potter; H. P., James W. Trenchard; Scribe, Mizeal C. English; Treas., William Dare.

Cohanzick Tribe, No. 14, I. O. of R. M.—This tribe was instituted in March, 1869, with William C. Whitaker as Sachem; Joseph Gibson, Jr., Chief of Records; and David O. Garrison, Keeper of Wampum. The Past Sachems in good standing are William C. Whitaker, Louis Beckhardt, Martin Anderson, Horace S. Carter, David Sithens, Jeremiah Hann, Samuel W. Wells, Robert G. Husted, James O. Ware, Charles C. Loudenslager, James M. Banks, Reuben L. Bowen, Charles F. Myres, William S. Dixon, Robert Holmes, Theodore B. Woodruff, Charles A. Erdman, Jesse H. Sheppard, and Theodore B. Woodruff. The tribe has had a prosperous career since its institution, and now has seventy-six members. The present officers are: Sachem, William H. Custer; S. S., Furman Cox; J. S., Samuel Golder; P., Theodore B. Woodruff; C. of R., Samuel W. Wells; K. of W., Reuben L. Bowen.

Hope Council, No. 3, Jun. O. U. A. M.—Hope Council was organized Aug. 6, 1867, with fifteen charter members, and has been in successful operation since that date. Its roll of Past Councilors is as follows: Harry Garton, James T. Riley, Benjamin Garwood, Allen Matthews, William T. Paynter, Joseph H. Garwood, Thomas B. Woodruff, Edgar Neff, Henry Henderson, Albert Laning, Samuel Garrison, Joel Murphy, A. M. Loudenslager, John C. Redding, William F. Dixon, Edward L. Jones, A. Frank Wood, George P. Jacobs, Joseph G. Johnson, Theodore S. White, William B. Henderson, David S. Blew, Bloomfield Harker, Frarance Hogate, John Elkinton, James L. Mead, S. Carll Coombs, Enoch Williams, John V. Booblitz, William F. Jones, Zebulon G. Butler, Thomas H. Roork, George Shuster, Harry Williams, James M. Murphy, George B. Getchner, John E. Schenck, George S. Wallen, Charles Surran, A. M. Parsons, Charles D. Burroughs, Albert A. Gentry, Edwin C. Stafford, Lewis B. Richmon, Thomas Husted, William Morgan, James P. Allen, and William D. Gilman. The present officers are: Councilor, Hartley W. Sloan; Vice Councilor, John H. Naglee; Rec. Sec., A. M. Parsons; F. Sec., A. A. Gentry; Treas., S. T. Butler.

Excelsior Lodge, No. 4, K. of P.—Excelsior Lodge was instituted in February, 1869, with Aaron Smith as Chancellor Commander, and John T. Tompkins as Vice Chancellor. They rented the third story of the new brick building of Garrison & Woodruff, on Commerce between Pearl and Laurel Streets, and fitted it up for their lodge-room in a neat and tasty manner. It has been occupied by them ever since. The present Chancellor Commander is Albert A. Gentry; V. C., Mizeal C. English; and M. of E., Jacob A. Schiller.

Calantha Lodge, No. 103, K. of P.—This lodge was instituted Oct. 15, 1874, by D. D. J. C. Jesse Claypoole, of Millville, assisted by P. C. David Sithens, of Excelsior Lodge, No. 4. The following officers were installed at that time: P. C., Samuel W. Wells; Chan. Com., James E. Hicks; V. C., George V. Garwood; K. of R. and S., William B. Trenchard; M. of E., Louis Beckhardt. The present officers are: Chan. Com., William T. Dubois; V. C., William Baxter; K. of R. and S., Lewis Ethrington; M. of E., George V. Garwood.

A. L. Robeson Post, No. 42, G. A. R.—This post was organized in April, 1880, with Samuel W. Wells, C.; Benjamin F. Bright, S. V. C.; Frank M. Harris, J. V. C.; T. M. Woodruff, Adjt.; Frank M. Riley, Q.M. It has served a good purpose in keeping alive the memory of those who served their country in the rebellion. Its Past Commanders are Samuel W. Wells, James E. Hicks, and Howard Minot. The present officers are William N. Hewitt, C.; Eldorado Grosscup, S. V. C.; John L. Hubbs, J. V. C.; Daniel B. Ginenback, Adjt.; Frank M. Riley, Q.M.

Cumberland County German Beneficial Society.—This society was formed in 1859, with seven members, at the currier establishment of Jacob Kienzle. The first officers were: President, Jacob Kienzle; Secretary, Matthias Pfitzenmaier; Treasurer, Jacob

Heller. It meets monthly, and has paid out a large amount of money as benefits in cases of sickness and death, and now has about sixty members. The present officers are: President, Frederick Franz; Secretary, Matthias Pfitzenmaier; Treasurer, Jacob Ernest.

West Jersey German Beneficial Society.—This was started in 1869 with about forty members, mostly the same persons who belonged to the Cumberland County German Beneficial Society. It meets monthly and has the same purposes as that society, and its present officers are also the same.

GOULDTOWN.

Gouldtown, partly in the territorial limits of Bridgeton and partly in Fairfield, is a settlement of colored people, many of them nearly white, about three miles east of the built-up part of Bridgeton. The families there mostly bear the name of Pierce and Gould. Some of them are active, industrious farmers, and have accumulated considerable property. A tradition believed by many is that they are descended from Elizabeth Adams, the granddaughter of Fenwick, who provides in his will that she should have no part of his estate unless she forsook "that Black that hath been the ruin of her, and becoming penitent for her sins." In that case he directed his executors to settle five hundred acres of land upon her. The tradition among the inhabitants of Gouldtown further is that she was married to that black man, and that at his death she received her five hundred acres of land, which was taken up at Gouldtown, and that Benjamin Gould, the earliest known ancestor of the present families, was her son. However pleasing this tradition may be, the truth of history compels the statement that there is no foundation for it. Fenwick made his will and died in 1683, and there is no trace of Benjamin Gould or of any other colored man at Gouldtown for nearly three-quarters of a century afterwards. He bought a tract of two hundred and forty-nine acres previous to 1774, but how long before is not known. It was owned by John Robertson in 1755, and Gould bought it after that date. Ancient maps, covering the whole of that region, are in possession of the writer, from which the above facts are taken, and in 1774 no other colored man except Benjamin Gould owned any of the land. While it might still be possible that he was the son of Elizabeth Adams, there is no probability.

African Methodist Episcopal Church.—A society of this denomination was formed at Gouldtown in 1820, and after a few years a building originally built about one and a half miles northeast of there by the Presbyterians, but which had fallen into disuse, owing to the removal of those who were active in its building, was presented to them and removed to the centre of the neighborhood, and was used by them for a church and school-house until 1861, when they built the present neat edifice on the south side of the road.

A post-office was established here June 3, 1873, with Seneca Bishop as postmaster. The present incumbent is Mordecai C. Pierce, who was appointed June 11, 1878.

PERSONAL SKETCHES.

Reuben, George, and Enoch Burgin, the three sons of John Burgin, were successively sheriffs of the county, Reuben from 1793 to 1796, George from 1796 to 1799, and Enoch from 1802 to 1805. Reuben, born in 1763, was a turner and chair-maker, and built the house in Bridgeton which used to stand on the north side of Commerce Street, where the insurance office now is, where he resided. This afterwards became the property of ex-Governor Elias P. Seeley, where he lived and died. He married Deborah Bowen, daughter of Seth Bowen, an officer in the Revolutionary army, and died in 1803. The widow, after a few years, removed with her family to Philadelphia. There were six children of this marriage, one of whom, Dr. George H. Burgin, married and settled in Philadelphia, leaving descendants, who bear the family name, of great respectability. His grandson, Herman Burgin, now represents Lieut. Seth Bowen, who died without male issue, in the New Jersey Society of the Cincinnati.

George Burgin, born in 1765, was for several years an important man in the politics and business of the county. Shortly after his father's death he took up his residence in Bridgeton, and, after his service as sheriff, built the stone store-house still standing at the corner of Broad and Atlantic Streets, caused the road down the hill passing the court-house, which then stood in the middle of the street at the top, to be made fit for travel, and commenced store-keeping. He was elected a member of the Assembly in 1799, and again in 1801 and 1802, and of the Council in 1803, 1804, and 1809, and became the leader of the Democratic party, contributing by his activity and energy to its success more conspicuously than any other person. In 1804 he was appointed by Governor Bloomfield surrogate, an office which he held until 1810. He died in 1813, and was never married.

Enoch Burgin, the youngest son, continued on the farm of his father, and married Elizabeth Souder. They had two children, who died without issue. After her death he removed to Bridgeton and married Mary Taylor, of Philadelphia, who had no children. He died in 1815, leaving a considerable estate. His widow afterwards became the wife of Samuel Seeley.

Joseph Buck, born in Fairfield, May 1, 1753, was the son of Ephraim Buck and his wife, Judith Nixon. Ephraim Buck had six children, viz.: Joseph, the eldest; Ephraim; Judith, who married Jeremiah Bennett; Ruth, who married Fithian Stratton; Reuben, and Jeremiah. The last named was long a prominent resident in Bridgeton, and was the father of Robert S. Buck.

But little is known of the early life of Joseph Buck, except that he enlisted in the Continental service, became a sergeant, and in 1779 was commissioned an ensign, and in 1781 was promoted to be a lieutenant, and at the close of the war was discharged from the service with the rank of captain by brevet. He was present at the execution of André in 1780, and at the siege of Yorktown in October, 1781. He became an original member of the Society of Cincinnati. William B. Buck, son of John Buck, now represents his grandfather, Joseph Buck.

After the close of the war Mr. Buck settled in Bridgeton, and in 1783 married Ruth Seeley, a daughter of Col. Enos Seeley, who then owned the property south of Jefferson Street, including the saw-mill, which stood just below the stone bridge recently enlarged, and who in 1774 made the dam across what was formerly called Mill Creek, upon which the road leading to Fairton was laid in 1785. From 1787 to 1790 Buck was the sheriff of the county. He built the house on the north side of Irving, and opposite Bank Street, afterwards owned by his brother-in-law, Ebenezer Seeley, and at one time by his brother, Jeremiah Buck, of late years kept as a hotel. In 1795, in company with others, he purchased the Union mill-pond and property, a few miles above the present city of Millville, and a considerable part of the land covered by that city, which he laid out and named, intending to establish mills and manufactories as has since been done. He removed his family there, and made some progress in the work, but before his plans were perfected he died, May 15, 1803.

There were nine children of Joseph and Ruth Buck, two of whom died young. The others were Jane, who married Daniel P. Stratton; Sarah, who first married John Bower Ogden, then Henry Sheppard; Hannah, who married Nathan L. Stratton; Dr. Ephraim, Joseph, and Jeremiah. All are now dead.

At the time of his death, which occurred in 1803, he was engaged in laying out the present site of Millville, and projecting plans for establishing mills and factories. He was buried there in the old graveyard, but the precise spot where his grave is located at the present day cannot be accurately ascertained. His descendants, many of whom reside in Bridgeton, are of very respectable standing.

John Buck, son of Col. Joseph, born April 1, 1784, and died Feb. 5, 1842, was for several years employed in the store of his uncle, Ebenezer Seeley, at Laurel Hill. From October, 1808, to October, 1810, he was sheriff; but he declined taking the office another term, as was customary, and commenced business at the southwest corner of Commerce (then called Bridge) and Front Streets, opposite Davis' Hotel, Bridgeton, under the firm of John Buck & Co., in partnership with Nathan L. Stratton and Thomas Woodruff. After a few years Daniel P. Stratton took the place of Woodruff, and the new firm of Buck & Stratton bought of William Potter the store and other property from the corner to the bridge. The partners were several times changed, but the business continued substantially the same until the death of Mr. Buck, in 1842. Large tracts of woodland were purchased, and for more than twenty-five years this was the leading firm of the place, and accumulated very considerable wealth.

John Buck was twice married. He commenced housekeeping in a house which stood where the post-office now is. After a few years he purchased the property on the east side of the Cohansey, formerly Dr. Champneys', where he resided until his death, and long the residence of his widow, who is still living at the serene age of eighty-four years. Of his ten children only four are living, viz.: Mrs. Charles E. Morgan, of Philadelphia, William B., Caroline, and Mrs. Louisa Reeve.

Elias Cotting.—Elias Cotting, the first clerk of the county after the setting off of this county from Salem, came here from Boston, Mass., in 1732. He was a mariner, and was called "captain" after his settlement here. James Goold traded with a vessel at Greenwich for a number of years, and had returned to Boston, and on Oct. 12, 1732, he gave to Cotting a power of attorney to transact business for him here, which was renewed July 2, 1735, at which date Cotting resided at Greenwich. He soon settled at Cohansey Bridge, and was granted a license to keep a tavern at that place in February, 1739, which was annually renewed for several years. Sept. 27, 1739, he bought from the heirs of Robert Hutchinson one thousand acres of land and marsh on the Cohansey, the most of which he sold off in smaller tracts during his life. The Hutchinson and the Mason surveys bounded on one another, and a jury of view having fixed the bounds of the Mason survey at twenty rods below the bridge, and then running westward about where Oak Street now is, the Hutchinson survey was supposed for a long time to corner at the same place. Capt. Cotting owned and lived in a large house, which he probably built, just below the supposed north line of his tract, near the river, and north of Broad Street. Of later years it was owned and occupied by Enoch Boone. It has been torn down about forty years. On the organization of the county, in February, 1748, he was appointed clerk by Governor Belcher, to hold during the pleasure of the Governor, and at the December term of the courts, 1755, he presented a commission from the same Governor, to hold during good behavior. He continued clerk until his death, in the fall of 1757.

Eli Elmer, son of Theophilus Elmer (1st), was a lieutenant in the "Western Company of Artillery" of State troops, paymaster of Cumberland and Cape May, was at the siege of Yorktown and surrender of Cornwallis, and was one of the members of the State Convention at Trenton, in 1787, which ratified the Constitution of the United States. He afterwards became

a man of considerable prominence. He removed to Bridgeton, and in 1788 and 1789 was elected a member of the Assembly, and 1795 of the Council, now called the Senate. He was sheriff from 1784 to 1787, and was active in the erection of the Presbyterian Church at Bridgeton. In 1789 he was appointed first collector of the port of Bridgetown, now officially styled Bridgeton, and held the office until his death, in 1802. He held the position of colonel of the militia, and was styled such in the latter part of his life. Theophilus M., son of Col. Eli Elmer, died recently at an advanced age at Chicago. Craig, also his son, while returning from the South, about sixty years ago, lost his life by drowning on the Mississippi; and Emelia, his daughter, married Jonathan Holmes, leaving descendants, most of whom reside in Bridgeton. Theophilus, son of Theophilus, and brother of Col. Eli, was a surgeon in the United States army, and finally settled and died in Louisiana.

Jonathan Freeman, pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Bridgeton and Greenwich from 1805 to 1822, was born at Woodbridge, N. J., in 1765. His paternal ancestors were from England, his maternal from France. The particulars of his early history and training are unknown. He was licensed as a preacher by this Presbytery in 1793, and the next year was ordained, and settled at Hopewell, in the State of New York, where he remained two or three years, and then resigned the charge, and removed to Newburg, on the North River. While here he received the honorary degree of A.M. from Columbia College, and in 1809 from the College of New Jersey. He married a daughter of the Rev. Nathan Ker, of Goshen, N. Y., who was originally from Freehold, in New Jersey. While residing at Newburg he published a sermon, which he preached in 1798 on a day appointed by the General Assembly as a day of fasting and prayer, and a discourse on "Psalmody," preached before the Presbytery of Hudson in 1801. He was installed pastor of the Presbyterian Churches of Greenwich and of Bridgeton Oct. 16, 1805. He was all his life a laborious worker, and between the care of his farm and visits to his scattered parishioners his time was fully occupied. He was one of the founders of the Cumberland Bible Society, in 1815.

Like his predecessor, however, he and his family were dissatisfied with their isolated position and severe labors as farmers. In the year 1810 his wife's mother, Mrs. Ker, who, being a widow, had come to reside with them, purchased a house in Bridgeton, to which he removed, and which Mrs. Ker, by her will, made in 1811, devised to her daughter, Mrs. Freeman, and to this house the family removed. In this house he resided until his death, which occurred Nov. 17, 1822, of a fever very prevalent, at the age of fifty-seven.

During his residence here Mr. Freeman was the most prominent minister, not only in the Presbyterian Church but of any denomination in South Jersey. He was an old-fashioned Calvinist, considering the doctrine of election as the corner-stone of the Christian edifice, and had little toleration for those who differed. Indeed, he considered Arminians as denying the sovereignty of God, and hardly entitled to the name of Christians. He was a faithful, earnest, and often a pungent preacher; a large and handsome, dark-complexioned man, dignified in deportment. He published while here two tracts on baptism, one in the form of a catechism and the other a dialogue, and he also established a religious magazine, of which only a few numbers were printed. The only persons known to be living in Bridgeton who were admitted to the church during his pastorate are Mrs. Lydia Harris, Daniel Fithian, and Samuel Reeves.

Mr. and Mrs. Freeman had several children when they came, and had in all nine who lived to adult age, three sons and six daughters. The sons are deceased. Three of the daughters are still living in Philadelphia, highly respected. A few years after her husband's decease Mrs. Freeman sold her house, and removed with her daughters to Philadelphia, where she died.

Alexander Moore was of Irish descent, born in 1704, settled at Cohansey Bridge about the year 1730 to 1740, and having established a country store, and accumulated considerable property, he married Sarah Reeves, a daughter of Abraham Reeves, deacon of the Greenwich Church. The store-house occupied by Moore for nearly fifty years was made of cedar logs, and stood on the street now called Commerce Street, a little west of the hotel, where it remained until taken down by his grandson, John Moore White, in 1791.

Both Mr. Moore and his wife were members of the Presbyterian Church at Greenwich, and have monuments in the old graveyard there.

In 1760 the royal Governor and his Council appointed Moore one of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas, and he held that appointment until the 4th of July, 1776. Although not very active in political matters, he was a Whig, as was his son, Alexander Moore, Jr., who burned the tea at Greenwich. The first joint meeting held after the adoption of the Constitution elected him one of the judges for the constitutional term of five years, at the expiration of which time his health so failed that he relinquished his active business.

His wife died in 1775, at the early age of forty-five years. They had five children, two of whom died in infancy. Sarah, the oldest, who, like her mother, was very beautiful, married John White, a merchant of Philadelphia, and died in 1770, leaving three sons, the youngest, John Moore White, an infant. Another daughter married Dr. Harris, of Pittsgrove, and has left descendants. The son, Alexander Moore, Jr., married a Miss Tate, and was established on the farm a little west of Bridgeton, now owned by the county

and connected with the poor-house, upon which a good house was built, and which he occupied and called Moore Hall, assuming a good deal of aristocratic state, until the early part of this century, when he sold it and removed to Bucks County, Pa.

The old gentleman died Sept. 5, 1786, leaving a will made in 1783. The son filed a caveat, and a severe contest took place in the Orphans' Court, who, however, confirmed the will. The property disposed of by the will was quite valuable. The Bridgeton tract and other lands were left to the three sons of Sarah White, the two elder of whom having died without issue, the whole became vested in John Moore White.

Silas Parvin was probably the son of Thomas Parvin, who settled on the east of the Cohansey previous to 1711. The first record of Silas Parvin is at February term of court, 1737, when he received a license to keep a tavern at Cohansey Bridge, where he kept a country store. His license was renewed nearly every year until 1763, after which he ceased to keep a tavern. About 1734 he had come into possession of that part of the Mason survey adjoining the Cohansey, extending from the south line of the survey, about where Oak Street now is, to Commerce Street, and on the west of Franklin Street, running northwestwardly across Commerce Street and Muddy Branch (the stream the lower part of which is now Jeddy's Pond), comprising about forty-five acres. On this he built a two-storied hip-roofed house, where the tavern was kept. The King's Highway from Salem originally ran down the side of the hill from the corner of Broad and Franklin Streets, about where the southeast corner of the stone house on the west side of Atlantic Street, between Commerce and Broad Streets, now is, and then crossing the present Atlantic Street (which then did not exist), directly to the west end of the bridge. Parvin's house stood on the northwest side of this road, facing the river, and five or six rods south of Commerce Street. His title to the tract of land he occupied was disputed by the Masons and by Pemberton, who bought the Mason survey. He laid a survey on a part of the tract, but the Council of Proprietors would not approve it, owing to the Mason survey being brought back from England, where it was taken soon after being made, and placed on record. In 1751 he was one of the overseers of roads for Hopewell, but does not seem to have held any other office. He died in February, 1779, and his property descended by law to his oldest son, Clarence.

Robert Patterson was born in Ulster in 1743, his grandfather having been one of the Presbyterian refugees from Scotland, who fled from persecution to enjoy comparative immunity in Ireland, many of whose descendants were afterwards compelled to seek better safety in America. He exhibited great fondness for study in early youth, and especially for the higher branches of mathematics, in which he became eminent. He was induced to enter the army in Ireland by unfounded assurances that he would have better opportunities for instruction in his favorite science; but after a year or two's service he obtained his discharge. He emigrated to America in 1768, taught school first in Bucks County, and then in Philadelphia, and by that economy and thrift which distinguished him through life accumulated sufficient funds to enable him to establish a country store.

The place he selected was Bridgeton, where he commenced business in 1772, but he soon found this occupation to be entirely unsuited to his disposition and acquirements. His new residence, however, introduced him to an accomplished lady who made him a suitable wife. This lady was Miss Amy Hunter Ewing, of Greenwich, daughter of Maskell Ewing, a namesake of the wife of Rev. Andrew Hunter, then of the age of about twenty-two, and in May, 1774, they were married. A happy union it proved. They lived together in perfect harmony fifty years, and were the parents of eight children, most of whom in their turn raised families who lived to be worthy successors of such ancestors. The wife survived her husband twenty years, dying at the great age of ninety-four.

Just previous to his marriage Mr. Patterson disposed of his store and took charge of a school at Wilmington, Del., and there he commenced housekeeping. But soon the stirring events of the Revolutionary war broke up the school. He was an earnest supporter of the American cause, and his experience as a soldier made him available as a military instructor, and as such in great request. He engaged in drilling the militia, now being organized all over the country. Early in 1775 he came for that purpose to Cumberland, and removed his family to Greenwich. Regular physicians being few and fully employed, he studied medicine for a short time and took the position of assistant surgeon of Col. Newcomb's regiment of militia, acting in that capacity or on his staff as brigade major two or three years. In 1778, New Jersey being no longer so harassed by the enemy as it had been, he purchased a small farm in the township of Hopewell, about a mile northeast of Shiloh. But he soon found that farming did not suit him any better than selling goods. In December, 1779, he received the appointment of Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in the university at Philadelphia, of which a distant relative of his wife, Rev. Dr. John Ewing, was then the head, and filled that office with great ability thirty-five years.

He died in 1824, followed to the tomb with many marks of public respect.

David Potter was born in Philadelphia, Nov. 27, 1744. His parents were Presbyterians from the north of Ireland, and had a large family of children. Two of them—viz., Matthew, born April 8, 1734, and David—came to Bridgeton, and resided there during

most of their lives. Matthew, in 1775, kept the principal inn of the town in a house still standing, although altered, on the north side of Broad Street, next east of the present City Hotel, then directly opposite the court-house. He was a blacksmith, and afterwards owned the lot at the southeast corner of Laurel and Washington Streets, extending half-way to Pearl, and had a shop on the upper part of it. He was a man of very respectable standing.

He commenced business as a merchant, and owned a wharf and store-house on the west side of the Cohansey, about half-way between Commerce and Broad Streets, at that time opposite the only traveled road down the hill, which commenced near the intersection of Broad and Franklin Streets, and went down in a slanting direction to the foot of the bridge. For several years he was one of the principal business men of the place, and influential in all the concerns of the county. When the people rose up in arms to resist the encroachments of the British government, upon the news of the events in Massachusetts, in the spring of 1775, and volunteer companies of militia were formed, he was elected captain, and when the law was passed by the newly-formed State government, in the fall of 1776, he was appointed colonel, by which title he was afterwards commonly called. It appears by the official register that in February, 1777, he was appointed brigadier-general, which he declined to accept.

Unfortunately there is no record of Col. Potter's military service, except that in October, 1776, he was present with his battalion at Perth Amboy as a part of the force under the command of Gen. Mercer. It is known that in March, 1777, he was with his regiment near Rock Hill. In the fall of that year he was taken prisoner,—thought to have been at the disastrous battle of Long Island,—and confined, first in Philadelphia, and then aboard the "Jersey" prison-ship, Wallabout Bay, N. Y., and was released on his parole.

In 1782 he was appointed by the joint meeting marshal of the Admiralty Court of the State. In 1787 he was elected one of the delegates to the State Convention which ratified the new Constitution of the United States. In 1790–92 he was elected sheriff of the county. He was one of the charter members of Brearley Lodge, F. A. M., No. 2 (then No. 9). Upon the division of parties he warmly embraced the side of the Federalists.

Col. Potter was twice married. His first wife was Mary Mason, born in 1749, in one of the West India Islands, and died in 1783. They had two sons and five daughters. The second wife was Sarah Boyd, daughter of Mrs. Boyd, of Bridgeton, from Ireland, whose sister married James Ewing, and was the mother of Chief Justice Ewing, of Trenton. She survived him, and died in 1820. They had seven children, one of whom died an infant. Several of the daughters were beautiful and attractive young ladies, and this family took the leading place in society, which had been before held by the Seeleys, Fithians, and Ewings. The children of the second marriage were John (who died in 1810 at the age of twenty-four), Martha E., Nancy, James B., Robert B., and Margaret Kean. Visitors were numerous, and had a hospitable welcome. Until the Presbyterian Church was built at Bridgeton, in 1793, in doing which Col. Potter was active and liberal, and of which he was several years a trustee, the family worshiped at Greenwich, and several of the children were baptized there. The family residence (of wood), at the northwest corner of Broad and Franklin Streets, was burned about the year 1790, with much of the furniture, including, it has been said, thirteen beds. It was rebuilt of brick, including room for a store, as it is now used. Although Col. Potter had for many years a prosperous business, his large family and liberal hospitality prevented the accumulation of more than a moderate property. A year or two before 1800 his health began to decline, and he gave up his business to his sons. He died in 1805.

William Potter.—David, the oldest son of Col. Potter, set up a store at the southwest corner of Commerce and Laurel Streets, but in December, 1801, he was drowned. It was believed that on his way home, a very dark night, he walked off the wharf just above the bridge. William, the second son, continued the business, and for nearly twenty years was active and successful in it, and influential with the Federalists in the politics of the county. Before engaging in business he was adjutant of the Eleventh Regiment of infantry, commanded by Col. Ogden, in 1799, and when the provisional army, raised to resist the hostilities threatened by the French Republic, of which that regiment was a part, was disbanded, he was appointed a lieutenant in the regular army, which he declined. But he retained a partiality for military service, and at the breaking out of the war with Great Britain, in 1812, was captain of a fine uniformed company of militia in Bridgeton. It being found necessary to station troops at Cape May, opposed as he was to the war, he accepted the appointment of a major of militia, and as such took command there, remaining in that service nearly two years. His brother John, who was a partner with him in mercantile business, having died, in 1810, he sold out the store to John Buck & Co. Upon the return of peace, while the currency was still inflated, he engaged extensively in the purchase of real estate, and the consequence was when the revulsion occurred, in 1820, much severer then than it is now, there being much less capital to meet the strain, he with many others was obliged to succumb, with the loss of all and more than all his capital. He was not married, but was several years a housekeeper in the house that stood where the store of Robeson & Whitaker now is. His home being broken up, he removed to Philadelphia, where he lived several years, going from there to Ohio to direct iron-works, where he re-

sided until his death, at an advanced age. While residing in Philadelphia he became a member of the First Presbyterian Church, of which Rev. Dr. Wilson was the pastor.

CHARLES READ, cashier of the Cumberland Bank from its institution in 1816 until his death in 1844, was born in Mount Holly, in the year 1788. He received a good English education in Mount Holly, was for some time a clerk in the Farmers' Bank of New Jersey at that place, and was selected by the directors of the new bank at Bridgeton as the most suitable person they could find to organize an institution then considered very difficult to carry on successfully. He was its governing power for a quarter of a century, and his fitness for the responsible station was shown by the unimpaired credit the bank maintained during all the monetary vicissitudes of this period, and by its high standing for nearly sixty years.

He died at the comparatively early age of fifty-six. He was highly esteemed in all the relations of life, and left no children.

ROBERT SHEPPARD, son of Capt. Furman Sheppard, was born on the farm occupied by his father, just beyond Bowentown, April 22, 1788. His mother was a daughter of Daniel Maskell by his second wife, Elizabeth, and died in Bridgeton at a very advanced age, April 6, 1853. He removed to Philadelphia about the year 1828, remaining there until 1839, returned to Bridgeton, and remained some years, and then went back to Philadelphia, which he made his final residence. Mr. Sheppard died Nov. 24, 1875, in his eighty-eighth year, and was buried by the side of his parents in the family plot in the old Presbyterian Cemetery at Bridgeton.

EPHRAIM SEELEY was a grandson of Joseph Seeley, one of the original settlers of Fairfield, who arrived there as early as 1699 from New England, and was an elder in the old Cohansey Church. His father was named Ephraim, and he purchased a part of the Indian Fields tract, and built the mill on what is now called East Lake. By his will, dated March 9, 1722 (172$\frac{2}{3}$), he leaves his house, lands, and mills to his wife, Mary, during her widowhood; at her death or marriage to go to his son Ephraim, he paying certain legacies to his daughters of twenty pounds each. He also leaves to the congregation, inhabitants in and about the town of Fairfield, forty shillings per year, for and toward the procuring and support of a Protestant Dissenting minister for ten years.

The subject of this notice was born in the year 1709, and in 1736 married Hannah Fithian, daughter of Josiah Fithian, of Greenwich, whose brother Samuel married his sister, Phœbe Seeley. After his marriage he resided at the house built by his father, which stood on the high ground about opposite Elmer Street and faced the south.

Mr. Seeley was for many years one of the leading citizens of Salem County and of the county of Cumberland after it was established in 1748. He was a judge and justice, colonel of the militia, and member of the Assembly, and accumulated a large amount of real estate. His wife survived him, dying in 1797, at the age of eighty-three.

Col. Seeley, as he was usually called, a few years before his death removed to the brick house next east of Charles E. Elmer's residence, which he had purchased, where he died June 22, 1774.

There were nine children born to Col. Seeley and his wife, Hannah, two sons and seven daughters.

Sarah, born in 1758, married Rev. William Ramsey and left descendants; in 1779 she married Rev. Robert Smith, of Pequea, Pa., father of Rev. Samuel Stanhope Smith, president of Princeton College. She died in 1801.

Esther, married, first, John Gibbon, who was taken prisoner by the British and perished aboard the horrible "Jersey" prison-ship. They left numerous descendants. Her second husband was Benjamin Holme, of Salem County. They left descendants.

Ephraim, born in 1744, married his cousin, Elizabeth Fithian. He was one of the judges of the court. He was commonly known as Judge Seeley, and built the house at the northeast corner of Commerce and Bank Streets, late the residence of his nephew, Judge L. Q. C. Elmer, in which he died in 1799. None of the large property he owned remains in the possession of his descendants, of whom none now reside in the county.

Mary, born in 1746, died 1819, married Jonathan Elmer. They had eight children, four of whom died in infancy,—Sarah, born in 1775, died 1814, married Dr. Samuel Moore Shute, and left no descendants; Dr. William (1st), born in 1788, died in 1836, married Nancy B. Potter, and had three children,—Jonathan, Dr. William (2d), David; he then married Margaret K. Potter, and had three children,—Mary, wife of Charles E. Elmer, Esq., Nancy, wife of Hon. William G. Whiteley, of Delaware, and Benjamin F. The children of Dr. William Elmer are all living, and his descendants are quite numerous.

Rachel, born in 1748, married Col. Abijah Holmes. They had children. Sarah married Jeremiah Buck, had children,—Robert S., Francis, Sarah, and Jeremiah; Jonathan left descendants; Mary married Enoch H. More, left no issue; John left descendants, Ephraim left descendants.

None of the many descendants of Col. Ephraim Seeley bear the family name except the grandchildren of Mason G. Mrs. S. Ward Seeley is a daughter of Mason G. Seeley, but her husband is descended from a remote ancestor in another line.

Josiah, born 1755, died 1832. He married Rebecca Gibbon, and they had children,—Mary, married Dr. Francis G. Brewster, and died in 1858, leaving descendants; Richard, left two daughters, Mary, who married Rev. Benjamin Tyler, and Harriet, who married Maskell Ware; Mason G., married Henrietta Potter,

and left descendants; Harriet, married Dr. William Belford Ewing, and left one son, James Josiah.

Hannah, born 1757, died 1832, married Dr. Ebenezer Elmer, and had children,—Lucius Quintus Cincinnatus and Sarah Smith, who married Rev. Dr. William Neill.

Ebenezer Seeley was born in the year 1760, probably in the township of Fairfield, where his father, Enos Seeley, resided until his removal to Cohansey Bridge, some time previous to 1770, in which year he bought the old Hancock saw-mill, situated on the dam now crossed by Pine Street, and built there about 1683, together with a large surrounding tract, containing at least one hundred and twenty acres, comprising the southern part of East Bridgeton.

Enos Seeley was a descendant of Joseph Seeley, one of the original settlers of Fairfield, and an elder in the old Cohansey Presbyterian Church, and thus related to Col. Ephraim Seeley, but the precise line of descent is not known. He married Naomi Petty, and after he removed to Bridgeton owned and resided for a time in the house next below Broad Street bridge, towards the close of his life living in a house which stood on what is now the northwest side of Pine Street, a few rods from his mill. He was one of the prominent residents of the town. He was an earnest Whig, and at the commencement of the Revolutionary war he entered into active service as a lieutenant-colonel of the militia, but was soon disabled by disease and obliged to resign. For several years before his death, which occurred in 1801, he was confined to his house and unable to attend to business.

He had three children. His daughter Ruth married Joseph Buck. David, the oldest son, took charge of his father's business. He resided several years in the old house, renewed by John Buck; was captain of a company of artillery, and generally known as Capt. Seeley. He married a sister of Hugh Merseilles, of Hunterdon County, and entered into mercantile business with him, under the firm of Seeley & Merseilles, for some years a well-known and prosperous firm. They owned a sloop called the "Betsey," built of live-oak and red cedar, the best probably that ever sailed out of the port, which was for a time commanded by Jeremiah Buck. Their store-house was at first situated near the wharf at the southeast corner of the bridge, from which they removed to the southeast corner of Commerce and Laurel Streets, into a store-house they built. They both indulged rather freely in good living. Seeley died in 1802, and Merseilles in 1806. David Seeley had several children, one of whom (Mrs. Nagley, of Philadelphia) died at an advanced age. After the death of his first wife he married Nancy Seeley, one of the daughters of Judge Ephraim, who survived him many years.

Ebenezer Seeley became the owner, through the gift of a brother of his mother, of a good farm in Fairfield, situate on the west side of Cedar Creek, not far from the landing. On this he lived for a time, and in 1783 married Mary Clark, a daughter of Daniel Clark, of Hopewell, and his first wife, Anna, daughter of Jonathan Holmes. About the year 1795 he purchased of his brother-in-law, Joseph Buck, the house (now the hotel) on Irving Avenue, and was the owner of a large adjoining tract, extending west to Laurel Street (Pearl Street, north of Irving, did not exist), north near half a mile, and east to the Riley line, near where the Port Norris Railroad now is. He entered into mercantile business, and built a store-house on the northeast corner of Laurel and Irving Streets, where he transacted a large business as a country store, sending wood and lumber to Philadelphia, then the principal business of the town. In 1802 he sold his residence, with fifty acres of adjoining ground, to Jeremiah Buck, and purchased the stone house on the west side of Laurel, then called Front Street, originally built by Zachariah Lawrence, an elder in the Presbyterian Church, where he resided until 1825. Previous to this time, in common with many other business men, he was so injured by the contraction of the currency that followed the war of 1812–15, that he entirely failed and lost all his property.

Mr. Seeley became a member of the Presbyterian Church in early life. In 1818, during the pastorate of Rev. Jonathan Freeman, he was elected a ruling elder.

Few men in the county were more popular. He was firm in his adherence to his political and Christian principles, but always mild and charitable towards others, no matter how much he differed from them. He was elected a member of the Assembly in 1795, before party politics became very prominent. In 1806 he was elected one of the Legislative Council as a Democrat, and again in different years nine times, his last service in that capacity being in 1825, and then he was succeeded by one of his sons. In 1814 he was chosen by the joint meeting clerk of the county, and being chosen three times afterwards, held the office twenty years, longer than any other person. But little of the business of the office was conducted by himself, his sons being the real workers. For several of the last years of his life, and especially after the death of his wife, in 1829, his mind and memory seemed deranged, but he found a comfortable home in the family of his son. He died in 1840.

There were twelve children of Ebenezer Seeley and his wife Mary, of whom five died in infancy or at an early age. Enos, born in 1789, was, for a long time and until his death, employed as the actual clerk of the county. He was poisoned by a young colored servant-girl in 1843, who alleged no grievance. She was tried, convicted, and executed. Elias Pettit Seeley studied law, which he practiced in Bridgeton, and lived in the house which used to stand where the insurance office is. In 1829 he was elected a member of the Council, and several times afterwards,

as a Whig, and in 1832 was chosen vice-president. Mr. Southard, the Governor, having been elected senator of the United States, Mr. Seeley was chosen Governor, and filled the office during the remainder of the year. He was afterwards elected to the Legislature several times, and almost equaled his father in popularity. He married Jane, daughter of Dr. Champneys, and had two children, Elias (deceased), and a daughter who married Henry T. Ellett, a lawyer, who removed to Mississippi, and was quite distinguished there, being at one time a member of Congress and then a judge of the highest Court of Appeals, and now a lawyer in Memphis of high character. They had several children. Mrs. Ellett died a few years since. Mary married Dr. Parker, of Pittsgrove, and died in 1821. Ebenezer died in 1846. Naomi married Jonathan Ayres, and died in 1850.

Samuel W., born in 1807, is the only one living. He married Henrietta Seeley, daughter of Mason G. and his wife, Henrietta Potter. They have two sons, Robert and Henry.

Anna Maria married Joseph Gibson, and died in 1869, and has left descendants.

Daniel P. Stratton was born in Fairfield in December, 1784. The family of Strattons were among the early emigrants from England, and are still quite numerous in this county and other parts of the State. Benjamin Stratton came from East Hampton, L. I., to Fairfield about the year 1700, and died in 1717. He had a son Benjamin, born in 1701, who married Abigail Preston, of Salem Town, in 1725. They had eleven children, of whom three died in infancy, and five died in 1759 of a pestilential disease, described in a journal of Ephraim Harris as "that fatal and never-to-be-forgotten year (1759) when the Lord sent the destroying angel to pass through this place, and removed many of our friends into eternity in a short space of time,—not a house exempt, not a family spared from the calamity. So dreadful was it that it made every ear tingle and every heart bleed; in which time I and my family was exercised with that dreadful disorder, the measles, but, blessed be God, our lives were spared." Four of his sons married and left descendants,—Jonathan, Benjamin (father of Dr. James Stratton, of Swedesboro, and grandfather of Governor Charles C. Stratton), Levi (father of Daniel P.), and John (father of Nathan L).

Very little is known of the early life of Daniel P. Stratton, who appears to have been an only child of his parents, his mother dying in 1785, and his father in 1792, at the age of forty-nine. He inherited some property from his father, and was one of the next of kin of James Harris, who died in 1803, leaving a widow but no children, and personal property appraised at forty-five thousand dollars, esteemed at that time and for that place a large estate, so that he had a very fair start in life. Not long after he became of age he married, and commenced a country store at Fairton in company with his cousin, Nathan L. Stratton, but does not appear to have continued there very long. In 1814 he removed to Bridgeton, and entered into partnership with John Buck and Nathan L. Stratton, at the corner of Commerce and Laurel Streets, under the firm of Buck & Stratton.

He was quite a large purchaser of real estate, and in 1818 sold out his interest in the partnership, and purchased of Dr. Francis G. Brewster the house now owned by Dr. Smith, at the corner of Commerce and Atlantic Streets, including the store-house standing at the opposite corner, and the adjoining property to the river. He then set up a store of his own, and resided in the dwelling the remainder of his life. About the same time he purchased the lot and erected the grist-mill now owned by Richard Lott.

Mr. Stratton became a member of the Presbyterian Church early in life, and in 1818 was elected a ruling elder. He was an excellent man, earnest in promoting the cause of religion, but was not a little tenacious of his own opinions. From differences which arose in the old congregation, he became principally instrumental in organizing the congregation and in erecting the stone building, now the Second Presbyterian Church, on the east side of North Pearl Street.

This church continued for several years in connection with the New School Presbytery of Philadelphia, but in 1850, under the pastorship of Rev. Henry J. Vandyke, it united with the West Jersey Presbytery.

Mr. Stratton was twice married,—first, in 1808, to Jane, one of the daughters of Joseph Buck, deceased. They had two children who died in infancy. Two survived,—James, born in 1810, who graduated at Princeton, became a Presbyterian minister, and is now pastor of a church in Mississippi; Daniel, born in 1814, graduated at Princeton, became a minister, and was pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Salem fourteen years, and died in 1866 much lamented; they were both married and had children. The mother of James and Daniel died in 1816, at the early age of twenty-six years and four months. Wallace, son of Rev. James, a young man of bright talents and of fine education, became a Presbyterian minister, and died in Mississippi a few years ago. Morris Stratton, of Salem, and Daniel, of Missouri, both prominent lawyers, are sons of Rev. Daniel. Nearly two years after her death Mr. Stratton married Maria, daughter of Dr. James Stratton, and widow of Erkuries Fithian, who survived him, and died in April, 1857. They had three daughters,—Harriet, Maria, and Fanny,—who are all deceased. Harriet, the last survivor, who was much beloved by her associates and friends, continued to occupy the house left by her father until her death, in 1873.

Nathan L. Stratton was born at Deerfield, Jan. 31, 1786, and was the son of John Stratton, of Fairfield, born in 1774, and who, in 1775, married Eleanor Leake, daughter of Nathan Leake.

Benjamin Stratton came to Fairfield about 1700,

and from him it is believed most of the Strattons have descended. John was a grandson. He lived during the early part of his life in Fairfield, and, like most of the Presbyterians, was a zealous Whig. He removed to Deerfield in 1783, was a justice of the peace and a ruling elder. The Presbyterians there were much disturbed by the marriage of some of their members to sisters of a deceased wife, believed to be contrary to the discipline of the church and to the teachings of the Bible. Justice Stratton celebrated such a marriage, and thereby incurred the censure of the Church Sessions, and although urged to acknowledge his error, declined to do so. The consequence of this disagreement was that he severed his connection with that church and joined the Pittsgrove Church, with which he was connected and much esteemed until his death, in 1814.

Nathan Leake Stratton had the advantage of a good school in Deerfield, but went in his early youth to Mount Holly, where he was employed in a store. Before he was of age he returned to Cumberland and entered into business with his cousin, Daniel P. Stratton, at Fairton, but with so little prospect of success that he soon left it and commenced a store at Laurel Hill, Bridgeton, in partnership with Thomas Woodruff. In 1810, upon the death of John Potter, one of the sons of Col. David Potter, they, in connection with John Buck, whose sister Mr. Stratton afterward married, bought the store he and his brother William had carried on at the southwest corner of Commerce and Laurel Streets, and entered into business under the firm of John Buck & Co. In 1814, Daniel P. Stratton took the place of Mr. Woodruff, and the new firm of Buck & Stratton purchased of William Potter the store-house and property. The price paid was fourteen thousand dollars, including a house that stood where Whitaker's store is, long owned by James B. Potter, and which Potter repurchased for three thousand dollars. The new firm purchased also large tracts of woodland and commenced a very prosperous business. Daniel P. Stratton left the concern in about four years, but the business was continued with other persons and under different names until the death of Mr. Buck, in 1842. For a quarter of a century Nathan L. Stratton was the active man in the general merchandise department, and the business became the largest transacted in the county, selling goods not only by retail, but in considerable quantities by wholesale, to other dealers in the smaller towns. During this time there were only from ten to fifteen stores in the town, and some of those were small affairs. Mr. Buck and Mr. Stratton accumulated considerable property.

In 1815, Mr. Stratton married Hannah Buck, one of the daughters of Joseph Buck, deceased, and in the course of the succeeding two or three years built the brick house, still standing, on the north side of Commerce, a little below Bank Street, and afterwards, as his family increased considerably, enlarged it. He occupied a large adjoining lot, with a barn, stables, and carriage-house, on Bank Street, where the Methodist Episcopal Church now stands. Mrs. Stratton died in 1854, and Mr. Stratton, very suddenly, in 1862. They were members of the Presbyterian Church. Several of their children died infants; one daughter died at the age of twenty-two, and a son at the age of twenty-nine. Their son Alexander continued a mercantile business in the old stand, resided in the family mansion, and died, unmarried, in the year 1873, at the age of fifty-six years.

Three sons and two daughters are living. Charles P. Stratton graduated at Princeton in 1848, studied law, resides in Camden, and is presiding judge of the Camden courts. He married Clara Cooper, of Trenton, and has several children. George resides in Bridgeton, and is unmarried. Eleanor is not married. Sophia N. married Charles E. Buck, resides in Wilmington, Del., and has two children.

Joseph Buck Stratton, oldest child of Nathan L. Stratton, was carefully educated. After a preparatory training at the school in Lawrenceville he entered Princeton College, and took his first degree in 1833, receiving in due course the degree of A.M., and in 1856 the honorary degree of D.D. He studied law two years with Judge L. Q. C. Elmer, finished his course in Philadelphia, with John Sergeant, and was then admitted to the bar there, and commenced business as a lawyer. While thus employed he became a member of Rev. Dr. Boardman's church, and determined to engage in preaching the gospel. He then entered the Theological Seminary at Princeton, and during two years of his study there was a tutor in the college. Having finished the usual course of study, he was licensed to preach, received a call to become the pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Natchez, and was ordained and installed in 1843. For thirty-two years he has been the faithful and acceptable minister of one of the most important Presbyterian Churches in the South, and is justly ranked among the ablest preachers of the gospel in the country. Some years since he was created a Doctor of Divinity. He has been twice married, and has two sons, one of whom is an architect in New York, and the other is in a banker's office in Natchez.

James H. Trenchard, son of Hon. John Trenchard, of Fairton, and Eleanor, his wife, was born May 20, 1811, and died Feb. 27, 1877, after a severe illness of about ten days' duration. He went into the mercantile business soon after his marriage, having purchased the interest of his father-in-law, the late Judge Barrett, which he continued for a time, until his removal to Centreville in the fall of 1839, where he entered largely into general store and milling business and the lumber trade. In early life he was for a while under Rev. Dr. George Junkin, at Easton, Pa. He had a liking for mathematics, and soon began surveying, this branch increasing in intricate cases and in great land trials. In the fall of 1848

he was elected to the Assembly on the Whig ticket, representing Salem County in that body during the ensuing session. He was very popular in his own neighborhood, receiving the votes of many in the township of opposite politics purely from personal consideration. He refused to run a second time; the corruptions of the lobby and the questionable character of much of the public and private legislation as then and since directed had no charms for one of his honest, frank, and independent nature.

Mr. Trenchard was very frequently called upon at this point to find old surveys, to settle disputes as to title, and to act as commissioner. Although engaged in surveying whenever needed, he did not give his whole attention to this profession until he moved to Bridgeton, in the spring of 1863. Here once located, associated with his son, the firm of J. H. & W. B. Trenchard, surveyors, has been the principal one in that branch in this section of the State ever since. No person in New Jersey has done more practical surveying, or tramped more miles in all weathers and under all conditions than had the subject of this sketch. He had had many valuable papers in his possession at various times, relating to the lands in the lower counties of the State, so that he became thoroughly conversant with the titles, butts and bounds, courses and distances of, and all other matters relating to the real estate of Lower Jersey. He always carefully preserved copies of maps of all surveys he made, and was thus greatly useful to persons seeking information in regard to landed property.

Mr. Trenchard possessed natural kindness of heart, and was generous in his impulses, which rallied around him earnest and abiding friends. He was a kind husband and indulgent parent. He was eminently public-spirited, being ever the advocate of all public improvements. Not the least of his merits was his ardent and unflinching patriotism. He was city surveyor at the time of his death, which position he had long held. As such he established the present grade of our streets. At the time of his death he was serving his second term as councilman from the Second Ward. He was president of the original Water Company of Bridgeton, which was the forerunner in the movement to secure the present City Water-Works.

He left a widow, three sons, and two daughters, all now living. His children are all married except one daughter. William B. succeeded his father as city surveyor, and has an extensive business otherwise in his profession. James W. is cashier of the recently-established National Bank of Bridgeton.

James D. Westcott was born in Bridgeton, Jan. 26, 1775, and the son of John Westcott, who resided at that time in a small house built of the county brownstone, on the south side of the road from the bridge to Fairfield, now the southeast corner of Commerce and Pearl Streets, which was afterwards owned and for a long time occupied by Mark Riley. He belonged to the Fairfield family of Westcotts, now very numerous, early settlers of that place, but whose origin and genealogy is not known, and came to this place before 1773, and taught a school, giving special attention to mathematics and the business of surveying and navigation.

John Westcott was the first lieutenant of the western company of New Jersey artillery in the Revolution, was promoted to be captain-lieutenant and then captain, and took part in the battles at Trenton, Brandywine, Germantown, and Monmouth.

After the war, and perhaps during its progress, John Westcott appears to have lived in Philadelphia, and his son James was educated at the university there, and with his brother was placed as an apprentice to learn the art of printing. In 1794, James came to Bridgeton and established a newspaper called the *Argus*, which was continued nearly or quite two years. While residing here he married Amy Harris Hampton, daughter of Dr. John T. Hampton, of Cedarville, a sister of the late Dr. Isaac H. Hampton, of Bridgeton. Soon after he removed to Washington, and carried on the business of printing with a partner, under the firm of Westcott & Co. In 1807 they published a full report of the trial of Aaron Burr for treason, in three octavo volumes.

In the year 1810, Mr. Westcott purchased of Benjamin Chew, of Philadelphia, the attorney and agent of the English proprietors, two surveys of land, covering a large part of Fairfield, made in 1686 for Bellers, one of the original proprietors of West Jersey, one of which extended from the east branch of the Cohansey, at Fairton, to Back Creek, and the other included Jones' Island. He moved on to a good farm situate on Jones' Island, which he cultivated several years, and then removed to Bridgeton, having received the appointment of collector of the port in place of Ebenezer Elmer, who resigned. This place he held about five years. He continued to reside here until he received the appointment of Secretary of State, in 1839, from the joint meeting of the Legislature of New Jersey, then having a majority of adherents of Jackson, when he removed to Trenton; and being reappointed, he held that office ten years.

In 1816, Mr. Westcott was elected a member of the Assembly as a Democrat. In 1820 he was elected to the Legislative Council on a Union ticket, and again in 1821. He was, during most of his residence in Bridgeton, presiding judge of the Court of Common Pleas and a justice of the peace, and was an active business man of great intelligence and capacity. Shortly after he came to the place he purchased the house and property next below the Broad Street bridge, since owned and enlarged by John Buck, and resided there until he went to Trenton. He is the first person of the county who is known to have cultivated and used the tomato as an article of food.

He died in Trenton in 1841, his wife surviving until 1849.

F. G. Brewster

Jacob Kienzle

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

FRANCIS GILBERT BREWSTER.

The family are of English extraction, and trace their descent from Elder Brewster, who sailed for America in the "Mayflower" in 1620. Francis Gilbert, a lineal descendant, and the father of the subject of this biography, was born in Deerfield, and married Miss Mary Gibbon Seeley, of Bridgeton. They had children,—Robert Gibbon, Francis Gilbert, Charles Henry, and George. Dr. Brewster early became an exponent of the science of medicine, and followed his profession in Salem. Ill health causing him to relinquish active practice, he retired to Bridgeton and opened the earliest drug-store in the city. He was an influential citizen, and engaged in many public enterprises. He was an elder of the First Presbyterian Church of Bridgeton, and foremost in all good works, continuing to exercise a salutary influence in the community until his death, in 1827. Francis Gilbert, his son, was born Feb. 10, 1809, in Bridgeton, the scene of his lifetime labors. The Bridgeton Academy afforded him opportunities of education, and the early death of his father made him, at the age of eighteen, his successor in business.

He was married, Feb. 17, 1830, to Miss Ruth Thompson Riley, daughter of Mark and Abigail H. Riley. Their children are Mary Gibbon (who married Dr. Edward M. Porter), Edwin Francis, and Elizabeth Reeves. Mr. Brewster continued in active business for many years, and during this period identified himself with many enterprises tending to advance the interests of the community. He maintained extensive business connections, in all of which he established a character for integrity and fairness, while his judgment and sound common sense were proverbial. Mr. Brewster was a member of the Second Presbyterian Church of Bridgeton, and served as elder from its organization until his decease. He was a cordial promoter of all religious and philanthropic schemes. The Cumberland County Bible Society found in him an efficient treasurer and coworker. He was in politics early a Whig, and later a Republican, though choosing candidates for office with regard to their fitness, irrespective of party.

Mr. Brewster's life was ended Aug. 6, 1856, at the early age of forty-eight, after a brief illness. He was greatly esteemed for the many virtues exemplified in his character, and his death universally deplored.

JACOB KIENZLE.

Mr. Kienzle is of German extraction, and during his early life resided in Kirshenharthof, Würtemberg, Germany, where his grandfather, Goetleib, was born. The latter married a Miss Wuest, of the same town, to whom were born children,—Barbara (who became Mrs. Schwarderer), Louisa (who was Mrs. Gall), John Jacob, and Christian. Mr. Kienzle died in 1840. His son, John Jacob, was born May 1, 1798, in the town above mentioned, where his early life was spent. Here he followed farming employments until 1847, when he removed to Erbsteten, an adjoining town, and continued the same vocation until his death, in 1860. He married Christianna Krauter, of Erbsteten, and had children,—Goetleib, Christian, Jacob, Louis, Louisa, Paulina, Frederick, Ferdinand, Barbara, William, Fredericka, Karl, Caroline, Johanes, Christian (2d). The death of Mrs. Kienzle occurred at the house of her son, in Bridgeton, in her eighty-first year.

Jacob Kienzle was born Jan. 29, 1830, in Kirshenharthof, Würtemberg, and until his fourteenth year was a pupil at the public school. He was then apprenticed to a tanner in the adjoining town of Winnenden, and on completing his term of service received a diploma for proficiency in his trade. He repaired to Schaffhausen, Switzerland, and later into the interior, at both of which points he followed his vocation of tanner. In 1849 he emigrated to America, and having settled in Philadelphia, continued in the leather business until 1853, when he migrated to California and engaged in mining enterprises. He also, in connection with his brother Louis, conducted a bakery at Big Oak Flat, Tuolumne Co., remaining thus engaged until 1856. In 1857 he removed to Bridgeton and purchased the tannery which he has since conducted.

In connection with it he has introduced the manufacture of soap, which is conducted on an extensive scale. He was married, Sept. 13, 1857, to Caroline R., daughter of Leonard Groetzinger, of Philadelphia. Their children are Annie S. (Mrs. Ludy), William J., Jacob (deceased), Henry C., Franklin F., Minnie (deceased), and Oscar J. Mrs. Kienzle's death occurred March 30, 1882. Mr. Kienzle is in politics a Democrat, and has ever manifested a deep interest in public affairs. He has for successive terms been a member of the City Council, and was in 1878 a candidate for member of Assembly, being defeated after a close contest and a flattering vote in his favor. He has been also frequently a candidate to State and County Conventions. He is one of the directors of the Bridgeton National Bank, and affords aid and encouragement to all worthy public enterprises. He is an active Mason, a member of the Evening Star Lodge, No. 39, of Brearley Chapter, No. 6, of which he is Past High Priest, and of Olivet Commandery, No. 10.

Mr. Kienzle assisted in the organization of the German Lutheran Church of Bridgeton, in 1869, and is now one of its elders.

CAPT. LEHMAN BLEW.

George Blew, the grandfather of Capt. Blew, emigrated from Germany during the Revolutionary war,

in which he took part, and at its close settled in Deerfield township upon land he purchased. He had children,—Abijah, William, and Nellie, who became Mrs. Moore. William was born in Deerfield township, and served with credit in the war of 1812 as captain. He devoted his life to farming employments, and married Judith, daughter of Benjamin Ingersoll, of Atlantic County. Their children were George, born Jan. 2, 1804, who died June 16, 1836, in his thirty-third year; Furman, born March 14, 1806; Priscilla, who became Mrs. Lippincott, and whose birth occurred March 20, 1808; Lehman; Emily, who was Mrs. Ackley, and was born March 17, 1813; Eleanor, wife of Capt. Enoch Brooks, born March 1, 1815; David W., born Dec. 23, 1817; William, born March 4, 1819; Rebecca, who became Mrs. Tracy, born March 21, 1821; and Harriet, born Sept. 8, 1823, and who died Nov. 12, 1838, in her fifteenth year. Capt. Blew was an Old-Line Whig in politics, and in later years a Republican, having been the incumbent of numerous offices in the township. He removed to Bridgeton before his death, which occurred at the home of his son Lehman. The latter was born Feb. 3, 1810, in Deerfield, but removed with his father to Bridgeton when a lad, where his childhood was passed. He early acquired a taste for a seafaring life, and having left school at an early age became familiar during short cruises with a sailor's life. At the age of eighteen he took command of a sloop belonging to Robert S. Buck, of Bridgeton, sailing from the latter place to Philadelphia, and from that time for years continued both to build and sail vessels. He soon after embarked in the coasting trade, and sailed around much territory, including the United States and the West Indies. This was continued until 1865, when he took command of a steamer plying between Bridgeton and Philadelphia, his residence during an interval of twenty years having been at Maurice River, in the same county. Capt. Blew has, within the period of his active career, been much engaged in the building of vessels, in many of which he has an interest. An accident in 1875 deprived him of an arm, since which time he has been devoted to the management of his private business and the cultivation of his farm.

During the existence of the Whig party the captain was one of the most earnest adherents to its principles. He joined at a later day the Republican ranks, and though not one of its active workers, has represented the Third Ward of Bridgeton in the board of freeholders.

Capt. Blew has been thrice married, first to Miss Sarah Langley, daughter of John Langley, who died June 3, 1852, aged forty-one years. They had one daughter, Sarah L., wife of Capt. H. B. Lake, who was born Nov. 9, 1850. Capt. Blew's second wife was Ann Caroline Seran, daughter of Samuel and Anice Seran, who was born Dec. 11, 1824, and died Oct. 21, 1854, in her thirtieth year. Their daughter Caroline was born Jan. 28, 1854, and married Albert Fogg, of Camden, N. J. The third and present wife of Capt. Blew is Lydia A., daughter of John N. Spence, whose birth occurred Jan. 19, 1820, whose children are Emma D., born Feb. 27, 1861, and married to George W. McPherson, of Trenton, and Mary Lee, who died Dec. 10, 1872, in her fifth year. Capt. Blew and his wife are members of Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church of Bridgeton, of which the former is steward and class-leader.

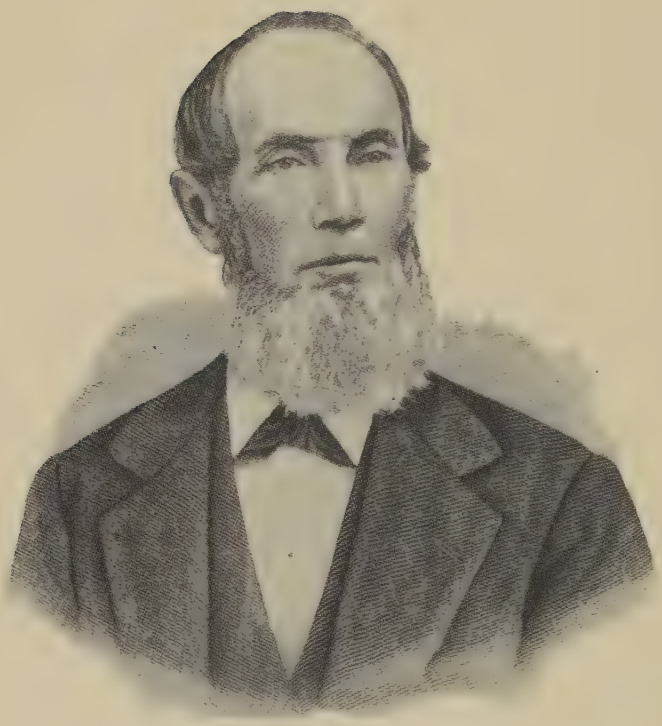
CAPT. SAMUEL PERRY.

Tradition chronicles the fact that Dan, the grandfather of Capt. Perry, emigrated from England and settled in Salem County, where he probably engaged in the cultivation of a farm. He had eight sons, one of whom, Samuel, born May 11, 1779, located in Salem County, and afterwards removed to Cumberland County, where he followed agricultural pursuits. He married Mrs. Rachel Simkins, formerly a Miss Mills, born Dec. 29, 1778, and had children,—Mary (who was Mrs. Stimson), Sarah (who became Mrs. Ayars), Rachel Letitia (who was Mrs. Maul), Hannah, and a son Samuel. Three of this number survive. Mr. Perry died at Ireland's Mills, near Bridgeton, Dec. 24, 1845, in his sixty-third year, and his wife, Sept. 1, 1831, in her fifty-eighth year. Their son Samuel was born March 20, 1817, in Greenwich, Cumberland Co., and early removed to Bridgeton, where his youth was passed. A private school afforded opportunities for education until his fourteenth year, when he became a member of the family of his brother-in-law, and aided in the cultivation of his farm. Here he remained until eighteen years of age, when a spirit of independence prompted him to seek other fields of usefulness. Sloops were then sailing almost daily from Bridgeton to Philadelphia, upon one of which he sought an engagement, which continued for two years. He then followed coasting, first on small vessels running to New York, and later to the Southern ports and the West Indies. He subsequently embarked in the coal-carrying trade in the Eastern States. The captain from 1847 until 1872 commanded a vessel, and in the latter year retired from the active pursuit of his vocation, though still retaining an interest in sailing-vessels and tug-boats.

Though practically a gentleman of leisure, he finds both healthful exercise and much pleasure in the culture of flowers, in which he is eminently successful. He in politics indorses the platform of the Republican party, though neither a strong party adherent nor an office-seeker. He is a supporter of the Second Presbyterian Church, of which Mrs. Perry is a member. Capt. Perry was married on the 8th of July, 1869, to Miss Sarah W. Fithian, granddaughter of William Fithian, of Greenwich, who married Mary Clark, and had children,—Charles, Richard, Samuel, Enoch, Sidney, and Ruth. Richard Fithian

Lehman Klein

Samuel Perry



Wm Dane

married Ann E., daughter of Charles B. Fithian, who had six sons and two daughters, of whom Sarah W. is the wife of the subject of this sketch.

WILLIAM DARE.

The progenitor of the Dare family in South Jersey was Capt. William Dare, who emigrated from the county of Dorset or Somerset, in the south of England, at an early date, and in 1682 built the "Blue Anchor" tavern in Philadelphia, the headquarters of William Penn on the occasion of his landing. He afterwards removed to what is now Cumberland County, and Aug. 3, 1695, he bought one hundred acres of land in Back Neck, Fairfield township, and March 19, 1696, he had surveyed for him one hundred acres of cedar swamp on Lebanon Branch, about five miles east of Bridgeton. He is called "mariner" in some of the early conveyances, and doubtless obtained his title of "captain" in a seafaring life. He was a man of good education and a fine penman, and became one of the leading men in this community. He was appointed sheriff of Salem County by Governor Cornbury, Dec. 9, 1703, and reappointed Sept. 13, 1704. He was also appointed ranger for Salem County in 1704, captain of company of militia in 1706, and a justice of Salem County Court in 1707, and was reappointed as justice in 1708 and 1710. He was a large land-owner, among his purchases being two hundred acres of land at Autuxit (as the region around what is now Newport was then called), where he finally settled, and died there in 1720. He left a widow, Constant Dare, and children,—William (2d), Benoni (see notice of James Dare), Elizabeth, Constant, Sarah, and Robert.

William (2d), son of above, in 1710 bought one hundred acres, part of the Indian Fields tract, about a mile east of Bridgeton (but within the city limits), where he settled. This property remained in the family for five generations until about 1867. He owned large tracts of land and cedar swamp, which he left to his children. He died in 1749, and left a widow, Elizabeth, and children,—William (3d), John, Mary, Hannah, Elizabeth, Rachel, and Sarah.

William (3d), son of above, lived on the homestead at Indian Fields, where he died in January or February, 1760. His first wife's name was Freelove, by whom he had children,—Mary, William (4th), Levi, Abigail, Freelove, Rachel, and Jonathan. He married a second wife, Hannah, by whom he left one daughter, Amey.

William (4th), son of above, born Sept. 6, 1736, on the homestead, where his life was spent, was the grandfather of the subject of this biographical sketch. He was a soldier in the Revolution. He married, Dec. 21, 1768, Miss Elizabeth Rose, who was born Aug. 27, 1744, and died July 9, 1810. He died May 26, 1811. They had children,—William (5th), Levi, Ephraim, Jonathan, David, Lemuel, and Elizabeth R.

David, of this number, was born Aug. 28, 1780, on the homestead in Bridgeton, where his life was devoted to the cultivation of his land. He was an ardent Whig in his political predilections, and later a Republican, though not actively engaged in the party issues of the day, and with no taste for office. He was united in marriage March 2, 1809, to Miss Rebecca Fithian, daughter of Jonathan Fithian, of Deerfield, who was born May 28, 1791, and died Sept. 3, 1839, and had children,—Jane E. (Mrs. E. E. Sheppard), Enoch F. (deceased), Sarah (Mrs. B. F. Garrison, deceased), William, Ephraim (who died in youth), Mary H. (Mrs. W. J. Banks, deceased), Ephraim B. (died in youth), Robert H., and Elizabeth R. (died in youth). The death of Mr. Dare occurred April 13, 1863, in his eighty-third year. His son William was born Sept. 16, 1817, at the homestead in Bridgeton. Until his twenty-first year the demands of the farm were varied by such advantages of education as the country afforded. After a Western tour he returned for two years to the farm, and in 1841 purchased the Bridgeton and Cape Island stage-line, which included a contract for carrying the United States mail for three years. At the expiration of this contract, in 1844, he embarked in the manufacture of lime, at Bridgeton, which was continued until the spring of 1857. In August of the same year he established the firm of Riley & Dare for the sale of fertilizers and farm products, which afterwards became Dare & Mulford. The business was continued until 1877, when he devoted his attention more particularly to the management of his lands and his vessel interests, in which he has been largely engaged. In 1877 the Bridgeton water-works were constructed, Mr. Dare having, as president of the Council, superintended their progress. The political sympathies of the subject of this sketch are with the Republican party. He has served for three years as collector of Bridgeton township, and nine years as a member of the City Council of Bridgeton, five years of which he was its presiding officer, and was for fifteen years a member of the township committee prior to the incorporation of the city. Mr. Dare is an active Odd-Fellow, and a member of Cumberland Lodge, No. 35, I. O. O. F. He is also a member of Good Intent Encampment, No. 15, I. O. O. F., of which he has been for thirty-four years treasurer. He is a trustee of the First Baptist Church of the city, of which both he and Mrs. Dare are members, and was among the largest contributors to the erection of the South Jersey Institute in that city. Mr. Dare was married June 16, 1846, to Sarah, daughter of John Cleaver, of Port Penn, Del., who died Oct. 18, 1852. He was again married Jan. 31, 1854, to Elizabeth S. Flanagin, daughter of James Flanagin, of Greenwich. By each marriage were two children, all of whom are deceased.

CAPT. WILLIAM JERRELL.

The Jerrell family are of Scotch ancestry, though Zachariah, the grandfather, was born in Cumberland County, where he followed farming occupations. He had sons, Isaac, John, and Jeremiah, and a number of daughters. Mr. Jerrell resided in Fairfield township, where his death occurred in advanced years. His son Jeremiah was born in the latter township in 1807, and spent the greater portion of his life either in that or the neighboring township of Downe, where he was a farmer. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Webster Souder, and had children,—Thomas, Gertrude (Mrs. John Banks), William, George M., John, Mary (Mrs. Robert Nixon), Annie (Mrs. John Owing), Jane E. (Mrs. Edward E. Emerton), and Rebecca (Mrs. Thomas Tribett). Mr. Jerrell, having retired from active pursuits, now resides in Downe township, where his son William was born Nov. 12, 1836. He passed his youth until the age of twelve years at the house of his maternal grandfather, where opportunities for education were exceedingly limited. Having imbibed a taste for the waterman's craft he then engaged as cook on board a vessel, and remained in that capacity for four years, after which he went before the mast, and at the age of twenty became master of a vessel, which he sailed for two years. He then purchased the schooner "Beulah E. Sharp," plying between Philadelphia and Boston, of which he was master, and entered into the service of the government, transporting coal to Southern ports for the use of the army and navy. Capt. Jerrell sold this vessel in 1864, and purchased the schooner "D. Gifford" the following year, which he sailed until 1872, and was engaged in a general coasting trade. He in 1872 built the schooner "Nellie S. Jerrell," and for eight years sailed her between the ports of Maine and the West Indies. This vessel was sold in 1881, and the "Rebecca S. Mulford" built the same year, which the captain is now commanding, and in whose perfect equipments he manifests a commendable pride. He is engaged in coasting during the summer months, and runs to Southern ports in winter. Capt. Jerrell was married, in 1857, to Cornelia S., daughter of Fithian S. Parvin, of Downe township. Their children are Herbert P., W. Howard, and Nellie. Herbert P. was a pupil of the West Jersey Academy at Bridgeton, after which he remained for three years at the New Jersey Institute at Hackettstown, and completed his studies with honor. He then spent four years at the Wesleyan University, and in 1882 entered the Law Department of Columbia College, New York. The family, in 1866, removed to Bridgeton, which has since been their place of residence, though frequently passing many weeks on board the vessel. The captain is in politics a Republican, though with neither time nor inclination for office. He is still actively engaged in his chosen pursuit, in addition to which he is interested either directly or indirectly in twelve or more vessels. Both Capt. and Mrs. Jerrell are members of the Central Methodist Episcopal Church of Bridgeton.

SAMUEL M. COOMBS.

Mr. Coombs is the grandson of Joshua Coombs, and the son of Jesse Coombs, a native of Cumberland County, who was born in 1780, and followed farming pursuits, first in Cumberland and later in Cape May Counties, N. J. His ultimate residence was Millville, where his death occurred in 1846. He married Mary Hitchner, of Pittsgrove, Salem Co., who was born in 1782, and had children,—Ruth (Mrs. Riley), Jacob, Joshua, Elizabeth (Mrs. Garrison), Mary (Mrs. Higby), Jesse, David, Samuel, Jane A. (Mrs. McDougal), John, and Christina (Mrs. Wilson), of whom nine survive.

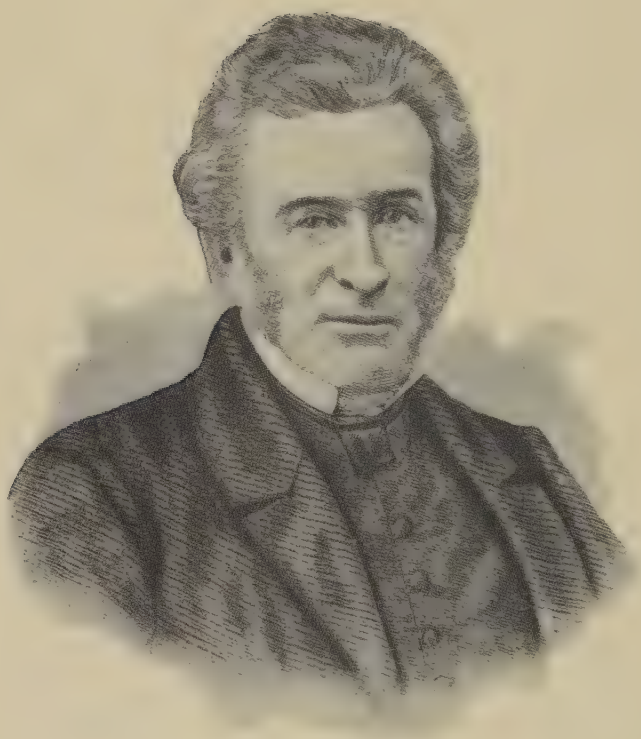
Samuel, who is the subject of this biographical sketch, was born April 30, 1821, in Millville, at that time the residence of his parents. His advantages of education were such as were obtainable in the neighborhood, after which the farm and its attending labors engaged his attention. He remained thus employed with his father until twenty-three years of age, and was subsequently interested for two years in cutting and shipping wood. At the age of twenty-five he purchased the homestead farm in Hopewell township, and for a period of twenty-five years engaged in agricultural occupations, having combined with it dairying, in which he was extensively interested. In 1878, Mr. Coombs, having rented his farm, removed to Bridgeton, with a view to retiring from active business. He soon, however, found activity more congenial than constant rest, and engaged again in farming pursuits, having purchased a farm of one hundred and ten acres within the city limits. Mr. Coombs married, in January, 1856, Miss Mary E., daughter of Isaac Paulin, of Hopewell township. They have a son, Samuel, and one daughter. Mr. Coombs is a member of the Cumberland County Agricultural Society, and in politics a Republican, though not actively interested in the political measures of the day. He is a supporter of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and worships with the congregation of the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church of Bridgeton.

JAMES B. POTTER.

The family of Dr. Potter are Scotch-Irish in their lineage, his great-grandfather, Matthew, having emigrated from Ireland to America in 1740, during the great Presbyterian emigration to this country. Mr. Potter married Miss Jane McCreaght, daughter of a Scotch clergyman, during the spring of 1740, who died at the age of ninety, and was buried in the city of Philadelphia, where the family settled. Their children were Matthew, James, John, Martha, David, Margaret, Mary, and Samuel. Of this number, Col. David was born Nov. 27, 1745, in Philadelphia, and married

William Jerrell

S. M. Coombs



JAMES B. POTTER.

Miss Mary Mason. Their children were Jane, Mary, William (who attained distinction in the war of 1812), Harriet, and Henrietta. He was married, a second time, to Miss Sarah Boyd, to whom were born children,—James, John, Martha, Ann B., James B., Robert B., and Margaret R.

Col. David Potter was a man noted for his earnest patriotism, his generous hospitality, and his energetic character. He was the principal merchant in the town of his adoption, and carried on a large trade in grain, produce, and lumber, shipping the same in his own vessels to Philadelphia. In 1775, at the beginning of the conflict between America and Great Britain, he was elected captain of a military company at Bowentown. In February, 1777, he was commissioned brigadier-general by Governor Livingston, but refused to accept. He did receive a colonel's commission, however, and joined Gen. Mercer's brigade. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Germantown, and was imprisoned for a time aboard the prison-ship "Jersey," in Wallabout Bay. He was paroled, but was unable to procure an exchange for many months, which seriously affected his business arrangements. In 1782, Col. Potter was appointed marshal of the admiralty, and sold several captured and confiscated vessels. In 1787 he was elected one of three delegates to the State Convention held at Trenton which ratified the Constitution of the United States, and in 1791–93 he was elected sheriff of Cumberland County. Upon the division of parties, he warmly embraced the side of the Washington and Hamilton Federalists. He was eminently public-spirited, and was largely instrumental in erecting the Presbyterian Church of Bridgeton in 1792. He was also one of the charter members of Brearley Lodge, F. A. M. Col. David Potter died Dec. 10, 1805, aged sixty-one years.

His son, James Boyd Potter, was born Feb. 7, 1796, in Bridgeton, where his life was spent, and where he subsequently became a prosperous merchant. He was married, April 28, 1818, to Miss Jane, daughter of John and Susanna Barron, of Centre County, Pa., and had children,—David, Sarah Boyd (Mrs. William G. Nixon), John Barron, James Barron, Francis H., Robert (deceased), Margaret E., Robert Barron, and William Elmer. Gen. David Potter, the eldest son, was born Feb. 7, 1819, and died at his home in Bridgeton May 7, 1866. For many years he had been connected with the public enterprises of South Jersey, and at the time of his death was one of the original directors of the West Jersey Railroad, and president of the West Jersey Marl and Transportation Company. The former enterprise was largely indebted to his energy for its ultimate success. He also held the appointment of brigadier-general of the Cumberland Brigade. In all that pertained to the public welfare of his native city and county Gen. Potter took a lively interest, and mainly through his efforts was the first charter for the city of Bridgeton secured. His genial social qualities endeared him to a large circle of friends, and his sudden death was generally deplored.

In a series of resolutions passed by the directors of the West Jersey Railroad Company he is spoken of as "a public-spirited citizen, an enterprising and energetic man of business, and in all his relations to society of spotless reputation, high integrity, and amiable character."

A brief review of the character of the late James Boyd Potter is afforded in the following extract, taken from an obituary notice published soon after his death:

"He was a true-hearted patriot, and gave every possible service to his country in her hour of need, yielding his own sons to the conflict in sustaining the insulted honor of his country and flag. He was lofty in the purity of his principles, bold in their advocacy, and, what should render him immortal, he was an honest man. As a father he was kind and indulgent, as a husband affectionate and amiable, and just in all the relations of life. He was equal to every position he was called to fill. If he had a fault, there stood by its side a virtue so prominent as to overshadow it. If he committed an error, there stood out the purity of his motives, challenging the admiration of his friends, and commanding the respect of his opponents. The humblest citizen or stranger never approached him without receiving at his hands the most considerate attention, and often did he visit those whom disease had prostrated to counsel, encourage, and to minister to them. To stern integrity, fearless candor, and a high sense of honor he united the positive virtues of benevolence, charity, and hospitality. The poor, the unprotected, and distressed never appealed to him without receiving succor and consolation."

Mr. Potter's relations in Bridgeton continued over a period of half a century, during which time he became largely identified with its interests, and contributed greatly to its growth. His death occurred Oct. 26, 1865, in his seventieth year. His son, J. Barron, was born July 18, 1823, in Bridgeton, the scene of his boyhood experiences. His preparatory studies were pursued under the direction of L. F. Claflin, after which, in 1840, he entered Princeton College, and received his diploma as a graduate in 1844. Choosing the profession of medicine, he entered the office of his cousin, Dr. William Elmer, of Bridgeton, and later became a student in the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia, from which he graduated in 1847. He chose Bridgeton as a desirable field of labor, and has since that time continued in active practice. The doctor is a member of both State and County Medical Societies. He has been successful in his professional labors, and enjoyed an extended practice as the reward of skill and assiduous devotion to the interests of his patients. He is a gentleman of quiet tastes,

and finds both pleasure and rest in the improvement of his farm and in arboriculture. He is much interested in the cause of education, and is a trustee of the West Jersey Academy, of Bridgeton. His political predilections are in sympathy with the platform of the Republican party, though not actively engaged in the strifes of party. In religion he is a supporter of the Presbyterian Church.

BENJAMIN T. BRIGHT.

Mr. Bright traces his lineage to James Bright, his great-great-grandfather, who emigrated from England and settled in Salem County, N. J. He had a son, James Kendell, whose son James was the grandfather of the subject of this biography. The children of the latter were William, James, Josiah, and Nicholas, and two daughters. His son Nicholas was born in 1802 at Woodstown, Salem Co., N. J., and later made Bridgeton his residence, where he married Miss Esther Reeves, and had seven children, of whom two, Benjamin T. and James K., reached mature years, the latter having died in 1866. By a second marriage, to Miss Eliza Lawrence, was born a son, Theodore Frelinghuysen, who died in childhood. Mr. Bright served as a drummer-boy during the war of 1812. The larger portion of his business life was spent in Woodstown and Salem, where he pursued his trade of blacksmith, and by industry and judgment gained a competency. His son, Benjamin T., was born Nov. 2, 1832, in Woodstown, N. J., and at an early age removed with his parents to Bridgeton. His youth was varied, the intervals of rest from the demands of the public school having been spent in the shop of his father. Here were formed habits of activity and industry, which aided greatly in developing his character. After a period spent in farming, he entered the Cumberland Nail- and Iron-Works, under Robert C. Nichols, Esq., and devoted three years to labor in the engine-room. His studies were then resumed for one year, and at the age of twenty-one he entered the surrogate's office as clerk. His health having failed, a lengthened voyage was recommended, and Mr. Bright spent five years at sea. He was on his return married to Miss Rachel Ladow, of Cumberland County, to whom were born children, E. Ellsworth and Mary E. Mrs. Bright having died, he was married a second time, to Sarah C., daughter of Thomas Parsons, of Atlantic County, N. J. Emma is their only surviving daughter.

Mr. Bright in 1862 entered the army as a member of Company H, Twenty-fourth New Jersey Volunteers, and served for ten months. During this period he participated in the battles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. On returning he engaged in teaching, and in 1866 embarked in the grocery business in Bridgeton, which was continued for ten years. Since his retirement his time has been principally devoted to the cultivation of his farm.

Mr. Bright is an enthusiastic Mason and Odd-Fellow. He became, in May, 1854, a member of Cumberland Lodge, No. 35, I. O. O. F., in which he has taken all the degrees. He entered the Grand Lodge of New Jersey in 1865, and was appointed Grand Guardian for 1865–66. He was one of the incorporators of Bridgeton Lodge, No. 129, I. O. O. F., was Deputy Grand Master in 1870, and Grand Master in 1871–72. Mr. Bright became, in November, 1855, a member of Brearley Lodge, No. 2, F. A. M. He has served as secretary of the lodge, and is now Past Master. He is also a member of Olivet Commandery, No. 10, of Knights Templar, and is Past Eminent Commander. He is also a member of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of New Jersey. Mr. Bright does not actively interest himself in the political measures of the day. He is a Republican, and has represented the Second Ward of Bridgeton as chosen freeholder. He has also served as assessor, and been for years a member of the School Board. He is a member of St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church, and one of its vestrymen.

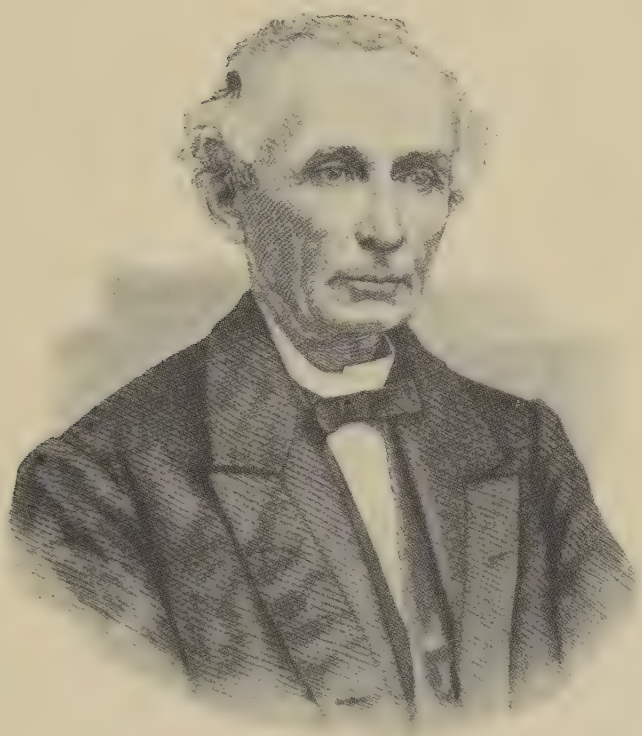
JAMES H. FLANAGIN.

Mr. Flanagin is of Irish birth, his great-grandfather, James, having emigrated to America and settled in Salem County, where he was a prosperous farmer. His two children were a daughter who died in early life, and a son James, the latter of whom resided in Salem County and followed his father's pursuits. He was united in marriage to Miss Mary Harris, whose ancestors were of Swedish extraction, and had children, eight in number, six sons and two daughters. James, one of these sons, was a native of Salem County, and acquired the trade of a cabinet-maker, which was followed assiduously for a period of fifteen years, after which he chose the more active vocation of a farmer, and removed to Cumberland County. On his retirement from business he became a resident of Bridgeton, where his death occurred.

He married Miss Mary Harris, of Bridgeton, and had children,—Rachel, James H., Harris, Jacob, John, Elizabeth, Mary Ann, and Hannah, all of whom lived to mature years. John, of this number, settled in Nebraska, where he became an extensive landholder, and reared a family of six children. Harris, another son, removed to Arkansas, purchased extensive tracts of land, and adopted the profession of law. He became judge of the Supreme Court of the State, was elected State senator, and Governor of the State in 1864. He was also honored as one of the committee to revise the State Constitution at the close of the war. He died leaving a widow and three children.

James H. was born March 7, 1816, in Roadstown, Cumberland Co., N. J., and remained on the homestead until twenty-one years of age, either assisting in the labor of the farm or pursuing his studies. He engaged for three years in teaching, and Oct. 15, 1839,

Benj. T. Bright



J. H. Flanagin

Jona. Elmer

married Rachel, daughter of Deacon William Cook, of Greenwich, N. J. They had one daughter, Olivia S. Mrs. Flanagin died Oct. 13, 1843, and he married again on the 22d of October, 1844, Rachel H., daughter of John Miller, of Lower Hopewell, an extensive land-owner and a Christian gentleman, who, as an elder in the Presbyterian Church, exerted a wide-spread influence. His father was one of the earliest settlers in the county, and a slave-owner in common with many others of the period.

Mr. Flanagin began his farming career in 1840, which was continued until 1876, when he retired and removed to Bridgeton. He has since engaged in the sale of agricultural fertilizing material, which embraces the preparing of formulas and the furnishing of material by which farmers are enabled to make their own fertilizers. He is greatly interested in the science of agriculture, and on the reorganization of the County Agricultural Society, was for three successive years its president.

Mr. Flanagin is in no sense a politician, though frequently the incumbent of minor offices in the township. He is a member of the First Baptist Church of Bridgeton, and one of its most efficient trustees.

JONATHAN ELMER.

The Elmer family are of English extraction, the original orthography of the name having been Aylmer. Its progenitor was Edward, who came to America in 1632, and settled in Cambridge, Mass. In the direct line of descent was Dr. Jonathan Elmer, who was born at Cedarville, Cumberland Co., N. J., Nov. 29, 1745, and died in September, 1817. He chose medicine as a profession, began his studies in 1766, and graduated in Philadelphia in 1771. He was a thorough master of the science he espoused, and is mentioned by the celebrated Dr. Rush as excelled by no physician in the United States in medical erudition. Dr. Elmer's first settlement was at Roadstown, from whence he removed to Bridgeton. He married Mary, third daughter of Col. Ephraim Seeley, in 1769, and had children,—Elizabeth, Sarah, William R., Jonathan, and William. The last-named son was born May 23, 1788, and, having chosen his father's profession, graduated as a physician in Philadelphia during the year 1811, and began his career in Bridgeton. He was married, in 1812, to Nancy B., daughter of Col. David Potter, whose death occurred in 1816, after which her sister, Margaret K. Potter, became his wife in 1819. By the first marriage were born children,—Jonathan, William, and David P.; and by the second union,—Mary, Nancy P., and Benjamin F.

Dr. Elmer was for years the leading physician of Bridgeton, though he retired from professional labor at an early age. He justly earned a reputation ranking him among the most successful physicians of the State. He was fearless yet discreet in practice, remarkable in diagnosis, and with a perception of diseases which seemed almost intuitive. On the occasion of the reception to Lafayette, in Philadelphia, he commanded a troop of cavalry, which for their thorough equipments and fine appearance attracted great attention. The doctor died May 6, 1836, at the early age of forty-eight years. His son Jonathan was born April 30, 1813, in Bridgeton, which has been his lifetime residence. He in youth became a pupil at the Bridgeton Academy, and subsequently devoted his time to farming until twenty years of age, when he engaged in milling. He was married, on the 4th of March, 1835, to Miss Ruth B., daughter of Robert McLaen, of Roadstown, and has children,—Robert W. (a physician in Bridgeton), Charles R. (also residing in Bridgeton), Hannah M. (Mrs. John B. Bowen), Nancy P., Jonathan, Jr., of Bridgeton, and Elizabeth, deceased.

Mr. Elmer continued the business of milling from 1833 until 1850, after which he became interested in agricultural pursuits. He has identified himself largely with the growth and development of Bridgeton, and been actively interested in enterprises of a public character. He is a director of the Cumberland Mutual Insurance Company, and has been for nearly half a century a director of the Cumberland National Bank. He was elected and served twenty-one years on the board of freeholders, for twenty years of which period he was its director, the City Council having claimed his services for nine years. He is a supporter of the First Presbyterian Church of Bridgeton, and has been for thirty-five years president of its board of trustees.

CAPT. DAVID P. MULFORD.

The Mulford family are of English ancestry, its progenitors in America having, if tradition be correct, settled on Long Island, from whence they removed between the years 1690 and 1700, and located in Fairfield township, Cumberland Co. One of the lineal descendants was Daniel Mulford, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, who with his wife, Nellie, resided at Pittsgrove, in the above county, where for years he ran the first stage from that point to Philadelphia. Among his sons was Moses, who resided in Bridgeton, where he acquired the trade of a blacksmith, and also followed the life of a sailor, having been both captain and owner of a vessel running from Bridgeton to Philadelphia. He married Christiana, daughter of Philip Souder, of Bridgeton, who was of German descent, and the popular landlord of a hotel in what is now known as the Third Ward of the city. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Mulford were Daniel, Philip, John, Moses, Enoch, David P., Joseph L., Allen W., Samuel, and a daughter who died in infancy. Three of this number survive and reside in Bridgeton.

David P. was born March 13, 1815, in Bridgeton, which has been his lifetime residence. He enjoyed no especial advantages of education, and early began a career of labor as one of the crew of a sloop running from Bridgeton to Philadelphia, after which he became captain of a vessel and commanded it for a period of twenty years. He also owned and managed a packet which conveyed both freight and passengers to Philadelphia.

Capt. Mulford has, since he embarked in business pursuits, been engaged in the building of vessels, in many of which he exercised a whole or partial ownership, and is still thus interested in fifteen vessels. He was married, in 1837, to Phœbe, daughter of Amos Sutton, of Bridgeton, and has children,—Harriet D., wife of Jacob Mingel, a tobacconist in Bridgeton; Charles H., a merchant also in Bridgeton; Joseph L., captain of a schooner running to Southern ports; David P., Jr., who is associated with his father in business; and Theodore F., of Philadelphia.

Capt. Mulford retired from a seafaring life in 1859, and became a member of the firm of Dare & Mulford, which was continued until 1877, when, the senior partner having retired, David P., Jr., secured the interest with his father.

In politics the captain is a Republican, though at an early day an Old-Line Whig. Although not an active partisan, he has been for ten years freeholder of the First Ward of Bridgeton, and was a member of the City Council during its first session, and again in 1879. He is an active Odd-Fellow, and a member of Cumberland Lodge, No. 35, I. O. O. F., in which he has been the incumbent of all the offices within the gift of the lodge. He is also a member of Brearley Lodge, No. 2, F. A. M. Mr. and Mrs. Mulford are members of the Central Methodist Episcopal Church of Bridgeton, of which the former has been a trustee since its organization, and is now president of the board.

DANIEL SHARP.

Isaac Sharp emigrated from England prior to the year 1750, and settled in New Jersey. Among his sons was John Sharp, the grandfather of Daniel, who married Mary Parent, and had children,—Eli, Peter, Seth, Sarah (who became Mrs. John Yates), Margaret (Mrs. James Shellhorn), John, Imly, Enoch, Ephraim, and Mary (who married Henry Berry). Mr. Sharp resided upon a farm near Mauricetown, in Cumberland County, where his death occurred. His son Ephraim was born Nov. 3, 1800, on the homestead, in Commercial township, which has been for more than half a century his residence. During his early life he commanded a vessel trading along the coast, after which the occupation of a farmer engaged his attention. He married Mary, daughter of Gilbert Compton, of Haleyville, in Commercial township, and had children,—Lucy (who became Mrs. Isaac Haley) and Mary (who married Lafayette Weaver). By a second marriage, to Lucy, daughter of John Bowen, were born three children,—Daniel, Lizzie, and John W. His wife having died in 1865, he married Mrs. Elizabeth Turner.

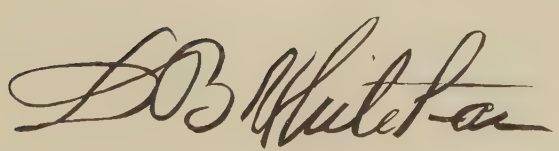
Mr. Sharp resides upon the homestead, where he is still actively engaged in farming pursuits. His son Daniel was born Oct. 23, 1838, and received the best common school education obtainable at that day, which has since been utilized in a practical and successful manner, both as an instructor and in the advancement of his business interests. Beginning at the age of eighteen, he taught in succession in all the districts of Commercial township for a period of seven years, after which for five years he followed the fortunes of the sea, and became master of a vessel. On returning he acted for two years as principal of the boys' department of the public schools of the city. As a representative of the Republican party he was elected, in 1872, clerk of Cumberland County, and filled the office for two terms of five years each. Mr. Sharp was married, Dec. 8, 1858, to Miss Mary B., daughter of Charles Compton, of Mauricetown, Cumberland Co., and has children,—Harry H. (residing in Tacoma, Washington Territory, where he is practicing the profession of law), Emma C., Lucy B. (deceased in 1881), Barton F., C. Compton, Walter, Daniel, Jr., and Mary. The death of Mrs. Sharp occurred in 1880. Mr. Sharp has been for years engaged in the propagation of oysters, and has extensive oyster-beds at Maurice River Cove, in Cumberland and Cape May Counties. During the present year he has embarked largely in the enterprise, and devotes his attion exclusively to this branch of industry. He is also a director of the Cumberland and Maurice River Railroad, in the success of which he is greatly interested. Mr. Sharp is an active Mason, and has been Master of the Evening Star Lodge, No. 97, of Bridgeton. He was educated in the faith of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which his father was a most devout representative, but has more recently affiliated with the Presbyterian denomination.

FRANCIS B. MINCH.

The subject of this biographical sketch is the son of Archibald Minch, and was born Sept. 14, 1833, in Hopewell township, where he resided prior to his recent removal to Bridgeton. After a period spent at the neighboring district school, he was for three years a pupil of the Union Academy of Shiloh, and subsequently engaged in farming occupations with his father, whose farm he at a later period successfully managed. He was married on the 1st of February, 1860, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Benjamin and Rachel Tice, of Hopewell township. Their children are Robert F., Bloomfield H., and Mary E. Mr. Minch was at the early age of twenty-one called to a participation in public affairs, and at the urgent solicitation of his friends was made a member of the

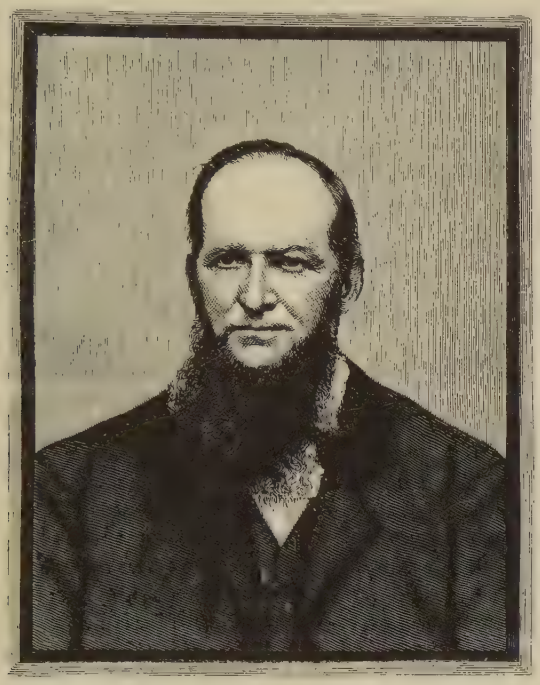
Daniel Shark

LEWIS McBRIDE.



Stephen Cox Sr

township committee of Hopewell on the Republican ticket. This was during the late civil war, when heavy taxes were levied for military purposes, and by his financial ability and discretion the township was largely relieved of its burden of indebtedness. He was elected a freeholder of Hopewell, and filled the office with great acceptance for a period of nine years.



F. B. Minch,

He has frequently been offered the nomination for other important official positions, but invariably declined such honors. Mr. Minch has been a member of the County Agricultural Society since its organization. He is also a director and one of the charter members of the Bridgeton National Bank. He has recently removed from the homestead in Hopewell and become a citizen of Bridgeton, where he has erected a spacious and attractive residence on Commerce Street, and became actively identified with the interests of the city. Mr. Minch has long been connected with the Presbyterian Church in Greenwich, of which he was both a member and trustee, but has recently become a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Bridgeton, where the family are now worshipers.

LEWIS McBRIDE.

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Mr. McBride was largely identified with the interests of the county, and wielded a considerable influence in matters of public import. He manifested much public spirit, and was the active promoter of all schemes having the public interest at heart. He was in politics a Whig, and was for years director of the board of freeholders of the county. He was the first incumbent of the office of superintendent of public schools of Bridgeton, and filled the position until his death. He was the first president of the County Agricultural Society, and president of the Cumberland Steamboat Company.

He was a supporter and member of the Second Presbyterian Church of Bridgeton, and one of its elders at the time of his death, which occurred in October, 1864, in his sixty-seventh year.

STEPHEN COX.

Among the master-builders of Shropshire, England, the place of his birth, was Isaac Cox. His children were Thomas, Isaac, John, Stephen, and two daughters. At a later period of his life he removed to Staffordshire, where his death occurred. Thomas, his son, was a builder in Staffordshire, and a man of enterprise and extensive business connections, while Stephen was a watchmaker in Kidminster, Warwick-

shire. His son John removed to Shropshire, where his life was chiefly spent as a builder. He married Mary Pierce, of Staffordshire, and had children,—James, Ann, John, Mary, Richard, Francis, Joseph, Stephen, Thomas, Elijah, Sarah, and two who died in childhood. The death of Mr. Cox occurred in Staffordshire, in his seventy-eighth year, his remains being interred in Tipton churchyard. Mrs. Cox, who died in her seventy-first year, lies buried in the same spot. Their son Richard was killed by an accident while acting as engineer of a mail steamer plying between Southampton and Havre de Grace. Stephen, the subject of this biography, was born in Bridge Row, Toll End, Staffordshire, England, on the 24th of December, 1822, his early years having been spent at the home of his parents. Such limited educational opportunities as the parish school offered he enjoyed, after which, at the age of fourteen, he was apprenticed at the Horsley Iron-Works, in Staffordshire, and remained until twenty-one years of age, when he removed to Smetherwick, in Warwickshire, when he was employed as foreman by Fox, Anderson & Co., at the London Works, near Birmingham. He remained thus engaged for ten years, and received on his retirement very flattering testimonials from his employers for proficiency and skill in his trade. Having discerned in America a broader field for the mechanic than his native land afforded, Mr. Cox emigrated with a view to prospecting. He traveled over various portions of the country and ultimately located in Reading, where he became foreman of the Nobles Machine-Works. At the expiration of the second year he accepted an engagement with the Phœnix Iron-Works, at Phœnixville, Pa., and later removed to Bridgeton, in the employ of the same company, where he assumed the foremanship of the shops of the Cumberland Nail- and Iron-Works. In the fall of 1866 he established machine-works in Bridgeton, the firm being Cox, Derube & Co. It later became Cox & Co., and subsequently Peace, Cox & Co. He has since admitted his sons, William and Stephen, to an interest in the business, the firm now being Cox & Sons. They manufacture steam heating apparatus, horizontal and vertical engines and boilers.

Mr. Cox was married July 24, 1843, to Miss Mary Partridge, of Staffordshire, England. Their children are William, Stephen, Mary (Mrs. Canfield), and Mercy, all born in England. Thomas was born in Phœnixville, and John T. and Charles Franklin in Bridgeton. Mr. Cox is in his political preferences a Republican, though not active in the political field. He is a member of St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church of Bridgeton, and one of its earliest wardens and the founder of its Sunday-school. Mrs. Cox is also a member of the same church.

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The earliest representative of the Whitekar family in America was Richard, who left England in 1665, and subsequently joined the Fenwick colony. He became a member of the Fenwick Council of Proprietors to govern West Jersey, and wielded a commanding influence. His residence until the year 1690 was in the town of Salem. It is impossible to trace the line of descent of the subject of this sketch from Richard Whitekar, though unquestionably the families are identical, and the ancestors of Dayton B. doubtless emigrated at a later date. The great-grandfather of the latter was Thomas, whose son Jeremiah had twelve children, as follows: Priscilla, Jeremiah, John, Henry, William, David, Thomas, Lydia, Hannah, Nancy, Sarah, and Maria. Mr. Whitekar died on the 18th of June, 1814. Jeremiah, his son, and the father of the subject of this sketch, was born March 23, 1780, in Fairfield township. Here his life was principally spent either in pursuit of his trade of carpenter or as a successful landlord. He married Miss Amy D. Burt, and had children,—Ann R., John, Hannah D., Elim D., Jeremiah, Dayton B., Ruth B., Priscilla W., Jeremiah P., and William C., of whom four survive. The death of Mr. Whitekar occurred July 12, 1828, in Bridgeton. His son, Dayton B., was born at the latter place May 7, 1814. After limited opportunities at school, the early age of fourteen found him learning the trade of a carpenter, which he followed without interruption until 1849, though changing his field of labor in 1833 to Bridgeton, to which place his parents removed. In 1849 he embarked in the business of contracting, and also became an extensive lumber dealer in Bridgeton. This enterprise he still continues, though released from active superintendence of his varied interests, which are conducted by his brother William. Mr. Whitekar was married Nov. 25, 1835, to Miss Naomi Gentry, to whom was born a daughter, Hannah M. (Mrs. Mason). By a second marriage to Mrs. Sarah A. Woodruff, April 9, 1839, he has one daughter, Laura C. (Mrs. Cox). In politics Mr. Whitekar is a Democrat, and though at different times the incumbent of various minor township offices, his extensive business connections in Bridgeton and elsewhere have left little time for other pursuits. In his department of industry he has exercised a controlling influence for many years. He has been especially prominent as a member of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows, having held, together with many subordinate positions, the offices of Grand Warden and Grand Master of the State, and Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of the United States. Mr. Whitekar is a member of the Central Methodist Episcopal Church of Bridgeton, of which he is steward and trustee, and an active worker.

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It included in its limits the present township of Landis, which was set off from it in 1864, reducing its limits to the present size.

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The city limits include a large scope of territory having few inhabitants, and mostly covered with a growth of oak and pine, which has been cut off several times, having a light sandy soil, and it has been held in tracts of hundreds and thousands of acres each by those who had no need or desire to sell. These causes combined have prevented it from being occupied and cleared by settlers. These portions, like the outlying portions of Bridgeton, were included in the city limits because of the opposition which would have arisen to creating new townships out of those outlying portions if the cities were made to include only the built-up portions, as they properly should.

A few early settlers had located in the bounds of Millville previous to 1795, mostly along Maurice River, below the built-up portions of the city, and a saw-mill, since called Leaming's Mill, was on the Menantico as early as 1720.

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Previous to 1754 there was at the place where this town was laid out a landing called Shingle Landing. The old King's Highway, from Cohansey Bridge to Cape May, crossed the Maurice River at a place called the "New Mill," near where the upper part of the Union Pond is, and ran off to the north and east of Millville to Leaming's Mill, where it crossed the Menantico.

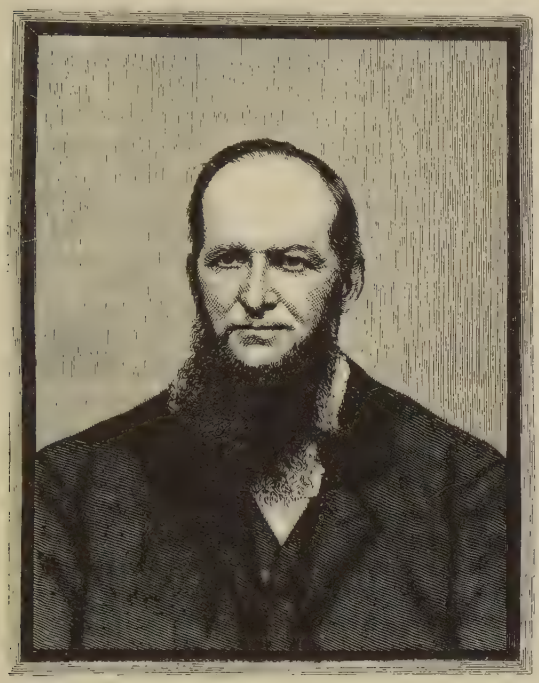
June 20, 1754, a road was laid from Beriman's Run, a branch of the Menantico, to the river at Shingle Landing, and crossing there was continued to the Beaver Dam at Lebanon Branch, where it joined the old road to Cohansey. The building of a bridge here caused the place to be called "Maurice River New Bridge," "The New Bridge," and "Maurice River Bridge," according to the idea of the one speaking or writing of it, showing that as there was nothing there but the bridge, the names meant nothing but that.

Pioneer Houses.—On the west side of the river was a house as early as 1756, owned by Lucas Peterson, which is probably the same house which belonged to Alexander T. Moore, the grandson of Alexander Moore (the first owner of the land covering the east side of the Cohansey at Bridgeton), and where a tavern was kept by Philip Souder, Jr., in 1793, and by Benoni Dare in 1796. In the latter year Moore built an addition to it for a kitchen, for the use of his tenant.

Col. Buck and his associates did not carry out their plans of bringing the water down to the town, but mills were built at the pond. They sold a few lots in the town, on which houses were built. In 1802 the only houses were the one on the west side of the river, before referred to, the kitchen of which, built in 1796, remained until that and the main part of the building (which was built after that date to replace the old part which was there when the kitchen was built) were burned, about January, 1867, having previously been converted into a packing-house for the canning establishment; on the east side of the river was a small house and store owned by Nathan Leake, near the bridge; on the north side of the street, a little farther east, were two one-story houses joined together, occupied by Preston, Hannah, and Benjamin Ware; on the northeast corner of High and Main Streets was a one-story house owned by Jeremiah Stratton, who was one of the first purchasers of lots from Col. Buck; farther east, about seventy feet from the hotel property which is on the northeast corner of Main and High Streets, was a small house where lived a Mrs. Newcomb; on the south side of the street, about where there is a cigar-store occupied by Harvey Six-

Stephen Cox Sr

township committee of Hopewell on the Republican ticket. This was during the late civil war, when heavy taxes were levied for military purposes, and by his financial ability and discretion the township was largely relieved of its burden of indebtedness. He was elected a freeholder of Hopewell, and filled the office with great acceptance for a period of nine years.



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smith, was a story and a half house built and occupied by Ezekiel Foster, who was also one of the first purchasers of lots; a house also stood where the store of Isaac B. Mulford now is; just below the corner of High Street on the south side of Main, was a small store kept at first by Nichols & Parker, and then by David Nichols alone, which is standing at the present day, and is occupied as a barber-shop; a school-house stood on the ground now included in the grave-yard adjoining the Presbyterian Church, which was afterwards removed and used as a carpenter-shop, but is now gone; Col. Buck's house stood on the north-east corner of High and Main Streets, which he built shortly after his removal to Millville, and where he lived until his death in 1805; this was afterwards used as a tavern for many years, and was removed to make room for the present hotel building, built by Robert S. Tice. This comprised all the buildings in Millville in 1802.

After the death of Col. Buck his executors sold off lots, but the growth of the place was very slow, there being nothing to cause a town to spring up until the starting of the first glass-works. So slight was the prospect of any value to the lots that some of the purchasers did not take their deeds, and their lots were sold by Buck's heirs many years afterwards. The chief business of the few inhabitants was the cutting and carting of cord-wood and lumber, and large quantities of these were shipped from this place to Philadelphia and other places. This business continued to be carried on quite extensively until within the last twenty years, when the increasing use of coal as a fuel, and the decreasing supply of wood has caused the business to greatly decrease, and the small saw-mills which were situated on nearly every branch of Maurice River have been left idle, and most of them have been destroyed, and the ponds have mostly disappeared by the going down of the dams.

Early Industries.—About 1806 began a new era for Millville, when James Lee and others started a window-glass factory on the site of the present works of Whitall, Tatum & Co., above the bridge. This was followed in 1814 by the iron foundry of Wood & Smith. The land covering the site of the north part of Millville having passed into the possession of David C. Wood and Edward Smith, they erected a small iron-furnace on the bank of the river, and commenced the smelting of iron. Charcoal was the fuel then used for that purpose, and the large tracts of land covering all the northern and eastern parts of the then township of Millville, and extending into Gloucester and Salem Counties, owned by this firm, furnished the supply. It was cheaper to bring the iron ore to the fuel than to take the fuel to the ore. Smith soon sold his interest to Wood, who carried on the business alone. These manufactories brought new inhabitants to Millville, and the town planned by Col. Buck began to grow. The growth of it since that date has kept pace with the growth of its manufactures. Surrounded by a country that was unimproved, it has had to depend entirely on the resources contained in its own limits for its growth.

Growth of the Town.—In 1822 it was still a small village, of probably not over one hundred and fifty inhabitants. At that time there were but two houses on Main Street above Second, a one-story house at the southwest corner of Third, owned and occupied by John Coleman for many years after, and which stood until 1856, when it was bought by Lewis Mulford and torn down to make room for his present dwelling, and the other at the southwest corner of Fourth Street, owned by Dr. Charles Garrison, and occupied by Isaac Powell, which is still standing. At the southeast corner of Second and Main was the "Red House," as it was called for many years, owned by Dr. Garrison, and in which he resided until his death, when he willed it, together with quite a number of valuable lots in Millville and a large tract adjoining the town on the east, to his adopted son, Charles Garrison Ireland, for his life. Mr. Ireland has lately died, and the property has come into the possession of his heirs. The tying up of this property in that way for so many years has been a great detriment to the eastern part of Millville, and to the interests of the heirs, by turning the tide of improvement to other parts of the town. In 1822 the window-glass works were idle, the former owners having made a failure.

In 1837 a strong effort was made to locate the county-seat at this place, but in the election to determine the question in that year Millville was defeated, and was left without the help which the possession of the county buildings would have given.

The building of glass-works at Schetterville (now South Millville) in 1832, the erection of the cotton-mill from 1852 to 1854, and the enlargement of those works from time to time have been the great sources of the prosperity of Millville.

The population of the city proper, excluding the country portions of the municipality, may be approximately given at about 1200 in 1840, 1600 in 1850, 3300 in 1860, 5700 in 1870, 7200 in 1880, and is now about 8000, and including the country portions is about 8500.

Streets in Millville.—The town plat of Millville, as originally laid out by Joseph Buck, extended from Smith Street on the south to the present Broad Street on the north, and from the river eastward to Fourth Street. Main Street, from the river due east forty-two perches, and Malaga road (Second Street) were laid out in 1796, but none of the other streets were regularly laid out until March 9, 1815, when the streets as they now exist within the above bounds, and with their present names, were duly recorded in the road-book of the county.

As the town increased in size these streets were lengthened out, and others were opened, some of them regularly laid out, but many of them not. In 1858,

Thomas H. Paschall, under the direction of the township committee, made a survey of the streets of the place, and completed a map of them, called the "Millville town plat." March 9, 1859, an act was passed by the Legislature that upon a copy of that map, showing the location of the different streets, being filed in the county clerk's office, they should become public highways, and be kept in order by the overseer of roads of the township. Since the incorporation of the city the laying out of new streets has been in the power of the Council, and a large number of new ones have been laid out, especially on the west side of the river, on both sides of and crossing the Bridgeton and Millville turnpike. A large tract of land now crossed by these streets was the dower-land of a Mrs. Brandriff, and on partition proceedings in the Orphans' Court of this county it was ordered sold by commissioners. Streets were run through it, and it was sold in lots. Most of the new houses on the west side of the river have been built on this property since 1870.

The roads and streets were always bad, and at times almost impassable, owing to the depth of the loose white sand which covered the site of the town. They were in their best condition when frozen. Upon the incorporation of the city the Council commenced to improve the streets and principal roads leading to the city. The streets were straightened, and lot-owners were compelled to move back their fences when they were found to have encroached upon the line of the streets, as they had in many instances. Clay and gravel were carted in immense quantities and at great expense, and all the streets and leading roads were heavily coated with it. This work was pushed on from year to year, and at the end of ten years, when it was substantially completed, it was found that eighty-two thousand dollars had been expended for this purpose, every cent of which was raised by tax, a marked contrast to those municipalities in other portions of the State which during the same decade became involved in enormous debts, mostly borrowed for public improvements. Large sums are still spent yearly in keeping the streets up to their good condition and in improving the new streets since laid out. Great complaint was made at the time by many of the inhabitants because of the large sums spent in this way, but it is safe to say that not a single inhabitant, after enjoying this great improvement for a year, would be willing to go back to the old condition of the streets. For every dollar spent in this way Millville had received many in return in the increased value of property and the great change in the attractiveness of the place. The improvement of the streets has been followed by a general spirit of improvement by the property-owners. The old-time rows of frame tenement-houses, so well known in former years as a marked characteristic of towns where the manufacture of glass was a leading occupation, are no longer built, and the former ones are disappearing. In their places neat single and double houses are building, with many of the modern improvements and ornamentations, and the painting of houses and building of porticos and verandas have contributed to change Millville from a sandy, uninteresting glass-house town to a neat, well-built, attractive city.

Bridges.—The first bridge at the place now called Millville was built between June 20, 1754, when the road before mentioned was laid out across the river at this place, and October, 1856, when it is referred to as having been "lately built" in laying out a road from it to Fairfield. It was a short distance below the present one, and rested on log cribs, and was without any draw. Whether this bridge was replaced by another before the beginning of this century is unknown, but, judging from the length of time other bridges lasted, it is probable that it was. After the law was passed requiring bridges to be built by the county repairs were made to it, and in 1807, after the glass-works were established above it, a new one was ordered built by the board of freeholders, with a hoisting draw in it, the building of the glass-works necessitating a draw. A contract was made with Jeremiah Buck, and the bridge was built in that summer for the sum of one thousand and fifty dollars. It was a continual source of trouble, and in 1816 was radically rebuilt. In 1823 a new bridge was built on the site of the old one, three rods longer on the west side. This bridge was eleven rods long, and twenty feet wide, with wings extending twenty feet above and below the bridge, and a draw twenty-three feet wide. A contract was made with John Elkinton, who built it at a cost of fifteen hundred and fifty dollars. This draw not answering the purpose, a new one was built in 1828, on the same plan of the one at Bridgeton. This bridge stood until 1837, when the board resolved to build a new one, a law having been passed by the Legislature of that year authorizing a bridge over the river. Previous to that no law authorized it, and it was without any protection from any one who injured or interfered with it. This bridge was located a short distance above the former ones, on a line with Main Street, and was one hundred feet long, twenty feet wide, and was a pivot-bridge. The draw was twenty-four feet wide, and the abutment on the west side of the river was built of stone; previous to this only log abutments having been used. The north wing of the western abutment was run out one hundred feet, so as to hold the dirt to be filled in. In November, 1860, the board of freeholders met at Millville, and resolved to build a new draw to the bridge, but the next month they authorized their committee on the bridge to reconstruct so much of it as necessary. During that year it was rebuilt, and was essentially a new bridge. This bridge lasted until 1873, when the present wrought-iron pivot-bridge was built, at a cost of $24,574.48.

In 1860 a new bridge was built over the river on

Sharp Street, then lately laid out from the vicinity of the cotton-mill across the river to the turnpike to Bridgeton. The length of this bridge was eighty-four feet, and its width sixteen feet, with stone abutments, and it rested on white-oak posts. It was located close to the hill on the west side of the river. After the putting up of the present dam, in 1868, the location of the bridge was not suitable to the overflow of the dam, and after several efforts to move it, the board of freeholders, in May, 1871, resolved to build a new iron bridge opposite the tumbling-dam of the pond, which was done that summer, and the old bridge was advertised and sold.

Menantico Bridges.—When the present straight road from Millville to Port Elizabeth was laid, after a long contest over its location, the board of freeholders, on May 8, 1805, ordered a bridge built, which was done that year, at an expense of two hundred and twenty-eight dollars and forty-four cents. This bridge had no draw. In 1819 a law was passed for the building of a draw in the bridge here, in order to allow vessels to ascend to Schooner Landing. At a meeting of the freeholders in June of that year, a new bridge with a draw was ordered built, and one thousand dollars appropriated for it, and it was completed the same year. So imperfect was this that six years after, in 1825, the board ordered a new draw built on same plan as the one at Bridgeton, and in August, 1827, they appointed a committee to contract for timber for a thorough rebuilding of the bridge and for doing the work, and ordered the draw to be made twenty-four feet wide, the abutments, of white-ash logs, to be extended into the creek on both sides so as to make the bridge shorter, and the bridge to be raised one foot higher. This was done during 1828. In 1844 the board resolved to build a pivot-bridge at this place, fifty feet long between abutments and fourteen feet wide in the clear, the draw to be twenty-five feet wide. In 1868 a new draw was built. In May, 1873, the bridge was thoroughly rebuilt, and the draw retained, although it was little used owing to Schooner Landing having fallen into decay, and the wood trade having almost entirely ceased. In 1881 the bridge was repaired, and a new draw built.

Post-Offices.—A mail route was established from Woodbury to Bridgeton, Millville, Port Elizabeth, and Cape May in 1802, and offices were established and postmasters appointed for the latter three places Jan. 1, 1803. The first postmaster at Millville was Robert Smith, who was one of the purchasers of the property at Millville, with Joseph Buck and others. The present incumbent is John W. Newlin, who was appointed March 28, 1878.

Stages and Steamboats.—Previous to 1815 the stage route from Millville to Philadelphia ran by way of Bridgeton. At that time a stage was started directly north through Malaga, and for several years before the building of the railroad, in 1860, there was a daily line.

The first steamboat to Philadelphia was started by a joint-stock company in 1846, but the expense of running a boat, owing to the length of the route, was such that it was soon abandoned. Since that a boat called the "Chickapee" was run from here to Philadelphia by Samuel F. Fries, but she was burnt in about a year, while lying at Feaster's Landing, two miles below Millville. More recently the "Helen Getty" ran on that route, but she shared the fate of her predecessor, and was burnt at the wharf in Millville.

Press in Millville.—*The Millville Republican* was established Jan. 4, 1864, by John W. Newlin, who has continued its editor and proprietor ever since. It is the organ of the Republican party in this end of the county, and is published weekly.

The Millville Herald is a weekly Democratic paper, first issued in October, 1871, by William A. Gwynne, who remained its proprietor until October, 1878, when he sold it to Henry C. Whitaker and his son, Frank A. Whitaker, who are the present editors and proprietors.

The Transcript was first issued March 10, 1882, by J. Bennington Elfreth, and has been published by him ever since. It is a Democratic paper.

Public Schools.—The first public school-house in Millville was built in 1849, at the corner of Third and Sassafras Streets. It is a three-story building, the first story being of brick, and the upper two of frame, and it will seat about four hundred and fifty scholars. It is called the Central School. About 1862 a second school-house was built, now called the Furnace School, on the corner of Powell and Dock Streets, in the neighborhood of the cotton-mill. It is a two-story brick house, and it will seat about three hundred and fifty scholars. The increase of inhabitants west of the river called for a school-house in that portion of the city, and in 1871 a two-story brick house, with a seating capacity of two hundred, was built on West Main Street, or Bridgeton and Millville turnpike, and is known as the Western School.

In 1872 a two-story brick house of about the same seating capacity as the Western was built on South Fourth, below Smith Street. This is now called the Eastern School. The Northeastern school-house, on North Fourth Street, was built in 1878. It is a one-story brick building, and will seat one hundred scholars. A new school-house was built at Schetterville in 1879, and is a one-story brick building, seating one hundred and fifty scholars. The New Furnace School, at the corner of Archer and McNeal Streets, a fine two-story brick building, seating two hundred, was built in 1882. Beside these seven school-houses within the city proper, there are five schools in the country portions of the territory of the city. Pine Grove, on the Bridgeton and Millville turnpike, three miles from the bridge at Millville, is a neat and convenient one-story building, of brick, and has seating room for thirty scholars. Farmington, formerly called

Zoar, is on the road from Bridgeton to Buckshutum, at the junction of the road running south from the Pine Grove school-house, and near the southeastern limits of the city. It is a one-story frame house, seating about forty scholars, built in 1873, and is in good condition. Oak Grove school-house is a small frame building, in poor condition, at the junction of the roads to Buckshutum from Bridgeton and Millville. It was built by John H. Sharp about 1870, who allowed the Board of Education to use it, which they have ever since done. It will seat about twenty-five scholars.

About one and a half miles east of the river, on the road leading to the place where was formerly Leaming's mill, is a brick school-house, one story high, built in 1875, that will seat about thirty pupils. It is called Newcomb's. On the road to Port Elizabeth, near the line of the city, is the Menantico house, a two-story brick, the first story used for the school, and the upper room used by the people of the neighborhood to hold religious meetings in, they contributing toward the expense of the extra story. It was built in 1876, and the school-room will seat forty.

The Board of Education maintain good schools in all of these, and those in the city proper are of an excellent character. They employ six male and thirty female teachers, and the total running expenses of the schools each year are about nineteen thousand dollars. The school property is valued at fifty thousand dollars, and the total number of children in the city limits within the school age is two thousand five hundred and fifty-six.

Workingmen's Institute of Millville.[1]—The institute was organized in March, 1882. It comprised over four hundred members, and opened a hall hired for the purpose, in which it provided games, music, lectures, debates, etc., and smoking and conversation was unrestrained. Three months of trial proved its success in attracting young men from the saloons. The absence of any rules of order placed them on their sense of propriety, and no case of rowdyism was had.

A fine lot was bought at head of High Street, with large grounds in the rear. The foundation was begun in May, 1882, and the corner-stone was laid July 4, 1882, the whole town joining in a holiday on the occasion. The superstructure was completed in February, 1883. The opening was celebrated by a tea-party given by the ladies of the city. It realized one thousand dollars for the institute. The purpose of the institute is to advance the moral and educational interests of the people. Organized by the workingmen on the basis of improving their leisure hours, it was founded largely on the basis of entertainment. Acting on this principle, the chief room in the building on the main floor is fitted up as a club-room, with pictures, tables, and comfortable chairs. Music and singing are heard, and games of checkers, chess, authors, jack-straws, puzzles, etc., amuse the crowd nightly. The attendance numbers over a hundred nightly. The noise is social, not boisterous. In an adjoining room is the library of two thousand volumes, and a reading-room which has been made quite attractive. The latter is supplied with the daily New York and Philadelphia papers, together with illustrated magazines and papers. The room is open to ladies and children, while the club-room is only open to men. The average number in attendance in this room is sixty. In the basement is located the gymnasium, bath-rooms, kitchen, for use in festivals, and the steam-heating apparatus. The gymnasium is now being fitted up with approved apparatus. The bath-rooms are popular, and have an average attendance of fifty per week. A charge is made for the bath, but members have the use of it at a reduced rate.

The upper story contains a hall with seats for five hundred people, a stage fitted with scenery, and two dressing-rooms attached. This hall is largely used for amateur performances, school exhibitions, and social gatherings. The various temperance organizations use it as their meeting-room, and the Sunday afternoon temperance meetings of the Women's Christian Temperance Union are held there. The audiences are largely from a class which rarely attend a temperance meeting in a church. The rental of the hall affords a large income.

Beside the hall there are four class-rooms on the upper floor, which are occupied almost every evening by classes in English branches. This is one of the most important branches of the work planned by the directors, and they hope to extend it to a regular course of industrial education. The building and furniture cost twenty-three thousand dollars. Mr. R. Pearsall Smith, one of the members of the firm of Whitall, Tatum & Co., gave five thousand dollars, and advanced the rest at a low rate of interest. The institute has itself raised, by subscription, members' dues, and entertainments, two thousand five hundred dollars. Members' dues and the baths are expected to pay the expenses. The annual tax is only one dollar, with an extra charge for the use of the departments. Its membership and management are chiefly from the ranks of the glass-factories, and the building stands as a testimonial of the earnest endeavor of the employés of the great establishments to advance the interests of temperance, co-operation, and education, the three fundamental principles of the institute.

Millville National Bank.—This bank was chartered under the name of Millville Bank, as a State bank, by act of the Legislature approved March 19, 1857, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars, and was at once organized. The first officers were: President, Nathaniel Stratton, and cashier, Lewis Mulford. They built a convenient bank building in 1857, at a cost of two thousand eight hundred dollars, on

[1] From Richard M. Atwater, of Millville.

the northeast corner of Second and Main Streets, which they still occupy. In 1865 it became a national bank under the above name, and the capital stock was increased to one hundred thousand dollars. Mr. Stratton remained president until Jan. 14, 1868, when he resigned, and was succeeded by Lewis Mulford, the cashier, who has held the office to the present time. On the promotion of Lewis Mulford to the presidency, Thomas E. Mulford became cashier, and continued until his death, March, 1875, when he was succeeded by Edward H. Stokes, who was elected March 30, 1875, and is the present efficient officer. The bank building was rebuilt and refitted during 1883, at an expense of two thousand five hundred dollars, and it is now one of the most convenient edifices of the kind to be found outside of the larger cities. The bank is a paying institution, the dividends on its stock having been as high as ten per cent., and for several years past they have been eight per cent.

The Millville Mutual Marine and Fire Insurance Company.—The charter of this company was granted by the Legislature in 1859, but no organization was effected until 1867, when the company was formed, with Nathaniel Stratton as president, and Samuel F. Fries as secretary, the latter of whom was succeeded by Furman L. Mulford in 1872. It built a handsome brick building on the south side of Main Street, not far from the river, part of which it occupies for its own offices and part is rented for offices to other parties. It did not confine itself to local business, but effected insurance on both the stock and the mutual plan throughout the whole country east of the Mississippi. The great extent of their risks proved disastrous to the company, and they met with heavy losses. This necessitated a suspension of business until sufficient funds were raised by an assessment of the premium notes held by them to pay off their losses. It recommenced business Oct. 26, 1880, with Furman L. Mulford as president, and Richard L. Howell as secretary. On the death of Mr. Mulford, March 21, 1881, he was succeeded by Francis Reeves, who is the present head officer. Since its reorganization it has confined its business to this State, and it is now a safe and reliable insurance company.

Millville Gas-Light Company.—This company was chartered in 1857, and the works built to supply the cotton-mill, and the pipes were not extended through the town until six or seven years later.

The Millville Water Company.—This is a corporation, all of the stock of which belongs to the heirs of Richard D. Wood, deceased. A contract between the company and the city of Millville was entered into Jan. 16, 1879, by which the city agreed to pay the sum of thirty-nine thousand dollars, in consideration of which the company agreed to erect water-works, and allow the city the use of the water, free of all cost, for fire purposes, flushing gutters, and sprinkling streets. The works were erected that year, and water was turned on about July 1, 1879. The works are supplied with one of E. Gaylin's duplex turbine-wheels, with a pumping capacity of one million two hundred thousand gallons every twenty-four hours. A stand-pipe twelve feet in diameter and one hundred and twenty-eight feet high is erected, from which the city is supplied. Water to operate the turbine is drawn from the pond, and the water for city use is taken from a large well. Over eight miles of water-pipe have been laid throughout the city. The purchase of the works by the city is now in contemplation.

CHOSEN FREEHOLDERS AND CITY OFFICERS.

1802. Fithian Stratton, Sr.
Nathan Leake.
1803. Fithian Stratton.
Robert Smith.
1804. Robert Smith.
Jeremiah Stratton.
1805-6. Robert Smith.
Ezekiel Foster.
1807-10. Ezekiel Foster.
Daniel Richman.
1811. Daniel Richman.
Nathan Leake.
1812. Ezekiel Foster.
Nathan Leake.
1813-15. Ezekiel Foster.
John Wishart.
1816. Nathan Leake.
Israel Stratton.
1817. Nathan Leake.
James McClong.
1818-20. Jeremiah Stratton.
Nathan Leake.
1821-22. John Lanning, Jr.
Nathan Leake.
1823-25. Daniel Brandriff.
William Duffee.
1826. Nathan Leake.
William Duffee.
1827-28. Spencer Frasey.
Daniel Brandriff.
1829. Jeremiah Stratton.
Nathan Leake.
1830. Richard L. Wood.
Daniel Brandriff.
1831. Richard L. Wood.
Cooper Madden.
1832. Joseph T. Ward.
Daniel Brandriff.
1833-34. William G. Leake.
Cooper Madden.
1835. Lewis Mulford.
Cooper Madden.
1836. Preston Stratton.
Cooper Madden.
1837. Lewis Mulford.
Robert Jordan.
1838. Jeremiah Stratton.
Isaiah Barnes.
1839. Jeremiah Stratton.
William G. Leake.
1840. Jeremiah Stratton.
Cooper Madden.
1841-42. Jeremiah Stratton.
William G. Leake.
1843-44. Jeremiah Stratton.
James Loper.
1845-46. James Loper.
Lewis Mulford.
1847. William G. Leake.
William Stratton.
1848. William Stratton.
Lewis Mulford.
1849-50. James Loper.
Lewis Mulford.
1851-52. Lewis Mulford.
William Stratton.
1853-54. Lewis Mulford.
Edward Tatum.
1855-56. George B. Cooper.
Jacob Johnson.
1857-58. Dr. Ferdinand F. Sharp.
William D. Wilson.
1859-64. Dr. Ferdinand F. Sharp.
Nathaniel H. Reeves.
1865. Thomas Corson.
Francis Reeves.

First Ward.

1866. Nathaniel H. Reeves.
Thomas Corson.
1867. John L. Sharp.
Lewis Mulford.
1868. Nathaniel H. Reeves.
Nathaniel Stratton.
1869-70. Samuel Hilliard.
Smith Reeves.
1871. Smith Reeves.
Albert Harris.
1872-73. Smith Reeves.
Peter G. Ludlum.
1874. Somers L. Irwin.
Smith Reeves.
1875. Somers L. Irwin.
Peter G. Ludlum.
1876. Somers L. Irwin.
Smith Reeves.
1877. Somers L. Irwin.
Peter G. Ludlum.
1878. Somers L. Irwin.
John N. Brannin.
1879 Somers L. Irwin.
Elbridge G. McClong.
1880. Somers L. Irwin.
1881-82. Francis L. Godfrey.
1883. Jeremiah Corson.

Second Ward.

1866. Francis Reeves.
Furman L. Mulford.
1867. Francis Reeves.
Stephen A. Garrison.
1868. Francis Reeves.
Furman L. Mulford.
1869. Nathaniel Reeves.
George W. Dummett.

1870. Francis Reeves.
George W. Dummett.
1871. John W. Newlin.
Elias Wilson.
1872. Elias Wilson.
Francis Reeves.
1873–74. Francis Reeves.
John Carrell.
1875. Francis Reeves.
1875. Andrew J. Steelman.
1876–77. Francis Reeves.
John Carrell.
1878–79. Francis Reeves.
Aaron Riley.
1880. Francis Reeves.
1881. Alfred Brandriff.
1882. William McClure.
1883. Francis Reeves.

Third Ward.

1866. George Wood.
Elias Wilson.
1867–78. James L. Wilson.
George Wood.
1869–70. John McNeel, Sr.
George Wood.
1871. John McNeal, Sr.
Malcolm R. McNeal.
1872–73. James McLaughlin.
George B. Langley.
1874. George B. Langley.
Samuel Hilliard.
1875–76. George B. Langley.
William McClure.
1877. William McClure.
Charles McQuilkin.
1878. William McClure.
George B. Langley.
1879. Charles McQuilkin.
John W. Hannold.
1880. William McClure.
1881. Clarence Westcott.
1882. Alfred Brandriff.
1883. James McLaughlin.

Under the provisions of the act incorporating the city the following have been the city officers:

MAYORS.

1866. James M. Wells.
1868. Thomas Carson.
1869. James M. Wells.
1871. George W. Dummitt.
1874. Dayton Wallen.
1877. Josiah B. Comer.

CITY TREASURERS.

1866. Thomas E. Mulford.
1869. Thomas M. Ludlam.
1871. James McLaughlin.
1875. Edward H. Stokes.
1878. James Elfreth.
1879. Edward H. Stokes.

CITY SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS.

1866. Dr. E. B. Richman.
1872. Richard Atwater.
1873. George C. Smith.
1874. John W. Newlin.
1878. Dr. W. H. C. Smith.
1880. John W. Newlin.
1882. Dr. J. A. Bolard.

CITY SOLICITORS.

1866. James H. Nixon.
1880. J. L. Van Syckel.
1881. James H. Nixon.

The present officers, and the time of their last election, are:

Mayor, Josiah B. Comer, 1883; President of City Council, Eugene B. Goodwin, 1883; Councilmen, 1st Ward, John J. Dunham, 1882; Charles P. Bartlett, 1882; Johnson Garton, 1883; 2d Ward, Eugene B. Goodwin, 1883; Luke W. Vanneman, 1882; J. Wesley Simmons, 1883; 3d Ward, Clarence Westcott, 1883; George B. Langley, 1882; James McLaughlin, appointed to fill vacancy; Recorder, John S. Hand, 1883; City Treasurer, Edward H. Stokes, 1883; City Solicitor, James H. Nixon, 1883; City Marshal, Jesse L. Rutter, 1883; Board of Education, John H. Sixsmith (president), Thomas Carson, Jr., Robert Rumbf, Joseph Congdon, Samuel Berry, William Manks, Edward P. Counseller, Dr. Thomas Sturdivant, Jacob Rieck.

City Hall.—Since the incorporation of the city the city offices have been held in rented buildings until 1881, when a city hall was built on the northeast corner of Second and Sassafras Streets, in the Second Ward of the city. In the lower story is the mayor's office, lock-up, and a fire-engine room, while the upper story is in one room, and used as a Council chamber, and for the meetings of the Board of Education and other public bodies. It is a handsome brick building, and cost about four thousand dollars.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

First Methodist Episcopal Church of Millville.—Cumberland Circuit was set off from Salem Circuit in 1807, and in 1808 its total membership was seven hundred and eleven. In that year Samuel Cassaboon, a local preacher, organized in Millville the first class, consisting of three members. In 1814, John Walker preached statedly at the dwelling of Thomas Byonts, and made an unsuccessful attempt to organize a society. At this time the only place of worship, aside from private houses, was the old school-house, which was built about 1800, on the north corner of Second and Sassafras Streets. In this house it is said that the celebrated and eccentric Lorenzo Dow preached to the few Methodists and others here at an early time.

In 1819 two local preachers—Jesse Coombs and William M. Wigan—held services in the old school-house, and organized a class, which in 1821 numbered twenty-eight members, and in 1823 sixty-three. In the latter year an unfinished stone dwelling-house, on the corner of Second and Smith Streets, was purchased, and fitted up for a place of worship, and was dedicated in 1824. Here the congregation worshiped till 1845, when a new church building was erected, and in 1867 the present fine edifice was built.

In 1853 Millville became a station. The pastors have been Revs. T. W. McDougal, C. S. Downs, Daniel Duffle, Samuel E. Post, Samuel Vansant, G. Hughes, L. K. Street, G. K. Morris, U. M. Brown, Richard Thorne, Jr., B. F. Sharp, Ananias Lawrence, William Boyle, G. B. White.

The membership was in 1867 five hundred, and in 1877 eight hundred. In the latter year Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church was formed from this society, which, of course, reduced the number of members. In 1883 the membership is six hundred and seventy-three. The value of the church property is estimated at twenty-eight thousand five hundred dollars.

Foundry Methodist Episcopal Church, Millville, was organized in 1855. In that year its church edifice was built, and it was dedicated in 1856. The society was set off as a separate charge in 1857, at which time it had thirty members and ninety probationers; and during that year one hundred and forty members were added to the church. The present membership is two hundred and seventy.

The pastors have been Revs. Joseph G. Crate, I. S. Hugg, David Duffle, James S. Tucker, C. H. Fleming, M. Raleigh, S. F. Wheeler, J. H. Hutchinson, R. J. Andrews, C. H. Whitaker, S. W. Lake.

Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, Millville.—This society was organized in 1877, with thirty-six original members, who withdrew from the First Methodist Episcopal Church for the purpose of forming this. The new organization took the old church edifice of the parent society subject to a lien of two thousand dollars, and in the same year rebuilt it at a

cost of twelve hundred. In 1878 the membership numbered 231; in 1880, 377; and in 1883, 462. The pastors have been Revs. John S. Gaskill, James H. Payran, and Joseph L. Roe. The value of the church property is estimated at eight thousand dollars.

Corse Chapel (African Methodist Episcopal), Millville.—A society was organized here in 1864, with sixteen members. A house of worship was erected about a year subsequent to the organization of the church. It was named Corse Chapel, in honor of William Corse, who was the founder and most active member of the society. It is a modest and neat wooden structure, fifty-five by twenty-five feet in size, and its total cost was five hundred and twenty-five dollars.

The pastors who have served the society have been Revs. Joshua Woodin, William Watson, Joseph Nelson, Benjamin Darks, Leonard Patterson, Joseph Smith, James Pierce, Alfred Garrison, John H. Bean, Wilson Peterson, J. T. Gilbert Waters, Elisha Paul Grinwedge, and the present pastor, R. M. Yeamans. The present membership of the society is thirty-five, and it is in a prosperous condition.

Millville Presbyterian Church.[1]—Prior to 1823 there was no house of worship in Millville. People of all denominations held services in the old school-house that stood on the northeast corner of Second and Sassafras Streets. In 1823–24 the Methodists fitted up a building that they had purchased for a house of worship, but the Presbyterians and Baptists continued to meet in the old school-house.

Aug. 12, 1820, Rev. Ethan Osborne and Jonathan Freeman, who were appointed for that purpose by the Presbytery of Philadelphia, met at the house of James Park, in Port Elizabeth, and organized the first Presbyterian Church in Maurice River, Cumberland Co., with the following constituent members:

Nathaniel Foster.	Hannah Newcomb.
Lydia Foster.	George Bush.
Jeremiah Stratton.	Jane Bush.
Zerviah Stratton.	Betsey Craig.
Preston Foster.	Robert McGriffin.
Mariah Vanhook.	Mary McGriffin.
Ruth Stratton.	Virgil M. Davis.
Hannah Stratton.	Elizabeth Davis.
Hannah Glaspey.	Samuel T. Barry.
Hannah Jordan.	Ruth Barry.

Jeremiah Stratton, Nathaniel Foster, and Samuel Barry were chosen elders.

Most of the influential members resided in Millville, and the interests of the church gradually centred there, hence the society came to be commonly, though erroneously, called the "Millville Presbyterian Church."

Occasional supplies were sent by the Presbytery, and of such the names are remembered of Revs. Osborne, Freeman, Hoff, Janvier, Parvin, Burt, Lawrence, and Manton.

A lot on the northeast corner of Second and Sassafras Streets was donated to the society by the Buck family, and on this a church edifice was erected. It was completed and dedicated in 1838. It was a wooden building thirty by forty feet in size. It was enlarged in 1855, and again in 1868 it was further enlarged, improved, and modernized, and a tower was erected in front in which was placed a bell, the gift of Mrs. Amanda Mulford, wife of Lewis Mulford. The whole cost of the church was about five thousand five hundred dollars. A parsonage was built in 1843 on the corner of the lot north from the church.

At the time of the first enlargement a reed organ was introduced, the first musical instrument used in any of the churches in Millville. The organists have been Miss Sarah W. Maylin, Miss Maggie F. Maylin, Miss Eva Fithian. The pastors of the society since the erection of the church have been, in the order of their pastorates, Revs. John McCoy, Richard Curran, Theophilus Potts, Simeon Peck, Isaac Davidson, Charles Oakley, David McCoy, David Henderson, —— Olmstead, Henry C. Fries, I. H. Northrup, Nathaniel McConaughy, Joseph E. Scott, Joseph D. Wilson, Henry L. Mayers, and Clearfield Park, the present pastor.

Millville Baptist Church.—Immediately after the disbandment of the Baptist Church at Port Elizabeth this church was organized, with forty-three constituent members, most of whom were from the disbanded church. In the year of its organization the society erected its first church edifice, which was rebuilt in 1872, and again in 1882. Its present value is estimated at ten thousand dollars, and the society has an elegant parsonage, which is valued at three thousand dollars. The church is free from debt and in a prosperous condition.

The pastors have been, in succession, Revs. H. Westcott, one year; E. Sheppard, one; William P. Maul, five; William Smith, three; J. Currie, two; H. W. Weber, two; William Humpstone, two; H. D. Burdick, one; Harden Wheat, one; E. L. Stager, four; H. C. Applegarth, one; and C. A. Mott, since Jan. 1, 1880.

St. Mary Magdalen's Church[2] at Millville.—The first mass in Millville was celebrated at the house of John Marshall, on Main Street, in 1859. A flock was soon gathered, and in 1861 a church was built. In 1871 a new church was erected, at a cost of thirty thousand dollars. It is a brick structure, with a seating capacity of five hundred. The parochial residence stands next the church. It is a wooden building, and its cost was five thousand dollars. It is one of the finest Catholic parsonages in New Jersey.

The pastors of this church have been Rev. Fathers Hyman, Martin Gessner, Theophilus Degen, Peter Vivert, William J. Dwyer (deceased), and the present pastor, C. J. Giese.

[1] Condensed from a history of this church by Elder Edward W. Maylin.

[2] Information furnished by D. A. Marshall.

A parochial school was established here in 1872, in rooms under the same roof with the church. The principals have been Miss Mary Gillin, Mr. D. A. Marshall, Miss Rosa Regan, Miss —— Malone, Miss Maggie Welser, and the present teacher, Miss Alice Marshall. The average attendance at this school is sixty.

St. Paul's German Evangelical Lutheran Church of Millville.—St. Paul's congregation was organized in 1859. It worshiped during several years in the town hall, but in 1867 the present house of worship, on the corner of Third and Mulberry Streets, was erected. It is a commodious wooden structure, thirty by fifty feet in size, and its cost, including site, was two thousand dollars, all of which has been paid.

The pastors have been Revs. John H. Fritz, John Leonberger, and the present one, George F. Miller. The present membership is about thirty, and the society has from the first enjoyed a reasonable degree of prosperity.

Christ Church (Episcopal)[1] of Millville was organized in November, 1860, with Miss Adelaide Thomas, G. B. Cooper, Mrs. G. B. Cooper, J. S. Sixsmith, and Margaretta Sixsmith as constituent members.

The rectors and the year of the commencement of each rectorship are as follows: Revs. Dr. Knight, F. E. R. Chubbuck, 1865; Lucius N. Voight, 1868; Merritt H. Wellman, 1873; B. W. Bradin, 1879; and A. G. Baker, 1883.

The first place of worship was the town hall, but a house of worship was erected, and dedicated June 22, 1881. It is a framed structure located on the corner of Second and Sassafras Streets, and the property is valued at two thousand dollars. The parish has no debt. The membership is sixty-four.

SOCIETIES.

Millville Lodge, No. 47, I. O. O. F.—On Oct. 29, 1846, five members of Cumberland Lodge, No. 35, located at Bridgeton, took withdrawal cards for the purpose of forming a new lodge at Millville, which was accomplished on Feb. 4, 1847, when Lewis Mulford was chosen and installed the first Noble Grand. They fitted up a lodge-room in the old town hall at the corner of Second and Pine Streets, and have held their meetings in that place ever since. It is one of the largest lodges in the State, having about two hundred members, and pays out about two thousand five hundred dollars yearly, nearly all for benefits. They have a surplus fund of over ten thousand dollars. The present officers are: N. G., Joseph A. Webb; V. G., William Syfer; Rec. Sec., James Fithian; Fin. Sec., Edward Conover; Treas., Josiah B. Comer.

Millville Encampment, No. 29, I. O. O. F.—This encampment was organized Oct. 11, 1865, having as Chief Patriarch George R. Green. They have always occupied the lodge-room of Millville Lodge, and have carried on the work of the encampment with prudence and energy. They have a surplus of about sixteen hundred dollars on hand, and number about seventy members at this time. The present officers are: C. P., Robert Little; S. W., John Geissinger; J. W., William Syfer; S., Samuel B. Cambrow; Treas., Conrad Waltman.

Humane Lodge, No. 127, I. O. O. F., was organized Nov. 19, 1868. Jesse D. Claypoole was the first N. G.; George W. Payne, V. G.; Thomas Sturdivant, Sec.; and Joseph R. Wells, Treas. This lodge uses the lodge-room of Millville Lodge, and has ever since its organization. Past Grands of this lodge are as follows: James M. Wells, James B. Cox, George W. Payne, James McCowan, Adam P. Zane, Irvin Marts, Reed Westcott, David Ross, William W. Pierce, Henry A. Miller, John Parker, John P. Newkirk, John Goodwin, John Cassaboom, Samuel B. Cainbron, Daniel L. Ramsey, James Shelhorn, Andrew Anderson, Robert Ramsey, John H. Heintz, John Pancoast, Malcolm B. Tuller, Michael Geissinger, John A. McGonigal, Robert C. Little, N. Edward Hughes, and John C. Geissinger. They have about twelve hundred dollars on hand, and are in good condition, having about one hundred members. The present officers are: N. G., Andrew Martin; V. G., Theodore F. Birch; Sec., William W. Pierce; and Treas., John Heintz.

Shekinah Lodge, No. 58, F. and A. M.,[2] at Millville, commenced work under dispensation, May 21, 1861, and was instituted Feb. 20, 1862, by Deputy Grand Master Robert C. Busby. The first officers were E. M. Richmond, W. M.; A. S. Porter, S. W.; Job Ladd, J. W.; Henry A. Forbes, Treas.; and Joseph B. Tucker, Sec.

The Past Masters are E. B. Richmond, Alexander Gillan, W. J. Thompson, Elwood Beakley, J. S. Simmerman, J. S. Whitaker, J. W. Newlin, W. L. Newell, J. Congdon, S. Steinmetz, E. Ireland, A. W. Sanbern, J. J. Dunham, S. C. Smith, E. S. Wynn, S. Berry. The present officers are J. W. Shaw, W. M.; E. S. Leigh, S. W.; J. A. Bolard, J. W.; J. Congdon, Treas.; J. S. Simmerman, Sec.

Olivet Commandery, No. 10, K. T., at Millville, was instituted Oct. 12, 1869, by R. E. Sir Isaac A. Nichols, Grand Commander. The first officers were E. B. Richmond, E. C.; J. W. Newlin, Gen.; J. S. Simmerman, Capt.-Gen.; W. J. Thompson, Treas.; and James H. Nixon, Recorder.

R. E. Sir W. L. Newell is P. G. C.

The Past Commanders are E. Sir J. W. Newlin, E. Sir J. S. Simmerman, E. Sir W. L. Newell, E. Sir J. S. Whitaker, E. Sir J. W. Shaw, E. Sir J. J. Dunham, E. Sir R. W. Meredith, E. Sir A. H. Gee, E. Sir J. Congdon, E. Sir B. T. Bright.

[1] Information furnished by J. H. Sixsmith.

[2] For information concerning Masonic societies in Millville the historian is indebted to Dr. J. S. Whitaker.

The present officers are E. Sir J. J. Dunham, E. C.; E. Sir S. Steinmetz, Gen.; E. Sir J. W. Shaw, P. E. C., Capt.-Gen.; E. Sir J. Congdon, P. E. C., Treas.; E. Sir J. S. Simmerman, P. B. C., Recorder.

All these societies meet in Masonic Hall, corner of Pine and High Streets.

Richmond Chapter, No. 22, R. A. M., at Millville, was instituted May 16, 1870, by M. E. G. H. P., D. S. Batty. The first officers were J. W. Newlin, M. E. H. P.; J. B. Madden, E. K.; J. S. Whitaker, E. S.; G. W. Dummitt, Treas.; and E. B. Richmond, Sec.

The Past High Priests are J. W. Newlin, J. S. Whitaker, W. L. Newell, J. S. Simmerman, A. W. Shaw, J. J. Dunham, J. Congdon, R. W. Meredith, T. B. Somers, S. C. Smith.

The present officers are S. Berry, M. E. H. P.; J. J. Dunham, E. K.; S. C. Smith, E. S.; J. Congdon, P. H. P., Treas.; J. S. Simmerman, P. H. P., Sec.

Manaumuskin Tribe, No. 13, I. O. R. M., was organized Jan. 14, 1868. The first officers were: S., John W. Newlin; S. S., James M. Wells; Sec., Samuel H. Ortlip; Treas., Henry Bornhoff. The Past Sachems are John W. Newlin, Henry Bornhoff, Conrad Waltman, Charles Ahl, James W. Madden, John D. Brandriff, Nicholas Griner, Harry Wettstein, John P. Miller, John A. Kaufman, Julius Gauer, William C. Thomas, and James P. Beckley. The lodge has had a prosperous career, and now numbers one hundred and twenty members. The present officers are William A. Garrison, S.; Henry Seeds, S. S.; Henry Bornhoff, Treas.; and Joseph A. Chester, Sec. The lodge has a surplus of about six hundred dollars on hand.

Ivanhoe Lodge, No. 6, K. of P., was organized Feb. 19, 1868, by Samuel Read, Grand Deputy Chancellor of New Jersey, with the following officers: C., John W. Newlin; V. C., George W. Dummitt; R. S., George W. Payne; F. S., Joseph R. Wells; B., James McLaughlin. The lodge was prosperous until 1870, when dissensions arose in the order throughout the State. This lodge was affected with the others, and a separation of the two contending parties, and a division of the properties took place. The officers at that time were: C., Jesse D. Claypoole; V. C., James B. Wells; R. S., F. Burroughs; F. S., E. R. Dougherty. This dissension has been settled, and the two lodges are working harmoniously together. The present officers are: C., Frederick Munster; V. C., Thomas Whitaker; K. of R. and S., S. C. Smith; M. of E., George Comer. The present membership is eighty-five.

Millville Lodge, No. 59, K. of P.—After the settling of the difficulty in the order, the part which had not been in unison with the original Grand Lodge of the State was reinstated July 28, 1871, with a membership of forty, and the following officers: C., Samuel L. Garrison; V. C., William Boyd; R. S., W. F. Moore; B., John W. Newlin. The list of Past Chancellors is as follows: Samuel L. Garrison, Smith Reeves, George W. Boady, John N. Brannin, John W. Newlin, John Goodwin, William Hunter, William Ludlam, John S. Hand, Samuel Allison, Cornelius Newkirk, Andrew Anderson, John Newkirk, Irwin Marts, Charles McQuilkin, William Bayley, Samuel Cambron, Joseph Webb, Allen W. Wallen, John Bolard, Jacob Rocap, Theodore F. Birch, H. H. Jones, James Shelhorn. The lodge is in a very flourishing condition, having one hundred and seventy-nine members, and a surplus in the treasury of two thousand nine hundred dollars. The present officers are: C., Thomas Simmerman; V. C., William Gibbon; K. of R. and S., John Goodwin; M. of E., John Parker.

Fidelity Council, No. 8, Junior O. U. A. M.,[1] was organized in 1869, with sixteen charter members and the following principal officers: Albert W. Sanborn, C.; Charles B. Cottrell, V. C.; M. H. Nipling, R. S.; Charles Johnson, A. R. S.; George Doyles, F. S.; and Harrie F. Sockwell, Treas.

The council has been in a prosperous condition ever since its organization, and it now numbers one hundred and fourteen members. Its assets above its liabilities are two thousand one hundred and eighty-five dollars. The following is a list of its Past Councilors:

A. W. Sanborn, Charles B. Cottrell, Clarence Westcott, John K. Johnson, Lewis C. Leake, Frederick Jones, Joseph Jones, William Sypher, John Stevens, Restore M. Doughty, Thomas Warren, Fernando Jones, Jacob Clonn, William Westcott, Thomas Westcott, Jesse Robinson, John Stites, Edward Mayhew, William Anderson, Joseph Parent, Ed. Garton, W. R. Hughes, John Bennet, Joseph Ramsey, John Walker, Walter Hartman, Isaiah Cossaboon, Joshua Cossaboon, Frank Griffith, D. Tucker, Jesse W. Fleet, Albert Loper, Thomas Berry, Samuel V. Stites, John F. L. Green, Frank Lutes, William Angelo, C. F. Nabb, Samuel G. Taylor, John W. Hughes, Frank McChesney, James G. Hand, William Walker.

The present officers are Thomas Morgan, C.; Edward McLear, V. C.; Restore M. Doughty, R. S.; Charles Shaw, A. R. S.; Joshua Cossaboon, F. S.; Augustus Marts, Treas.; and Frank McChesney, Edward McLear, and John M. Stites, Trustees.

Resolute Council, No. 36, O. U. A. M.,[2] was organized in 1870, and has maintained an uninterrupted prosperous existence since. Its first officers were Albert Harris, C.; —— ——, V. C.; John R. Leach, R. S.; Charles P. Smith, A. R. S; Joseph T. Rose, F. S.; Josiah B. Coomer, Treas.

The Past Councilors are Albert Harris, B. M. Hogan, John R. Leak, George H. Wood, John B. Averil, John Bitters, Joseph W. Green, Elmer Y. Robinson, Joseph Hogan, J. W. Wallen, Joseph G. Sheldon,

[1] Furnished by John M. Stites.

[2] Information furnished by Daniel L. Ramsey.

J. B. Coomer, Robert C. Ramsey, Daniel L. Ramsey, Samuel Cossaboon, J. T. Habb, Henry Herrs, James Sooy, Cornelius Cossaboon, J. W. Mulford, William Cossaboon, Charles M. Fisher, Frank Rocap, John Hoover, James Estlow, William Garrison, G. H. Mulford.

The present officers are William Garrison, C.; George H. Mulford, V. C.; Daniel L. Ramsey, R. S.; Elwood Flowers, A. R. S.; Robert C. Ramsey, F. S.; Joseph Green, Treas.

The membership of the council is sixty-one, and its assets above its liabilities are thirteen hundred dollars.

Pocahontas Council, No. 65, O. U. A. M.,[1] was organized in the summer of 1871, with about one hundred charter members. The first officers were Joseph Jones, C.; John Johnson, V. C.; Joseph Headly, R. S.; J. J. Chester, F. S.; and James Downs, Treas.

The council has been uniformly prosperous, and its present membership is fifty. The net assets of the council amount to twelve hundred dollars.

The Past Councilors are Joseph Jones, Joel Hess, Luke Vanneman, J. J. Chester, Clarence Westcott, Thomas Bard, Jesse L. Hand, Levi Brown, Charles M. Carter, George Madden, Samuel Chamberlain, Edward Garrison, William Williams, John Johnson, Jacob Kates, Joseph F. Headly, Charles Lutz.

The present officers are James Bard, C.; William Surran, V. C.; Joseph F. Headly, R. S.; Joseph J. Chester, F. S.; and Joseph Jones, Treas.

Larnard Tice Post, No. 49, G. A. R.—This post was organized Sept. 24, 1880, with the following officers: C., Samuel B. Cambron; S. V. C., John P. Miller; J. V. C., Irvin Marts; A., Avery Messick; Q.M., Harry Brown. Its Past Commanders are Samuel B. Cambron, John P. Miller. The present officers are: C., Irvin Marts; S. V. C., Benjamin F. Buck; J. V. C., Albert Ottinger; A., Albert Norton; Q.M., Theodore F. Birch. The post is in a flourishing condition, and now numbers eighty-six members.

Union Post, No. 55, G. A. R.—This post was organized Aug. 17, 1881, with a membership of thirty-seven, and having as Commander James Kershaw. It also is in a very flourishing condition, with a beautiful and convenient hall, and with a surplus in the treasury of over five hundred dollars. Its present Commander is Jacob De Hart, and its membership sixty.

Manufactures.—As before stated, Millville depends almost entirely on her manufactures, and of these the two great firms of Whitall, Tatum & Co., in the glass business, and that of the heirs of Richard D. Wood, in the different manufactures in which they are engaged, comprise nearly the whole. All other branches of manufacture are overshadowed by them. Millville lacks the variety of manufactures which Bridgeton has, but her great firms exceed anything in that city. The heirs of Richard D. Wood own the branches hereafter given as the Millville Manufacturing Company, R. D. Wood & Co.'s foundry, Wood's window-glass works.

Millville Pond and Water-Power.—When Smith & Wood built the iron-furnace, in 1814, the water-power, made by damming the river at the Union Mills, was made use of by means of a small canal, two and one-half miles long, which ran along the edge of the swamp. It furnished about fifty horse-power, and the rest was allowed to go to waste. After Richard D. Wood purchased the property, in 1851, he dug a much larger canal, about forty-eight feet wide and four and one-half feet deep.

In 1868, finding the capacity of this canal insufficient to supply his works, an act was obtained from the Legislature authorizing him to dam the river at Millville. The present dam was erected and finished in 1869, at a cost of over seventy-five thousand dollars. The pond formed by it is three and one-half miles long, and covers about eleven hundred acres, and has twenty-four feet fall, giving a capacity of one thousand horse-power.

R. D. Wood & Co.'s Foundry.—Erected in 1814 by Smith & Wood, this foundry was used by them and by David C. Wood, after he came into possession of the whole of it, for the casting of stove-plates from the iron smelted in the furnace. This was continued until about 1840, when the manufacture of iron directly from the ore was given up, and the casting of water-pipe commenced. Upon the purchase of the property by Richard D. Wood, he at once erected two large foundries, capable of smelting forty tons of iron per day, and the manufacture of gas- and water-pipe has been continued on a wider scale until the present day. About one hundred and twenty-five hands are employed, and the production is about three hundred and fifty thousand dollars' worth annually.

Millville Manufacturing Company.—In 1852, Mr. R. D. Wood began the erection of a cotton-mill near the bank of the river, but it was not finished until 1854. The main building is two hundred and eighty feet long, and four stories in height. The original cost of the mill and machinery was about $250,000, and the material and other things needed to put it into operation about $100,000 more. It began operations with about 350 looms, and from 15,000 to 18,000 spindles. In 1860 he erected a bleachery and dye-house for finishing goods manufactured there. The cotton-mill has been enlarged from time to time as the increasing business demanded, and now contains 700 looms and 32,000 spindles, turning out 525,000 yards of cotton cloth and sheeting each month, consuming 140,000 pounds of cotton in the operation. A new and enlarged bleachery was erected a few years ago, where are bleached not only the products of this mill, but those of the mill at May's Landing, Atlantic Co., belonging to the same proprietors, and also of mills of other parties.

[1] Furnished by Charles M. Carter.

Wood's Window-Glass Works.—The window-glass works are situated on the east bank of the river, on Columbia Avenue, between that street and the river. They were built in 1863, by Richard D. Wood, and on his death they became the property of his son, Edward R. Wood. They were operated by the firm of Sharp & Westcott, composed of Ferdinand F. Sharp and Aaron Westcott, and at Westcott's death the firm became Evans, Sharp & Co. The business did not prove remunerative, and the works passed under Edward R. Wood's control, who retained them until 1881, when Jones & Townsend leased and took charge of them. The works consist of two large furnaces, a flattening-house, pot-houses, etc., and are capable of producing six thousand boxes of window-glass monthly. They employ about two hundred and fifty men.

Whitall, Tatum & Co.'s Glass-Works.—About 1806 James Lee and others started a window-glass factory on the bank of the river where are now the Glasstown works of this firm. The works passed into the control of Gideon Scull, who managed them for a while, and then Nathaniel Solomon was manager for a company of blowers, who occupied the works, but who made a failure. They then passed to Burgin, Wood & Pearsoll, who sold them to Scattergood, Haverstick & Co., and they, in 1834, sold them to Whitall & Brother. In 1849 the firm was changed to Whitall, Brother & Co., and in 1857 to Whitall, Tatum & Co., which has remained the title to the present time. When Whitall & Brother bought the works there were six furnaces there, and there are only five at the present day, but at that time they were very small, the production of all of them not equaling two of the present ones. Glass bottles were originally made in clay moulds, but iron moulds were almost entirely substituted between 1855 and 1860. The glass now manufactured at these works consists entirely of green-glass bottles, the ordinary ware. Between five hundred and six hundred hands are employed at these works, producing annually about six million pounds of glass, of an approximate value of $300,000.

In 1832, Frederick Schetter came from Baltimore, and built glass-works about one-third of a mile below the town. The village which grew up about the works was called Schetterville for many years, but of later years the neighborhood is called South Millville. The intervening space between here and the town has been mostly built up, and the two towns are practically one. Mr. Schetter owned them until 1844, when he failed, and Lewis Mulford, in connection with Messrs. William Coffin and Andrew K. Hay, comprising the glass manufacturing firm of Coffin & Hay, of Winslow, bought them, and carried them on under the management of Mr. Mulford until 1854, when they were sold to Whitall, Tatum & Co. At that time the works consisted of two green-glass factories. In 1862 the firm began the manufacture of flint-glass, but with only partial success. In 1864, Mr. John H. Sixsmith took charge of flint glass making, and a new flint-glass house was built, and in 1869 the firm had only two factories of that kind. The making of flint-glass became a success, and since 1870 the progress in that branch of the business has been quite rapid, so that at the present time there are ten flint-glass furnaces, and one tank-furnace for the manufacture of colored glass. Between eleven and twelve hundred men are employed at these works, and the annual production of flint-glass is about twelve million pounds, of an estimated worth of about one million dollars. The products of these works consist principally of chemists', druggists', and perfumers' glassware. They are the largest works of the kind in the United States, and will well repay a visit to them.

Branch tracks from the railroad have been laid to both the Glasstown and South Millville works, to furnish more convenient methods of transportation. The one to the South Millville works was laid in 1882, and the one to the Glasstown works was completed in October, 1883, the first train upon it being run on October 27th.

The Quinton Packing Company.—This company was established by Sharp, Fries & Co. and F. L. Mulford about 1865, and carried on by them until about 1868, when Mr. Sharp retired, and it was continued by Mr. Mulford and Mr. Fries, and afterwards by Mr. Mulford alone. He then associated with himself the firm of Reeves, Parvin & Co., of Philadelphia, wholesale grocers, and took the name of the Quinton Packing Company, with Eugene Ely as manager for the last four years. They do a large business during the season, and are quite prosperous.

Besides those already mentioned, Millville has a ship-building establishment on the west side of the river, south of the turnpike, formerly Furman L. Mulford's, now Owen N. Worstall's since Mr. Mulford's death, in March, 1881. A large vessel is now building on the stocks. Cramer & Sparks started a machine-shop in 1882, and have plenty of business. Richard Ireland and Clark & Bishop are manufacturers of carriages, and Lemi Kurtz and Hund & Son manufacture cigars.

Langley's Grist-Mill.—This mill belongs to the estate of R. D. Wood, and is run by the water from the dam. Richard Langley and his son, George B. Langley, first leased the mill and conducted a milling business at this place, but the father has since retired, and George B. Langley is proprietor of the business, which is quite extensive.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

JOHN L. SHARP.

Hon. John L. Sharp, a widely-known and highly-respected citizen of Millville, died at his residence in

FLINT-GLASS FACTORIES
OF
WHITALL, TATUM & CO.,
SOUTH MILLVILLE, N. J.

that city, Aug. 6, 1880. He was born at Mount Holly, of Quaker parentage, in the year 1824. His parents removed to Buckshutum when he was about fourteen years old, where he taught school in after-years, and then engaged in the brick-making business, which he continued largely and successfully after his removal to Millville. In 1856 he was elected to the State Senate as a Democrat, and filled the position with great credit to himself and his party. He was an active politician, but honorable in his career. He was widely known throughout this part of the State. He was a member of City Council for nine years, and held several other city offices. The late Mr. Furman C. Mulford married his sister, now also deceased. He was a kind husband and father. His estimable wife died about two years before. He left two daughters.

CHAPTER XCIII.

TOWNSHIP OF COMMERCIAL.

Incorporation.—This township was set off from Downe township by an act of the Legislature, approved Feb. 27, 1874. By this act all that portion of Downe included within the following bounds, viz.: beginning at the mouth of Dividing Creek, and running up the middle of that creek to where the branch called Hansey's Creek empties into it; then up Hansey's Creek to the bridge across it, near where Frazier Glann formerly lived; then a straight course to the bridge over the same creek, known as the Indian Going-over, on the old road from Dividing Creek to Port Norris; then a northerly course to the west end of Lore's mill-dam, in the line of David Lore's land; then a north course to the Ackley road, leading from Baileytown neighborhood to Newport; then along that road westward to the road from Dividing Creek to Millville; then along the east side of that road to Buckshutum Creek, the line of the city of Millville; then down that creek to Maurice River, and down that river to the bay, and up the bay to the beginning, was set off to the new township.

Downe township was one of the largest in the county, but had increased in population and resources slowly, owing to the lack of ready means of communication with other places, and to its inhabitants being engaged in the coasting and oyster trades, preventing that attention to the development of the resources at home which otherwise would have taken place; but the opening of the Bridgeton and Port Norris Railroad (now the Cumberland and Maurice River Railroad) gave a new impetus to this part of the county, and led to the setting off of this township.

Description.—It is about ten miles from the north line of the township to Delaware Bay, and from two and a half miles wide at the lower end to four miles towards the northern end. Small creeks emptying into Maurice River intersect the mainland, making it more rolling along the river than are some other portions of the county.

Settlement.—A few of the early settlers of the county seated themselves in the bounds of this township, as has been mentioned in the chapter on the early settlements of the county. They occupied the lands lying along the river, the best and most productive in the township, the lands lying back from the river being a much lighter soil. The growth of the population was slow, and nothing of historical interest took place. A large part of the male inhabitants along Maurice River became engaged in the coasting trade, and while that business has in general been prosperous, and money has been acquired by many of them, their absence from home in the pursuit of their business has prevented that development of this portion of the county and its resources which would undoubtedly have taken place if these enterprising men had acquired their means from other sources.

The township contains two small towns, Port Norris and Mauricetown, and the village of Haleyville. The population of the township in 1880 was two thousand two hundred and sixty-five.

VILLAGES.

Port Norris.—Port Norris, the terminus of the Cumberland and Maurice River Railroad, twenty-two miles southeast of Bridgeton, is beautifully situated on the last fast land on the west bank of Maurice River, near the bay, and is, on account of the oyster trade, growing rapidly in size and importance. Up to 1810 it had been called Dallas' Ferry, from Jonathan Dallas, who established a ferry at that place. In that year Joseph Jones, who had inherited large wealth from his father, a rich coffee merchant in Philadelphia, settled here. Joseph was universally called from this fact "Coffee Jones." Like many such inheritors of wealth, he entered into schemes of speculation of doubtful expediency. He purchased large tracts of land at Port Norris and elsewhere in the county. He owned hundreds of acres in this locality, principally woodland and marsh. The tavern-house yet standing near the landing, on Main Street, but no longer used for that purpose, was built by Jones for John Ogden and Norton Harris, who became two well-known citizens of the county, the former at Port Norris and the latter for years a resident of Bridgeton, where he died upwards of forty years ago. Not far from the tavern, on the high land on the south side of the road, stood an old-fashioned windmill. The other buildings in the neighborhood at Coffee Jones' accession were a house occupied by Abraham Stull, and another near where the depot now is. Ogden lived in the tavern, and Harris in a house built for him which stood near by. Ogden and Harris carried on the wood business

for Jones, who had the wharf built. Several vessels were kept running to Philadelphia loaded with wood. The "Plow Boy" was one of these craft. She was launched at Port Elizabeth by Messrs. Brick & Lee. During the last war with Great Britain, which occurred soon after the purchases made by Jones, this vessel was captured by the British in Delaware Bay, and was soon thereafter ransomed for one thousand dollars in specie.

Port Norris was named by Jones, soon after he settled there, in honor of his son Norris. The place was then rather insignificant, and showed no evidence of becoming important. The father being of a speculative turn of mind and rather chimerical, went largely into the sheep-raising business, and engaged several men as agents in buying up sheep all through South Jersey. He induced a shepherd named David Owen, a Welshman, to come to this country. He bought three Merino rams, and paid nine hundred dollars for them, they having just been brought into the country. At that day the price was deemed by the people to be extraordinary. He erected a sheep-fold not a hundred yards from where the depot now is, eight skillful carpenters coming from Philadelphia to do the work. This sheep-pen was three hundred feet long, sixty feet wide, divided into rooms holding fifteen sheep each. There were literally thousands of sheep owned by him. Many of the lambs were caught by foxes, which were then numerous in that locality. The sheep appeared to thrive well enough for awhile, but after the great northeast storm, about the time of "Nimrod's Prophecy," in 1812, which our old people recollect, in which the large sheep-fold was blown down, all of them died save about three hundred. It is said that the poor animals died faster than two adepts could take off their pelts. Wool was worth then one dollar a pound. The three hundred which survived were sent to Hog Island, up the Delaware, and thus ended the sheep speculation at Port Norris. There are now few, if any, sheep in the neighborhood. Coffee Jones, disheartened and disgusted, made a lottery of his real estate, selling the tickets wherever he could. Ogden drew the tavern property, which has been in the hands of his heirs ever since, and many of the finest building lots now coming into market belong to them. It might be added that Jones' cleared and meadow land was divided into four-acre lots, under four thousand seven hundred panel of fence, but a man gunning for a fox one day accidentally set fire to the meadow grass and almost totally burned the fence up. Occasionally one of the old burned posts can yet be seen standing.

During the occupation of the tavern by Mr. Ogden, Port Norris was a pretty lively place. The roadway leading to the landing, Main Street, was for a number of years a great avenue for horse-racing, which sport, except at parks and fairs, has almost entirely gone out of fashion, as it should for obvious reasons.

Trade of the Town.—Port Norris, after the lapse of seventy years, has ceased being the shipping port of cord-wood, and has become the great oyster shipping mart of Delaware Bay. There are three hundred and sixty-five boats registered under the Oyster Act. There are over two hundred boats sailing to Port Norris, employing between eight and nine hundred hands. A dozen or more firms are engaged in shipping oysters to all parts of the country to regular customers. The oysters are put up in strong coarse sacks, each holding about seven hundred and fifty prime, or eleven to twelve hundred cullings. The average shipment by rail is ninety car-loads a week, about twenty thousand oysters to the car. Some idea of the immense trade in this article of commerce can be gathered from this statement. Cash returns are regularly received by the dealers. The oysters are of excellent quality, and the demand for them is constantly increasing, it keeping pace with the supply. The business in the trade, formerly carried on altogether along the oyster wharves in Philadelphia and New York, is now centred at Port Norris, so far at least as the bay oysters are concerned. The cultivation of oysters seems to be yet in its infancy, and the knowledge of propagating this luscious bivalve is far greater than a few years ago. It has been clearly demonstrated within a short time by the oystermen that the best things to spread upon the grounds to catch the spat are clean, fresh oyster-shells, and thousands of bushels are now brought here from Baltimore shucking-houses for that purpose.

The town of Port Norris is rapidly growing; new and handsome houses are being built and others projected. Tenement-houses are badly needed. A large new school-house and hall, with a bell, was finished and occupied September, 1882. There has been for about fifteen years a steam saw-mill owned by Hand, Robbins & Burt. There is also a marine railway and ship-yard for the repair of oyster-boats owned by Thomas Hand. There are shops for the manufacture of dredges and all other implements used by the oystermen.

A post-office was established here Sept. 12, 1870, Henry S. Robbins being the first postmaster. Samuel Shinn, the present postmaster, was appointed May 2, 1879. By the census of 1880, Port Norris had a population of eight hundred and eighty-five, which has increased to about one thousand.

Mauricetown.—Mauricetown was for many years the chief place in what is now Commercial township, but is now surpassed in population and business by Port Norris. It is situated on the high land, which at this point runs to the river, about eleven miles from its mouth, and is about eighteen miles southeast of Bridgeton.

It is included in John Peterson's survey, and he was the first settler here, about 1730. Luke Mattox became the owner of the land previous to 1789, and had a landing here, and from him the place received its first local name of Mattox's Landing. Like

all the landings on the various streams in this county, this was principally used for shipping cord-wood and lumber. In 1803, George Elkinton had a wharf here.

About 1814 three brothers named Compton became the proprietors. They laid out a town plot, sold lots, and built several fine dwelling-houses. After this the former name of Mattox's Landing gave way to that of Mauricetown, derived from the river, on the bank of which it is located. Rattlesnakes formerly abounded in the swamps along Maurice River, but at the present day few, if any, of these reptiles can be found. The following account, published in a newspaper about forty years ago, of a den of rattlesnakes found near Mauricetown about forty years before that, is as interesting as it is extraordinary, and is given as published, without vouching for its authenticity:

"In the early part of summer Mr. Ichabod Compton, father of Mr. S. Compton, was attracted by the noise of some crows to a small island in a swamp lying contiguous to his farm. While in pursuit of the crows he was startled by the sight of a large rattlesnake. He killed this and another of the same kind that afternoon, and returning the next day he killed seven more, the last of which he found coming out of a hole in the ground. This circumstance led to the suspicion that this might be the place where the whole battalion had their usual winter-quarters. In the winter young Compton, accompanied by two of his brothers, repaired to the spot with implements for digging, and after removing about eight inches of the turf, or upper surface of the ground, they found immersed in three inches of clean water, and lying side by side, twenty-eight rattlesnakes, one large spotted snake, and four black snakes; and to complete this 'interesting group' there was at least a peck of spring frogs associated with them. All of these reptiles were in a torpid state. For several years immediately preceding the period above alluded to from ten to twelve rattlesnakes had been destroyed annually in the neighborhood. It is also stated that several dens of a similar description had been discovered in the neighborhood of Buckshutum, in all or most of which several kinds of snakes, and also frogs, were found grouped together."

Press in Mauricetown.—A newspaper called the *Mauricetown Pilot* was started in this place in November, 1878, by J. B. Elfreth (now the editor of *The Transcript*, at Millville) and Charles S. Haslett, as an independent paper. Mr. Elfreth sold his interest to his partner about May, 1880, who continued to publish it until Feb. 1, 1882, when its subscription list was transferred to the *Bridgeton Chronicle*, and its publication ended.

Ship-Yard.—The principal business carried on is the ship-building yard of Joseph W. Vannaman & Brother, at the foot of South Street. A large number of vessels, some of them of large size, for the coasting and oyster trade have been built here. A steam saw-mill was erected here about ten years ago, owned by John C. Weaver and others, and is still in operation. A canning establishment was in operation some years ago, but not at the present time.

Business of the Inhabitants.—A large proportion of the male inhabitants lead a seafaring life, many of whom are captains of large coasting vessels, trading among the different ports from Maine to the West India Islands, and some of them to South American and European ports. These have large and very convenient residences, and the town is one of the handsomest of the smaller places in the county.

A post-office was established here May 15, 1820, with John Hill as the first postmaster. The present incumbent is Emma S. Howell, who was appointed Nov. 17, 1870. The population of the town, by the census of 1880, was five hundred and seventy-five.

Haleyville is a small village situated about three-quarters of a mile east of the Mauricetown Station on the Cumberland and Maurice River Railroad, and about one and three-quarter miles west of Mauricetown. It is an agricultural community, and contains a Methodist Church, around which the village has gathered. A post-office, with John W. Bradway as postmaster, was established here April 27, 1873. The present postmaster is David McElwee, appointed Dec. 6, 1880.

Buckshutum.—The mill-pond on Buckshutum Creek was raised and a saw-mill built as early as 1705, when it was called Daniel England's saw-mill. He did a large amount of business for that early day. His name appears in the early court records of Salem County a number of times, generally as plaintiff in actions of debt. At a later date it was known as Cormack's Mill, and in 1756 as Iszard's Mill, Gabriel Iszard, who was one of the early settlers along Maurice River, probably being the owner. As early as 1789 the neighborhood was known as Buckshutum, and has ever since retained the name. A grist- and saw-mill were both in operation until about a dozen years ago, when the grist-mill was burned, being then owned by Furman L. Mulford, and has never been rebuilt. The saw-mill is still in operation. The water-power is one of the best in the county.

Mauricetown Bridge.—In 1867 an act of the Legislature was obtained chartering the Maurice River Bridge Company, for the purpose of building a bridge over the river at Mauricetown. The company at once proceeded to build a wooden bridge with a pivot draw. But it proved a losing investment, and in a few years the bridge began to need repairs. They offered it to the board of freeholders, and after a law was procured authorizing it, the board bought it for six thousand dollars. In 1874 they built a new draw and renewed the east end of the bridge, and the next year the western end was rebuilt. Its location has not been satisfactory to the watermen who have had occasion to pass through it, the set of the tide being such as to render it difficult to pass without injury to the bridge or vessel.

Lore's Grist-Mill.—This mill is of ancient date, and was probably erected shortly before 1751, when a road was laid out from it to Dividing Creek. It was then owned by Hezekiah Lore. It is situated on the main branch of Dividing Creek, about half-way between the village of Dividing Creek and Haleyville, and just east of the division line between this and Downe township. It has remained in the Lore family ever since. John Lore owned it in 1796, and Ephraim Lore forty years later. His son Ephraim inherited it and sold it to Nathaniel Lore, the present

owner, over a score of years ago. A saw-mill was maintained for many years at the western end of the dam, which was allowed to go down nearly forty years ago.

CHURCHES.

Haleyville Methodist Episcopal Church.—It is not certainly known when a society was formed here, but it was probably about 1810. It is not known when the first house of worship was erected here, but the old house was in existence half a century since, and at that time a local preacher named Wishart, of Port Elizabeth, labored successfully in connection with the circuit preachers who served the charge. The old church building was a frame structure, with a single centre aisle, an end gallery, and a seating capacity of two hundred. It was ceiled inside, as was then the custom. In this house the congregation worshiped till about 1838, when an addition was built to the end opposite the gallery. It is remembered that, to prevent the spreading of the sides, a chain was stretched across. This house was used till the erection of the present church building, which is thirty-eight by fifty-five feet in size, and has, like the first, an end gallery.

The pastors who have served this charge, which was a part of the Cumberland Circuit till 1855, have been as follows:

1812. William Smith.
Joseph Bennet.
1813–14. Daniel Fidler.
1815. Solomon Sharp.
Nathan Swinn.
1816. Solomon Sharp.
Thomas Davis.
1817. Thomas Neal.
Thomas Davis.
1818. Thomas Neal.
John Cramer.
1819. Edward Stout.
John Cramer.
1820. Edward Stout.
Daniel Fidler.
1821. John Finley.
John Collins.
1822. John Finley.
James McClure.
1823–24. Edward Page.
Eliphalet Reed.
1825–26. William Williams.
William Summis.
1827–28. John Woolston.
Sedgwick Ruslin.
1829. Waters Burrows.
Joseph Ashbrook.
1830. Waters Burrows.
James Ayers.
1831. Joseph Folk.
William H. Stephens.
1832. Joseph Folk.
Nathaniel Chew.
1833. John Henry.
Jacob Loudenslager.
1834. Edward Stout.
George A. Reybold.
1835. Nathaniel Chew.
Mulford Day.
George A. Reybold.
1836. William Williams.
John McDougal.
1837. Thomas Christopher.
Mulford Day.
1838. Thomas Christopher.
Jacob Seeper.
1839–40. Thomas G. Stewart.
John F. Crouch.
1841. Jacob Loudenslager.
George Jennings.
1842. Jacob Loudenslager.
George Jennings.
Dr. Perdue.
1843. Abraham Gaarhart.
Levy Herr.
1844. David Duffield.
William R. Rogers.
1845. David Duffield.
Joseph Gaskill.
1846. Thomas Christopher.
Joseph Gaskill.
1847. Noah Edwards.
S. B. Beagle.
Samuel Parker.
1848. James White.
Noah Edwards.
1849–50. Joseph Atwood.
J. F. Canfield.
1851. William Brooks.
Abraham K. Street.
1852. William Brooks.
William Walton.
1853. Edwin Waters.
J. B. Howard.
1854. Edwin Waters.
E. O. Parvin.
1855. James Vansant.
1856–57. James Chew.
1858–59. Joseph Summerill.
1860–61. Samuel H. Johnson.
1862–63. Socrates Townsend.
1864–65. Levi Rhodes.
1866–68. John McDougal.
1869–70. William Stockton.
1871–73. E. H. Deurell.
1874–76. James Moore.
1877–78. Gideon F. Bishop.
1879–80. William P. Abbott.
1881. William H. Burley.
1882. William C. Ludlown.
1883. W. Babcock.

Mauricetown Methodist Episcopal Church.—This is an offshoot of the Haleyville society, and from the time of its organization till 1881 it was served by the same pastors. The date of its organization cannot now be learned, but it is known that it was earlier than 1837. During many years the flock here worshiped in the school-house at Mauricetown. In 1841 a church edifice was erected. It was thirty-eight by forty-eight feet in size, with sixteen-feet posts, and no gallery. In this building the society worshiped during forty years, or till the erection of the present church edifice. In 1880 the old house was sold, moved away, and converted into a town hall, and the present building was erected. It was dedicated in February, 1881. It is a framed structure, forty by sixty-five feet in size, with a basement, in which are a lecture and Sunday-school room and class-rooms. The auditorium is of the entire size of the building except the vestibule, over which is an end gallery. Its cost was seven thousand five hundred dollars, and it was dedicated free of debt. The present parsonage, on the opposite side of the street from the church, was purchased in 1881, at a cost of sixteen hundred dollars.

This was made a station in 1881, in which year Rev. William P. Abbot was pastor. In 1882 the present pastor, Rev. Samuel C. Chatten, assumed that relation.

The class-leaders in this society have been, since 1840, Samuel Compton, Samuel Cobb, Samuel P. Loudenslager, Joseph Vanneman, James Compton, S. M. Ware, and James Bucaloo. The present membership is one hundred and fifty-one.

Port Norris Methodist Episcopal Church.—The Methodist Episcopal Church at Port Norris was erected in 1871. There had been class organizations many years before, and the members attended largely the church at Haleyville. The growing importance of Port Norris demanded a church of its own. It was dedicated Jan. 17, 1872, by Rev. Thomas Fernley, assisted by Presiding Elder Ballard and others. The church is a neat structure situated on a large lot, with graveyard, near the main street, and is in size sixty by forty feet, costing eight thousand dollars. The number of regular members is one hundred and thirty-two.

The first minister appointed by Conference was Rev. E. J. Lippincott, in March, 1869–70; then Ezra B. Lake, 1871; Dickinson Moore, 1872; James E. Lake, 1873–74; Edwin K. Bacon, 1875; John S. Price, 1876–77; C. Rollin Smith, 1878–79; C. Wesley Turrell, 1880; Thomas C. Parker, 1881; and the present pastor, C. S. Lawrence, appointed March 14, 1882, and reappointed by Conference for this year.

A new church building is now being erected upon this charge at Middletown, or North Port Norris, on

the road to Haleyville, for the accommodation of those residing in that vicinity.

Port Norris Baptist Church.—A large proportion of the old residents of Port Norris before the building of the railroad were of the Baptist faith, and were included in the field of the Dividing Creek Church. Feeling the need of a place for meetings and for Sunday-school, they erected a small school-house in the fall of 1856. The pastor would preach for them about once a month. After 1870 preaching was had every Sunday afternoon. A Sunday-school also had been maintained since the building of the school-house. A lot was secured for a meeting-house in 1873. In 1880 the present house of worship was erected, and completed in the following winter. It is a neat and well-arranged building, fifty-five feet long, with cupola and a bell weighing three hundred pounds, and it will seat three hundred and twenty-five persons. On the completion of the house a church was constituted April 16, 1881, with sixty-three members, all of whom were dismissed for that purpose from the Dividing Creek Church. Rev. Matthew M. Finch, the pastor of the mother-church, at once became the pastor of this interest also, and continued as such until July 1, 1883, when he resigned, owing to the wide extent of his field. Rev. A. W. Hodder preached as a supply on the next Sunday, and in September of this year became the pastor of the church. It now numbers eighty-eight members.

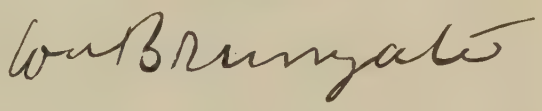
BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

WILLIAM BRUNYATE.

The subject of this biographical sketch is the grandson of John Brunyate, and the son of Peter and Christiana Brunyate, and was born May 29, 1834, at West Haddlesey, Yorkshire, England. His father, whose occupations were those of a farmer, married the daughter of William Bervers, a hotel-keeper and farmer at Killington, Yorkshire, England.

Their family consisted of seven sons and two daughters, Ann Mary, who married Thomas Holmes, of Haddlesey, England, and died in 1862, and Elizabeth B. Their son John is a cattle-raiser at Port Natal, Africa; Peter is a minister of the Methodist Church and a merchant in Derbyshire, England; Wesley is a clergyman of distinction in the Methodist Church, residing in Halifax, England; Fletcher is an iron merchant in Yarmouth, Nova Scotia; Samuel is a merchant at Skipton, England; and Edwin R. is a clergyman of the Methodist Church, residing at Seaville, N. J., who first removed to Halifax, Nova Scotia, joining that Conference in 1872 or 1873, and married Miss Eliza, daughter of Rev. James England, of the same Conference. He emigrated to the United States in 1881, with his family, and became a member of the New Jersey Conference.

William, whose life is here briefly sketched, was born at West Haddlesey, Yorkshire, England, May 29, 1834, and attended the school in his native village until ten years of age, when he became a pupil of the Methodist training-school at Wakefield, England, and remained four and a half years, when, at the age of fifteen, he was apprenticed to Thomas Routledge,



a merchant, of Pontefract, England. At the expiration of his fifth year he became assistant at the grocery establishment of John Lee Smith & Co., of Hull, in the same county. In 1855 he entered the wholesale house of Adam Oldroyd, of Huddersfield, as an assistant, and remained two years, after which a year was spent at home. In 1859 he repaired again to Pontefract as manager of the branch house of John Wilton. Early during the year 1861, Mr. Brunyate determined to emigrate to America, and having spent a brief time in Philadelphia, engaged as an employé of the government at Washington, D. C., when he was assigned to the commissary department, and ordered to Acquia Creek, Va. He was for three years thus occupied in the various departments, after which he became identified with the water as a sailor or in the oyster business. He did not, however, meet with success in his commercial ventures, and in 1872 entered the employ of John A. English, the most extensive oyster dealer in Philadelphia, as a laborer. This gentleman, who was not slow to discover his thorough business training, nor to appreciate his energy and integrity, gave him charge of the shipping department, and subsequently

advanced him to the position of buyer, which he at present fills. He gradually regained his financial status, became a successful business man, and is now interested in a number of vessels, and extensively engaged in the oyster business, while still holding his position with Mr. English. In politics he is a Republican, though not an active partisan. He is an attendant upon the services of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as are also his family. He is a member of the Masonic Order, of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows, Knights of Birmingham, and Improved Order of Red Men.

Mr. Brunyate was married to Miss Rebecca Fithian, born March 5, 1840, daughter of Rev. Samuel Lawrence, late of Lewiston, Pa., a Presbyterian clergyman, born in Philadelphia, Dec. 28, 1795, and married, Jan. 3, 1825, to Sarah Dare Fithian, born May 10, 1807, and daughter of Samuel Fithian. Mr. and Mrs. Brunyate have one daughter, Ella Dowdney, who is now in her sixth year.

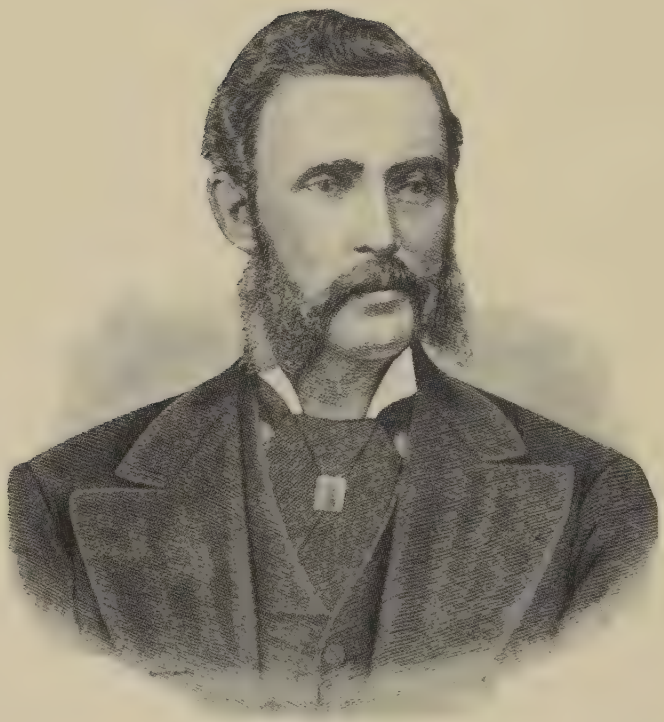
CHARLES COMPTON.

The Compton family trace their descent from English ancestry. Ichabod, the grandfather of Charles, removed from Monmouth County, N. J., to Cumberland County, and settled in Downe (now Commercial) township. To his wife Anne were born children,—William, James, Gilbert, Ichabod, John, Samuel, David, Betsey (Mrs. Peter Ladue), and Lucy (Mrs. Charles Bacon). Mr. Compton was both a farmer and an active business man. His son Ichabod was born Jan. 9, 1782, and spent his boyhood in Mauricetown and the vicinity. He passed through vicissitudes of a peculiar character in early life, having been captured during the war of 1812 and taken to Halifax, where he was imprisoned and detained until paroled. He married Mary Buzby, who was born in March, 1790, and had children,—Azel, born Feb. 26, 1808; Sarah, whose birth occurred Sept. 26, 1809; Charles, born Aug. 3, 1812; Joseph, born April 7, 1815; George E., born April 4, 1817; and Daniel B., born March 19, 1822.

Mr. Compton followed a seafaring life and also engaged in farming and lumbering. His death occurred Jan. 19, 1833, aged fifty-one years. His son Charles spent his early years in Mauricetown, the scene of his birth, and enjoyed such advantages of instruction as the schools of the day afforded, after which he engaged in farming occupations in Commercial township. He was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Jonathan Lore, of Maurice River township, whose birth occurred April 16, 1813. Mrs. Compton's great-grandfather was Hezekiah Lore, who died June 19, 1770, aged seventy-three years. David, his son, grandfather of Mrs. Compton, was born about the year 1740, and died Oct. 16, 1798, aged fifty-eight years. His son Jonathan was born in 1784, and died Oct. 31, 1853, having been the father of seven children. A view of the homestead, the residence of the family for six generations, and built by David Lore, is shown herewith. To Mr. and Mrs. Compton were born children,—Mary, on Sept. 9, 1838 (Mrs. Daniel Sharp, deceased); Emma, Nov. 1, 1840 (Mrs. Edward Compton); Milton, Jan. 9, 1843, who died in infancy; Roscoe, March 11, 1844; Milton (2d), June 1, 1846, who also died in infancy; Anna Ceola, Nov. 9, 1847; Charles C. and William (twins), March 23, 1851. Mr. Compton, though engaged in farming during his lifetime, was also interested in other business ventures, having been largely active in lumber dealing and in the cutting and transporting of wood. His judgment in matters of business was excellent, and contributed greatly to his success. His personal integrity and solidity of character gave him a commanding influence in his township, while his conservative opinions and ability as a financier caused him to be identified with the settlement of many estates. He was in early life much interested in public affairs, and for successive terms freeholder of Downe township. When frequently importuned to fill other positions he invariably declined. Mr. Compton was a supporter of

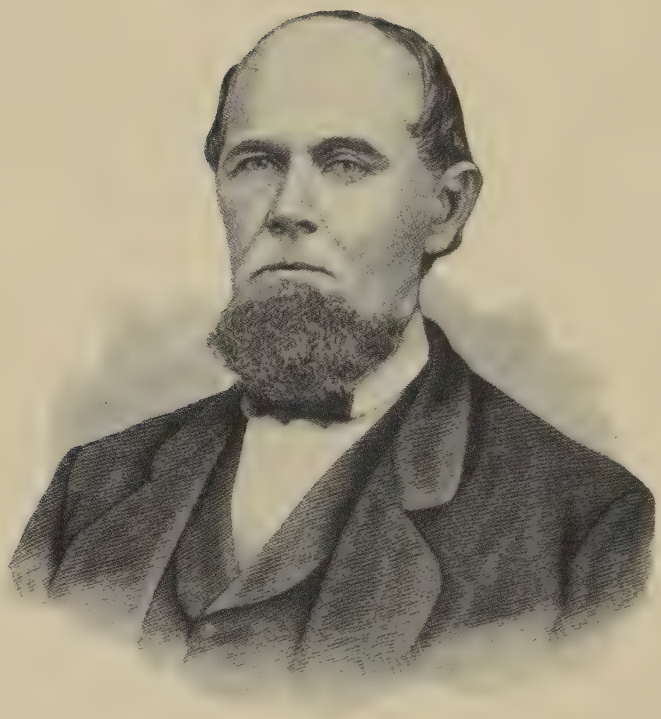
OLD HOMESTEAD OF HEZEKIAH, DAVID, AND JONATHAN LORE, ERECTED 1760.
Commercial Township, Cumberland County, N. J.

Charles Bonaparte



I Burton Davidson

B F Haley



John Sherman

the Methodist Episcopal Church of Mauricetown. His death occurred Oct. 17, 1854, in the midst of a career of usefulness, in his forty-third year.

CAPT. J. BURTON DAVIDSON.

The subject of this sketch is the son of Joseph and Mary Davidson, and was born May 20, 1847, near Daysboro, Sussex Co., Del., where his father cultivated a farm. His advantages of education were limited to the instruction received at the common school of the vicinity, after which the lad rendered substantial assistance to his father upon the farm. A more independent career presented itself as a sailor, and the year 1863 found him filling the subordinate offices on board a vessel. From this position he steadily rose and became in 1874 master of a three-masted schooner. Later he acquired an interest in the bark "Eliza J. McMannery," of which he was master. This he disposed of in 1880, and bought a portion of the schooner "Agnes R. Bacon," which was retained until 1883, when he became part owner of the schooner "William B. Wood," of which he is at present master, the last two vessels having been built and sailed by Capt. B. F. Haley. Capt. Davidson has during his seafaring life been exceptionally fortunate, never having met with an accident worthy of mention. He married Miss Allie H., daughter of Capt. Haley, above mentioned. Their only child is a daughter, Susie H.

CAPT. B. F. HALEY.

Capt. Haley is the son of Asa and Mary Haley, the former of whom was reared as a farmer, which pursuit was continued until his twentieth year, when, desiring a more exciting and active life, he became a mariner. He, in 1842, secured an interest in a small vessel, which was disposed of in 1847, with the intention of resuming his former occupation as a farmer, when he purchased a farm at "Ewing's Neck," and resided upon it for six years. He then sold this land, and bought a vessel named the "Sarah C. Engle," which was sailed by him for one year, when he built the schooner "Mary Haley," and sailed her until 1859. His retirement occurred the same year, and his death in 1880. His son, the subject of this sketch, was born June 16, 1834, and remained with his father upon the farm until his eighteenth year, but finding a seafaring life more congenial adopted it, and accepted an humble position on a vessel engaged in the coasting trade. In 1864 he had risen to the position of captain, and has since been interested in the construction and ownership of several vessels. He has just completed a finely-built and equipped schooner, christened the "Susie H. Davidson." His education was limited to the rudiments taught at the common school near his home, and the science of navigation acquired more from experience than from study. Capt. Haley married Miss Susan P., daughter of Joseph Corson. Their children are Charles C., who died in 1873, and Allie H., who married Capt. J. Burton Davidson, whose only child is Susie H.

CAPT. JOHN SHARP.

Facts regarding the earlier representatives of the Sharp family will be found elsewhere in this volume. John Sharp, the grandfather of the subject of this biographical sketch, was a resident of Cumberland County, and there engaged in business pursuits. His son Imly married Abigail Haley, and had children, —John, Samuel, Charles, Alfred, Elizabeth, Abbie, and Caroline.

Imly Sharp was an enterprising business man, and engaged largely in the cutting and shipping of wood, which afforded employment to a great number of laborers. His son John was born Feb. 21, 1819, and died on the 5th of the same month, 1873, in his fifty-fourth year. His youth was spent at Haleyville and Silver Run, where for a brief period he enjoyed the advantages of the common schools. He was at the age of ten years deprived of the protection and care of his father, and, having thus early been made by the force of circumstances the architect of his own fortune, began a career of labor as a woodchopper. Soon after he engaged as cook on a sloop, and from this position steadily advanced until he became master of the vessel. From that date he continued to follow a sailor's life, and eventually became owner of several vessels. He studied and became proficient in the science of navigation, and was regarded as one of the most skillful navigators on the coast which he frequented, his point of destination usually being the Southern ports, or the islands of the West Indies. Some years prior to his death, Capt. Sharp purchased a farm near Mauricetown, and on retiring from the water spent the remainder of his life in agricultural employments. He, however, still continued to interest himself in the building and equipment of vessels, and engaged in this as in other business pursuits, having, in company with George Burdsel, constructed the bridge at Mauricetown. He was favorably known as a gentleman of intelligence, of excellent business capacity, and of strict integrity. He was in no sense a politician, nor an aspirant for office, though evincing always as a Whig, and later as a Republican, a desire for the success of his party. Capt. Sharp was married, in 1839, to Vashti Corson, of Mauricetown, whose birth occurred June 5, 1817. Their children are Priscilla (Mrs. Henry Moore), Imly, Ann P. (Mrs. William Compton), Joseph C., Abigail H., Albert, Alice (Mrs. M. R. Spear), and Harriet (Mrs. John Mayhew), John R., and Alfred, all of whom are still living.

CHAPTER XCIV.

TOWNSHIP OF DEERFIELD.

Organization and Description.—This was one of the original six townships into which the county was divided by the act of the Legislature creating the county. It is bounded on the northeast by Pittsgrove, Salem Co., on the northwest by Upper Alloways Creek, Salem Co., on the west by Hopewell township, and on the south by the city of Bridgeton. The First and Second Wards of the city of Bridgeton were a part of it until 1845, when they were set off as the township of Bridgeton. Its early settlement has been already given, and its history is interwoven with that of Bridgeton, the county-seat and chief place in the township.

Villages and Hamlets.—Deerfield, Cedar Grove, and Rosenhayn are the only villages in the township, and Finley's and Woodruff are post-offices at railroad stations. The population of the township is engaged almost exclusively in agricultural pursuits.

Deerfield.—The village of Deerfield, or Deerfield Street, as the post-office is called, is six miles north of Bridgeton, and is built upon both sides of the Bridgeton and Deerfield turnpike. The early inhabitants were Presbyterians, who came mostly from Fairfield and established the church of that denomination in the village, an account of which is elsewhere given. The village contains about fifty dwellings, and had a population in 1880 of one hundred and eighty-one. Besides the Presbyterian Church, it also contains a Methodist Church, built in 1868. A hotel has been kept in this place for many years, but is now empty. A post-office was established here Jan. 1, 1803, with John Dare as postmaster. Edward O. Leake holds the office now, having been appointed July 13, 1851.

Cedar Grove is a village of about fifty inhabitants, situated at the mills now called by that name, on the east side of the Cohansey, four miles north of Bridgeton.

Rosenhayn is a small village in the southeastern end of the township, which was planned and laid out by Joseph W. Morton after the close of the Rebellion. Mr. Morton sold some of the lots, and a few houses were built, but he was not able to make it a rival of Vineland, which had secured a few years' start, and after which Rosenhayn was planned. The settlement contains fifteen or twenty houses, and about seventy-five inhabitants, engaged in agricultural pursuits. A post-office was established Jan. 20, 1870, and Irving E. Burdick was appointed postmaster. The present postmaster is William J. Purves, who was appointed May 8, 1882.

Finley's Station, on the West Jersey Railroad, about three and a half miles from Bridgeton, was made a post-office Aug. 19, 1867, with Jesse Finley (after whom the station was first named) as postmaster. The present incumbent is Charles Weber, appointed March 14, 1883.

Woodruff is a station on the New Jersey Southern Railroad, about the same distance from Bridgeton, and about a mile southeast of Finley's. A post-office was established there May 10, 1882, with John S. Woodruff as postmaster, who still holds the office.

Husted's Station, on the West Jersey Railroad, seven miles north of Bridgeton, and close to the Salem County line, is the station for Deerfield village and Centreton, Salem Co.

MILLS.

Cedar Grove Mills.—The pond which furnishes the water-power to the grist-mill at Cedar Grove is on the main stream of the Cohansey. The pond on which is the saw-mill is a branch of the Cohansey, which empties into it below the grist-mill pond. They were erected early in the last century, and in 1748 were owned by Jonathan Fithian. In 1752, Joseph Golden was the proprietor, and remained the owner until after 1757. Ephraim Seeley (2d) bought the property of John and Joseph Golden and died in 1774, and by his will left the grist-mill and saw-mill to his son Josiah. At that time a new grist-mill was partly completed, with two runs of stones. His son Josiah owned both of the mills until his death, in 1832, and left them to his heirs, by whom they were sold. William Null afterwards owned them, from whom the vicinity was long known as Null's Mill. The grist-mill became the property of Arthur Davis & Co., and finally of Robert Ware, the present owner. James Hand owned the saw-mill in 1862, and Benjamin M. Welsh in 1876, and afterwards sold it to Abijah Hand, who now operates it. The mill property at Cedar Grove is of great value, owing to its proximity to the well-settled portions of Hopewell and Deerfield townships.

George Davis' Grist-Mill.—This mill is situated on Loper's Run, about a mile south of Cedar Grove Mills. At the beginning of this century it was owned by Daniel Moore. Samuel Rommel owned it for a long while, and it was called after him. Upon the failure of Mr. Rommel and the sale of the mill property it passed into the possession of George Davis, the present owner. He had just completed a thorough repair of the building and machinery, and was ready to resume business on the next day, when, on the night of Oct. 29, 1883, it caught fire in some unknown way and was burned.

Harris' Grist-Mill.—The mill-pond on the upper part of the Cohansey, near the county line, about two miles northwest of Deerfield, had been erected before the Revolution, and at that time was owned by Joseph Sneathen. It remained in the Sneathen family for many years, and passed to its present owner, A. D. Harris, about a quarter of a century ago. He removed the mill from its old position near the pond to a new location about a quarter of a mile below, and dug a race-way to bring down the water.

Chosen Freeholders.—The members of the board of freeholders from this township have been as follows:

1748. Edward Lummas.
Matthew Parvin.
1749–50. Edward Lummas.
Henry Seeley.
1751–54. Matthew Parvin.
Alexander Moore.
1755–56. Alexander Moore.
Daniel Ogden.
1757. Alexander Moore.
1758. Ephraim Seeley.
Daniel Ogden.
1759. Ephraim Seeley.
1760–63. Alexander Moore.
Daniel Ogden.
1764. Alexander Moore.
Arthur Davis.
1765–67. Alexander Moore.
John Dare.
1768. Noah Harris.
1769–70. Noah Harris.
John Dare.
1771. ——.
1772. Alexander Moore.
Nathan Leek.
1773–74. Noah Harris.
Enos Seeley.
1775. John Buck.
John Westcott.
1776. Noah Harris.
Enos Seeley.
1777–78. Enos Seeley.
Recompence Leake.
1779–80. Mark Riley.
1781. John Buck.
John Dare.
1782. John Dare.
1783–84. Daniel Ogden.
1785–88. David Moore.
William Garrison.
1789. William Garrison.
1790–91. William Garrison.
David Moore.
1792. Ephraim Seeley.
1793–97. Ephraim Seeley.
David Moore.
1798. Ephraim Seeley.
Zachariah Lawrence (died).
David Moore.[1]
1799. David Moore.
Enos Johnson.
1800. Enos Johnson.
Dan Bowen.
1801–3. David Moore.
James Burch.
1804. Ebenezer Seeley.
Dr. John Garrison.
1805–6. Ebenezer Seeley.
Jonathan Moore.
1807. Ebenezer Seeley.
Dr. Benjamin Champneys.
1808. Ebenezer Seeley.
1809. Ebenezer Seeley.
Jonathan Moore.
1810. Jonathan Moore.
Dr. Azel Pierson.
1811–12. Dr. Ebenezer Elmer.
Dr. Azel Pierson.
1813. Dr. Ebenezer Elmer.
Samuel Seeley.
1814. Samuel Seeley.
David O. Garrison.
1815. Abijah Harris.
Garrison Maul.
1816. Samuel Seeley.
George Souder.
1817–18. Samuel Seeley.
Dayton Riley.
1819. James Clark.
Thomas Woodruff.
1820. James Clark.
Samuel Seeley.
1821. Samuel Seeley.
Ephraim Buck.
1822. Smith Bowen.
George Souder.
1823–26. Samuel Seeley.
Enoch H. More.
1827–28. Ephraim Buck.
George Souder.
1829. George Souder.
William Bevan.
1830. Samuel Seeley.
William Bevan.
1831–33. James Hood, Jr.
George Souder.
1834. James Hood, Jr.
Joel Moore, Jr.
1835–36. Lewis Woodruff.
Samuel W. Seeley.
1837. Samuel Seeley.
Henry T. Eliet.
1838. Samuel W. Seeley.
Daniel Elmer.
1839–40. Lewis Woodruff.
Jeremiah Stull.
1841. Samuel W. Seeley.
Jeremiah Parvin.
1842. Samuel W. Seeley.
Lewis Woodruff.
1843. James M. Newell.
James P. Powers.
1844. Ephraim E. Sheppard.
James M. Newell.
1845. Daniel Garrison.
Samuel Barker.
1846. William Null.
Lewis Woodruff.
1847. William Null.
William Parvin.
1848. William Null.
Lewis Woodruff.
1849. Daniel Garrison.
Lewis Woodruff.
1850. Jeremiah J. Hitchner.
Lewis Woodruff.
1851. Jeremiah J. Hitchner.
William Null.
1852. William Null.
Lewis Woodruff.
1853. John Hepner.
Alfred Davis.
1854. Lewis Woodruff.
Lewis Garrison.
1855. Lucius Moore.
William Laning.
1856. Lucius Moore.
Lewis Garrison.
1857. Lewis Woodruff.
Enoch Garrison.
1858. Lewis Woodruff.
Jeremiah Carll.
1859. Lewis Garrison.
1859. John S. Lewallen.
1860–61. Lewis Garrison.
Alfred Davis.
1862–63. Lewis Woodruff.
Lewis Garrison.
1864. Charles Laning.
James Hand.
1865. James Hand.
Lewis Garrison.
1866–67. Dr. Charles C. Philips.
Lewis Garrison.
1868. Dr. Charles C. Philips.
Samuel M. Fox.
1869–72. Dr. Charles C. Philips.
John S. Woodruff.
1873. Dr. Charles C. Philips.
Henry Ott.
1874. Dr. Charles C. Philips.
Samuel M. Fox.
1875. Samuel M. Fox.
Henry Ott.
1876. Samuel M. Fox.
John H. Avis.
1877. Michael Vanlier.
John H. Avis.
1878. John H. Avis.
William G. Garrison.
1879. John H. Avis.
1880–82. Charles Barker.
1883. William M. Ott.

[1] From Sept. 8, 1798.

CHURCHES.

Deerfield Presbyterian Church.—A number of Presbyterian families settled in Deerfield about the year 1732. These families came from New England and Long Island, by way of Fairfield. The names that appear among the earliest in the records of the church are Leake, Foster, Davis, More, Garrison. They formed themselves into a congregation and worshiped in a school-house that stood on the eastern side of the road opposite the old graveyard.

About 1737 was erected the original Deerfield Church, a log house, standing south of the present building. The place where it stood has long since been filled with graves. The log church stood until 1771, when the present building was erected. In the original humble temple men of great distinction at different times preached, as Edwards, Blair, Gilbert, Tennant, and Finley, and it is very probable that Whitefield did not pass Deerfield by, for it is known that he traveled through this region in the spring and fall of 1740, and preached at Pittsgrove, Greenwich, and Salem. Thus was prepared the way for the installation of the first pastor. The Rev. Andrew Hunter was ordained and installed their pastor Sept. 4, 1746. He was also pastor of Greenwich Church, and the two constituted one church, but for convenience worshiped in two places. Mr. Hunter gave up Deerfield in 1760, and from this time these churches became two distinct organizations.

In 1764 came Rev. Simon Williams, of whose pastorate no record is preserved. He only stayed about two years. A single incident in his career is interesting and quite *a propos*. On one occasion he rode up to a certain house in his parish, and approaching the lady of the house, remarked, "Madame, I have selected your funeral text;" and in reply to her inquiry, "What is it?" he answered, "You will find it in Acts ix. 31: 'Then had the church rest.'" The Rev. R. Hamill Davis, in his very valuable and interesting history of the Deerfield Church, from which the principal facts in this sketch are obtained, observes, "The sin of which that woman was guilty has unsettled more pastors than all other causes combined."

The Rev. Enoch Green was installed pastor June 9, 1767. He was a man of superior learning and intellect. During his time the present church building, or rather the building of which it is the enlargement,

was erected in 1771. It might be noted here that in 1871, just a century from the laying of the corner-stone of the present church edifice, centennial exercises were held in the church, on which occasion Mr. Davis delivered his historical discourse, since published, and which we have alluded to. The occasion brought together from all directions a large concourse of people. Mr. Green was the first pastor who occupied a parsonage in Deerfield. In the old brick parsonage, which stood nearer the stream than the present building, upwards of one hundred years ago, he sustained a successful and somewhat celebrated classical school, where a considerable number of young men received a good education, some of whom attained positions of eminence.

He remained pastor of the church more than nine years. He died at the beginning of the Revolutionary war, Dec. 2, 1776, and is buried beneath the church. The Rev. John Brainerd, brother to Rev. David Brainerd, and his successor as missionary to the Indians, took charge of the church in 1777. After a brief and very useful pastorate of four years he died, and was buried, like his predecessor, beneath the church.

In 1783, the church in the mean time being furnished with supplies, the Rev. Simeon Hyde was ordained and installed, but in six weeks he died. On June 20, 1786, Rev. William Pickles, an Englishman, an eloquent man, but of loose character and dangerous doctrines, was installed. He was dismissed in a summary and somewhat irregular method, but the Session was determined that he should never enter the pulpit again. For a long period following the dismissal of Pickles, in November, 1787, the pulpit was supplied by Dr. Robert Smith, Messrs. Law, Faitoute, Foster, and Cowles, and perhaps others. It was not until the year 1810 that the church was incorporated, and the names of the first trustees appointed were Josiah Seeley, Samuel Thompson, Jeremiah Parvin, Jonathan Smith, and David O. Garrison. The Rev. John Davenport, a native of Freehold and a graduate of Princeton College, was installed pastor at Deerfield, Aug. 12, 1795. He was an able and excellent man. He was dismissed on account of feeble health, Oct. 16, 1805. The church was without a pastor until Oct. 20, 1808, when the Rev. Nathaniel Reeve was installed. Mr. Reeve was dismissed at his own request April 17, 1817, and the church remained without a pastor until the installation of the Rev. Francis S. Ballentine, June 22, 1819. He was dismissed from this charge at an adjourned meeting of the Presbytery of Philadelphia, held June 8, 1824. It was during his ministry that the present parsonage building was erected. During his time also the first Sabbath-school was organized within the bounds of the congregation. The school at Deerfield was organized March 29, 1820, and the one at West Branch April 30th of the same year.

On the 27th of April, 1826, the Rev. Alexander McFarland was ordained and installed pastor. After a pastorate of four years, Mr. McFarland was called to a professorship in Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa. He is said to have been a fine scholar. After him the Rev. John Burt supplied the pulpit for four months. He went from Deerfield to edit *The Presbyterian*, and was afterwards settled at Blackwoodtown. He died a few years ago at Salem, which he had made his residence. The Rev. G. D. McCuen was installed pastor Nov. 9, 1831. He was pastor for five years. The last three ministers were natives of Scotland. The Rev. Benjamin Tyler, of a Greenwich family, was ordained and installed Oct. 18, 1837. On account of failing health Mr. Tyler was obliged to seek a dissolution of the pastoral relation, Feb. 19, 1842, and retired to his father's farm in Greenwich, where he died. His widow survives him, now residing in Bridgeton. The Rev. Jacob W. E. Kerr was installed pastor Aug. 16, 1842. The pastoral relation was dissolved at a meeting of the Presbytery, held at Bridgeton, May 1, 1855. During Mr. Kerr's pastorate ninety-seven were received into the church. Elder Ludlam Dare died Sept. 4, 1847. In December, 1847, Samuel Barker and Jeremiah Parvin were ordained as ruling elders, but that very month Mr. Barker died, and in February Mr. Parvin followed. In 1854, Mr. Elijah D. Riley died, after a faithful service of thirty-one years in the eldership. The Rev. Thomas W. Cattell was installed pastor Oct. 9, 1855. During his pastorate the church was enlarged to its present size. The corner-stone was laid with appropriate ceremonies Aug. 25, 1858. The first service was held in the enlarged church March 9, 1859. Feb. 9, 1860, the pastoral relation was dissolved, and in August of that year Rev. R. Hamill Davis came as a supply. On Tuesday, June 4, 1861, he was ordained and installed pastor. After a long and successful pastorate, he was succeeded by the Rev. William H. Dinsmore, who was installed March 5, 1876. He died May 26, 1877, in the forty-fourth year of his age. His remains were taken to Phillipsburg, N. J. He was succeeded by Rev. E. P. Heberton, who was followed by the present pastor, Rev. J. D. Hunter, who resigned Sunday, the 4th of November, 1883, his resignation to take effect in two weeks. He has been pastor just three years.

Pleasant Grove Methodist Episcopal Church at Woodruff.—Early in the present century several Presbyterians in the vicinity of what is now known as Woodruff became Methodists and formed a class. The meetings were at first held in a school-house on the Deerfield road, one-fourth of a mile north from the present church. Preston Stratton was the first class-leader. This class, in its best days, had about twenty members. When Preston Stratton left his place was supplied by Joel Harris, but he also moved away, and the class went down, the members joining another class in Broad Neck. Preaching was resumed in 1823, and a new class, of which the late Judge Lewis Woodruff was the leader, was formed. In

1830 a house was built, to be used as a school-house as well as for preaching, and regular services were held in it. In 1835 this house was blown down in a severe storm of wind, but was rebuilt, and afterward moved away.

In 1840 a church building was erected, near where the present church stands. It was a plain wooden structure, twenty-four by thirty-six feet in size, and its cost was six hundred dollars. In this the society worshiped till the erection of the present church at Woodruff. The lot on which this stands includes five acres, and it was donated by Thomas G. Woodruff and the other heirs of the Woodruff estate. A portion of it is used as a cemetery.

The stones (in the ground) for the foundation of the church were donated by James Stiles, of Bridgeton. They were dug and carted, and the foundation was laid by J. A. Cann, J. S. Woodruff, R. S. Woodruff, Abel S. Garton, and others. The building committee consisted of J. A. Cann, J. S. Woodruff, David Adcock, Abel S. Garton, E. S. Woodruff, and George C. Garrison. The corner-stone was laid July 3, 1869, and the house was dedicated Jan. 20, 1870. It is a tasteful wooden structure, with a seating capacity of four hundred and fifty. The church property is valued at seven thousand dollars.

The old church building was sold, removed, and fitted up for a school-house.

This has never been a station, but at different times has been on different circuits or attached to stations. At present the same pastor serves this and a small charge at Rosenhayn.

Among the preachers who have served this society the names are remembered of Revs. John F. Crouch, Thomas Stewart, Edward Stout, William Williams, John McDougal, Thomas Christopher, George A. Reybold, Jonas Chew, Osborn Downs, Nathaniel Chew, James White, Samuel F. Wheeler, Albert Matthews, Matthias H. Shimp, Jacob Loudenslager, George Jennings, William Rodgers, Samuel Parker, —— Beegle, Joseph A. Cann, Charles F. Garrison, Albert Tidwell, G. Wesley Moore, F. S. Chubbuck, W. H. Burley, and T. N. Given.

The present membership is seventy. The church has no debt.

The trustees are Enoch Garrison, Robert S. Woodruff, John S. Woodruff, Abel S. Garton, and Samuel Stevens.

The class-leaders are Enoch Garrison, Charles Nichols, and George Carman.

At Rosenhayn is a branch of this society, consisting of about twenty, with Henry Dare as class-leader. It has been an appointment about ten years. Its place of meeting is a school-house.

Deerfield Methodist Episcopal Church.—Through the instrumentality of Sarah E. Cole, Ruth Danzenbaker, and a few others, Methodist preaching was first regularly had, in the hall at Deerfield, in 1867. A revival soon followed, the result of which was the formation of a church, consisting of eleven members and seventy-two probationers. An acre of ground was presented to the society by Henry Danzenbaker for the site of a church, and an acre more was purchased. During 1868 a church was erected on this site, at a cost of four thousand dollars, which was dedicated Nov. 12, 1868.

The pastors of this church up to 1872 were also pastors of Pleasant Grove Church, and since that time they have had the services of a pastor in connection with the Nazareth Church at Watson's Corners, Salem Co. The pastors who have served this church are: 1868–69, J. A. Cann; 1870–71, Charles F. Garrison; 1873–74, Albert Matthews; 1875–76, Shuyler T. Requa; 1877, Peter Provost; 1878–80, William Margerum; 1881, J. E. Willey; 1882, Phineas G. Ruckman; 1883, W. A. Allen. The entire church property is valued at seven thousand dollars, and they have no debt.

Friendship Methodist Protestant Church,[1] four miles northeast from Bridgeton, was organized about 1832. Among the prominent early members were Uriah Brooks and wife, Lot Cornell and wife, Jonathan Garton and wife, Mrs. Dorcas Joslyn, Mrs. Mary Garton, and Mrs. Hannah Chew.

The society first worshiped during several years in a school-house, but about 1840 a church edifice was erected. It was a frame structure, twenty-six by thirty-six feet in size. About 1850 this was enlarged by the addition of a vestibule. In this house the society worshiped till 1881, when the erection of a new church on the same site was commenced. It was completed and dedicated in November, 1882. This is a tasteful wooden structure, with a seating capacity of four hundred. The seats are arranged in modern style, and it has an end gallery for the choir.

The following names are remembered of preachers who have served this society: Revs. William Smith, James Lane, Dr. Wallace, Thomas Calhaner, Henry Watson, John Watson, Alfred Pierce, T. T. Heist, Joseph Brockbank, George Fisher, and C. S. Powelson.

NATHAN LEAKE.—Nathan Leake, son of Recompence, married for his first wife a Miss Brick, and had two children. He was a man of property and consequence in his day, and lived in a house still standing in Deerfield.

Nathan Leake (2d) was born in 1770, married Ruth Garrison, moved to Millville, and resided there until his death, in 1836. He was, though not a man of more than ordinary capacity, an influential and respectable citizen and magistrate. He took the side of the Democrats in politics, and in 1815, '16, '20, '24 was elected a member of the Legislature. Quite a number of the Leakes have from time to time emigrated to the Western States, some of whom have attained to elevated positions there.

[1] Information furnished by George Fox.

David Moore was born in Cumberland County, in the year 1747, and was the son of Samuel Moore, whose father, it is believed, was of the Scotch-Irish stock.

Samuel Moore had three sons and two daughters, viz.: Samuel, born in 1743, was in the army under Lord Amherst, in Canada, in the year 1760, came home in December of that year, was taken ill with the smallpox, and died; David; Israel, who was taken prisoner by the British in 1780, and died on board the prison-ship at New York; Elizabeth, who died in 1775; Hope, who married William Shute, and was the mother of David Shute, who taught several years in the Bridgeton Academy, and of Dr. Samuel Moore Shute, a lieutenant in the Continental army during the war of the Revolution, and afterwards a well-known physician in Bridgeton until his death in 1816.

David Moore married Lydia Richman about the year 1771. In the latter part of the year 1776 two companies of New Jersey State Artillery were organized, the western company commanded first by Samuel Hugg, and afterward by John Westcott, and in this Moore was a lieutenant. It was attached to the Continental army, and formed a part of the forces at the battle of the Brandywine, under Wayne at Paoli, and then at the battle of Germantown. At this last engagement he was wounded by a grape-shot and obliged to return to his family. He recovered and was at the battle of Monmouth in June, 1778. This seems to have been the last of his service with that company, the subsequent condition of which is unknown. He was no doubt connected with the local militia, in which after the close of the war he held the rank of captain, and was then appointed by the Legislature of the State a colonel, holding that position and commonly known as Col. Moore during the remainder of his life.

Shortly before he entered the army he purchased a farm at Deerfield, where he resided, and about the year 1790 he had erected upon it a good house, at the time the best in the neighborhood, still standing on the north side of the main street of the village, and now owned by Lucius Moore, who is a descendant of Joseph Moore. In the years 1796 and 1797 he was elected a member of the Assembly, but in the division of parties which soon took place he took the side of the Democrats, and during the next three years was defeated. In 1801–2 he was placed at the head of the Democratic ticket as member of the Council, and succeeded, proving himself to be a man personally popular, for the contest between the rival parties was at this time severe, and the result doubtful. He was, in fact, elected on the first Democratic ticket that succeeded in the country. Before the election again occurred, in 1803, he died.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

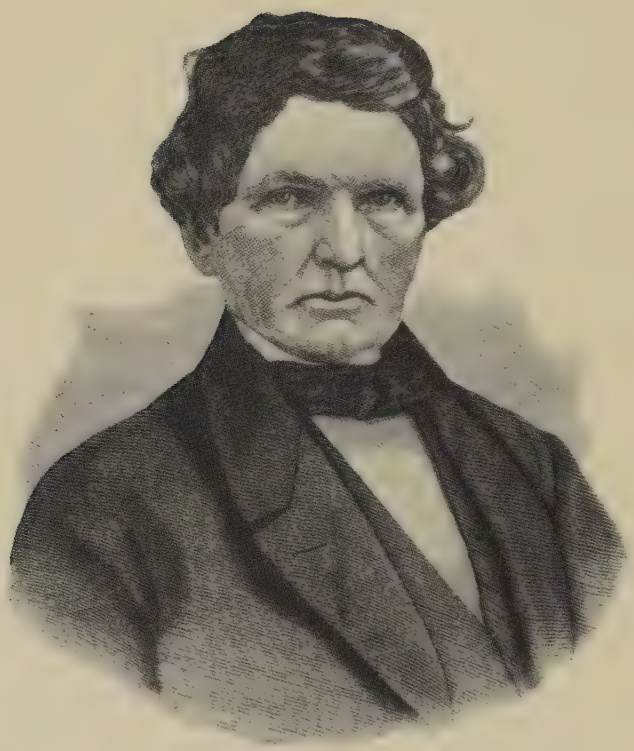
GEORGE FOX AND SAMUEL M. FOX.

Frederick Fox, the great-grandfather of Samuel M., emigrated from Germany and settled in Salem County. He served during the war of the Revolution, when he was a corporal, and on his return to civil life settled in Deerfield township, Cumberland Co. Among his children was a son Frederick, born in Salem County, March 15, 1768, who married Anna Mary B. Meglin, only daughter of George and Barbara Meglin, who emigrated from Würtemberg, Germany. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Fox were Mary (Mrs. Abram Stull), Elizabeth (Mrs. Jacob Hopner), John, Margaret (Mrs. J. B. Mounts), Catherine (Mrs. Lewis Woodruff), Frederick, George, Ann (Mrs. James Golder), Lydia (Mrs. William Keen), Susan (Mrs. William Keen), and Phœbe, of whom three survive. Mr. Fox died July 12, 1839, in his seventy-second year, and his wife in July, 1860.

His son George was born Aug. 18, 1804, in Deerfield township, where he still resides on land originally owned by his father. His advantages of education were confined to the winter months at the neighboring school, after which the farm became the scene of his more active labors. He was married on the 11th of October, 1828, to Miss Susannah Candal, of Lower Pittsgrove township, Salem Co., born July 14, 1808. Their children are Samuel; Adam, born in 1830, and married to Harriet A. Barnes, who has had fifteen children, of whom nine survive; George, born in 1832, deceased, and married to Elizabeth Garrison, who has three children; Margaret, deceased, born in 1833; Enoch, born in 1836, married to Margaret Brooks, who has three children; Anna Mary B., born in 1839, married to James Duffield, who has five children; Charles F., born in 1842, married to Harriet Filer, who has three children; and Emily J., born in 1851, married to Edward Seeley, who has five children. Soon after his marriage Mr. Fox settled upon the farm which is his present home, a portion of which he inherited, and the remaining shares of which he purchased. Though not an active politician, Mr. Fox has ever been an earnest partisan, and cast his first vote in favor of Andrew Jackson and the Democracy. He has been collector of the township, a member of its committee, and held other less important offices. He is a member and trustee of Friendship Protestant Methodist Church of Deerfield township, Mrs. Fox being also a member.

Their son, Samuel M., was born Feb. 21, 1829, in Deerfield, at the paternal home. His opportunities of education were such as the Friendship school, in the immediate neighborhood, afforded, after which he removed to the home of his grandmother, and remained until twenty-two years of age, when he engaged in teaching.

At a later period he removed to Camden, N. J.,



George Fox

Samuel M. Tapp

Yours Garrison

and followed the trade of carpenter until his marriage on the 6th of December, 1855, to Ruth C., daughter of Enoch Garrison, of Deerfield. Their children are Margaret K. (Mrs. Daniel D. Coney), Albert K., Sarah G., Lydia G., and George. Mr. Fox has since that time devoted his attention to farming occupations, having in 1858 purchased a farm in Deerfield township, which is his present residence.

He, during his school-days, developed a taste for mathematics, and acquired a knowledge of surveying, in which science he has evinced both skill and accuracy. This has caused his services to be in demand both in Cumberland and the adjacent counties.

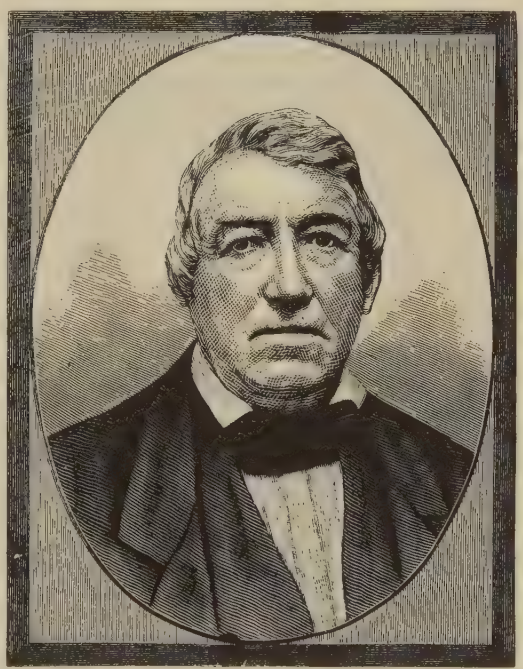
Mr. Fox is in politics a Democrat. He has represented his township for successive terms in the board of freeholders, has been assessor, collector, a member of the township committee, and justice of the peace. The family were at an early date supporters of the Lutheran Church, though Mr. Fox is a worshiper at the Pleasant Grove Methodist Episcopal Church, of which Mrs. Fox is a member.

JOEL GARRISON.

The Garrison family are of English descent. Daniel, the grandfather of Joel Garrison, was a resident of Deerfield township, and devoted his life to active farm labor. He married, Oct. 23, 1775, Miss Hannah Cornwall, of Deerfield, and had children,—Arthur, who was married to Hannah Cornwall; William, who married Rebecca Biggs; Aly, married to Susan Coomer; and a daughter, Susan, who became Mrs. Israel Joslin. The death of Mr. Garrison occurred Dec. 10, 1810. His son Arthur was born in Deerfield township, and married as above mentioned. He had two daughters,—Jemima, married to Lemuel Parvin, and Keturah, who became Mrs. Richard Langley. His sons were Joel, and Enoch who married Lydia Cornwall. Joel was born March 6, 1808, in Deerfield township, and remained at home during his early years, meanwhile enjoying such opportunities as the neighboring schools offered during the winter months. He aided in the cultivation of the farm, and when nearly twenty years of age was married to Sarah Hires, of Pittsgrove township, Salem Co. Mrs. Garrison died Nov. 19, 1872, and he was again married on the 3d of November, 1875, to Miss Angeline Hutchinson, of Deerfield. Mr. Garrison rented the farm of his father until 1858, when he became owner of one by purchase, and continued upon it until 1861, when, having decided for a period to lead a life of retirement and rest, he removed to Bridgeton. Four years later he removed to the homestead farm, which he had purchased and now occupies. Mr. Garrison resumed his farming occupations, and has since purchased and improved two farms and erected a saw-mill on Muddy Run stream, Pittsgrove township, Salem Co. His political sympathies are with the Democracy, though not actively interested in party contests. He is a member of the Pleasant Grove Methodist Episcopal Church, as was also the first Mrs. Garrison. In this church he has officiated as steward. Mr. Garrison indulged his taste for travel by making in 1879 a tour to Kansas, and the following year made a pleasure trip to California. Though now seventy-five years of age, he cannot recall during this time a day of ill health.

LEWIS WOODRUFF.

The family are of English descent, and were early represented in America by two brothers who settled in New York and New Jersey respectively. Ephraim, father of the subject of this biography, was a native of New Jersey, and resided until his death upon the farm now occupied by Robert Woodruff. He married



Lewis Woodruff

Susan Dunham, of East Jersey, and had children,—Lewis and a daughter who died in infancy. Mr. Woodruff's death occurred about the year 1832. His son Lewis was born Oct. 20, 1796, in Salem County, and spent his youth in acquiring a knowledge of farming pursuits. At the age of sixteen he, with his father, became a resident of Deerfield township, and on the decease of his parent came into possession of the estate. He married a daughter of Frederick Fox, and had one child,—Susan Doughaday. By a second marriage to Margaret, daughter of Jacob Souder, of Bridgeton, were born children,—Robert, Catharine

(deceased), John, Lewis, Edward, Margaret, and Joseph. Mr. Woodruff married, a third time, Mrs. Rachel Lloyd, of Camden, and had one son, Thomas G., living at Atlantic City. Lewis Woodruff during his lifetime resided in the country, and devoted his energies to farming employments. He was energetic, ambitious, and led rather than followed public opinion. As a representative Democrat in his township and county he held the offices of freeholder, associate judge of the County Court, and member of the State Legislature, besides many other less important positions. He was a member of the Masonic order, and an active representative of the agricultural society of the county. This sketch and the accompanying portrait are contributed as a tribute of filial regard by his sons, John S., Edward S., and Joseph A. John S. was born Nov. 25, 1829, and married Elizabeth Hitchner, of Salem County. Their children are Sadie H., Harry L., and Warren C. Edward S. was born July 3, 1836, and married Hannah F., daughter of Rev. John F. Crouch, of the New Jersey Conference. Their children are Ida and Milton. Joseph A., who resides in Bridgeton, was born Dec. 19, 1839, and married Ruth, daughter of Zaccheus Bitter, of Greenwich.

CHAPTER XCV.

TOWNSHIP OF DOWNE.

Incorporation.—Downe township was included in the bounds of Fairfield at the time the county was set off from Salem, and until 1772, when Governor Franklin set off the township by letters patent, recorded in the Secretary of State's office at Trenton, it was a part of the royal prerogative to create municipalities, but was seldom exercised in that day, and not at all at the present time in Great Britain. Governor Franklin, by virtue of his commission as Governor, exercised this power as a part of the royal prerogative which had been delegated to him in his commission, and accordingly set off the lower part of Fairfield as a township. This power was seldom exercised in this State, and what were the reasons which called for the exercise of such extraordinary powers is now unknown. The township was named by the Governor after his wife, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Downes. By a clerical error the name was printed Downe in the act incorporating the inhabitants of the townships of the State, passed in 1798, although it is Downes in the record of the letters patent, and it has been so printed ever since. The bounds of the township as originally set off included the present township of Commercial, which was created from the eastern part of Downe in 1874.

Soil.—A large portion of the township along the bay shore and on each side of the small creeks putting up into the fast land is salt marsh; a strip of probably a mile in width adjoining the marsh is a good loam, while the interior is more sandy.

Settlement and Growth.—The early settlers came mostly from Fairfield, and settled on the strip of loamy soil along the marsh, as has been related under the early settlements.

Like Commercial, the great body of the male citizens of Downe are employed in a seafaring life, but in this township they are nearly all in the oyster trade, while in Commercial many of them are in the coasting service. The growth of the township has been steady but slow. With no manufactories within its limits, the greater portion of its soil a salt marsh, or so light as to be uninviting to the settler, with scant means of communication with places outside of its own limits, and with roads neglected and little attention paid to the thorough cultivation of the soil, as seems almost inevitably to be the result where nature bestows her gifts of food freely to those who have only to gather the crops, it is not to be wondered at that Downe township has not increased as have some other portions of the county.

Villages.—The township contains two villages, Dividing Creek at the eastern, and Newport at the western end. The population of the township in 1870 was sixteen hundred and eighty-seven.

Dividing Creek.—This village is situated on Dividing Creek, near where it divides into numerous branches, from which the name of the creek was derived, while that of the village was obtained from the creek. The greater part of the village is along the main street on the west side of the creek. It is sixteen miles south by southeast of Bridgeton, and about five miles northwest of Port Norris. It is a quiet village, of about three hundred inhabitants, mostly engaged in the oyster trade. A marine railway for the repair of oyster-boats, owned by John Burt, Mr. Howell, and George Sloan, was completed during the last summer.

The school-house which accommodated all the children of this neighborhood stood on the road leading from the village to Turkey Point, about half-way to the present Turkey Point school-house. It was a one-story house, and was an old building fifty years ago, about which time two districts were made, and the Turkey Point school-house built, and also one at Dividing Creek, on the lot where the present one is, but about half-way back to Union Street. This was a one-story building. It was occupied until 1875, when the present commodious house was built, and the old one moved back to Union Street and raised to two stories, making a hall above, while the township has the use of the lower floor for township purposes. A new school-house has been built at Turkey Point during this summer. About a mile west of Dividing Creek bridge at Dragston, as the neighborhood is called, there was an old school-house many years ago, which was used until 1866,

when a new one was built one-half mile west of the former one, a lot being bought for the purpose. The post-office was established April 1, 1810, and the first postmaster appointed was Asa Douglass. The present one is John Tubman, appointed Dec. 1, 1874.

Newport.—Newport lies on the south side of Autuxit Creek, and is about twelve miles from the county-seat. The ancient name of the place and of the whole vicinity is Autuxit, a better name than the present one. Its male inhabitants, as already said, are engaged almost entirely in some branch of the oyster trade, and are away from home the greater portion of each week. It contains a Methodist and a Baptist Church, and the inhabitants number about three hundred. A post-office was established here July 1, 1816, with William Chard, Esq., as postmaster. The present one is John Compton, who was appointed Nov. 10, 1880.

Fortescue is a place of summer resort, well known throughout all this region. It is situated on the easterly shore of Delaware Bay, on an island of fast land in the marsh, containing about ten acres. The name is derived from a former owner, John Fortescue, who sold to William Smith ten thousand acres of land, including the site of Fortescue, in June, 1776. It became a place of summer resort many years ago, and has always been popular among those who were acquainted with it. The present buildings are inconvenient and far from handsome, having been added to from time to time. A pier eleven hundred and twenty feet long was built in 1880 for a landing-place for a steamboat which was then intended to be run to this place from Philadelphia, but that plan faded away, and the boat ceased running after a few weeks.

Egg Island was surveyed by John Worledge and John Budd in the spring of 1691, and was taken up by Thomas Budd. At that time it contained three hundred acres. Since then the tides and storms have constantly decreased its size. In 1785 a survey of it by courses and distances gave the contents as sixty acres, and its distance from the main shore as about thirty-two rods. It has now entirely disappeared below the waters, no portion of it being visible except at very low tides. The main shore has also been encroached upon to such an extent that a new light-house was built a number of years ago, several hundred yards back from the shore, and the waters of the bay now flow over the site of the old one, the piling for which still stands in part.

Dividing Creek Bridge.—How early a bridge was built at Dividing Creek is unknown, but it was previous to 1763. It was built at the time when bridges were put up at the expense of the township in which they lay. By 1805 this bridge had become quite dilapidated, and in September of that year the freeholders ordered it to be rebuilt with a draw, and it was finished by the ensuing spring. It proved to be a poor affair, and had a great deal of repairs done to it. In 1824 that bridge was replaced by another one with a draw, which lasted until 1841, when the freeholders built the bridge now spanning the creek. It is built on the truss plan, sixty feet long and sixteen feet wide. The draw was done away with. This is still a good bridge.

Newport (or Shaw's) Grist-Mill.—A pond and grist- and saw-mill were erected on Page's Run, a branch of Autuxit Creek, about one and a half miles above the hotel at Newport, at a very early date, it being known as early as 1763 as Ogden's mill, Samuel Ogden being the owner. It became the property of Esquire Henry Shaw as early as the beginning of this century, who continued to own it for about forty years. He let the saw-mill go down. After his death it became the property of Holmes Hand, but it has now passed into the possession of Harris O. Elmer.

Page's Grist-Mill.—Below Shaw's mill, on the same stream, just north of where the road from Cedarville to the Dividing Creek road crosses Page's Run, there was as early as 1776 a grist-mill owned by David Page, the stream being dammed at that point also. This mill was still in existence and owned by David Page as late as 1803, but was allowed to go down at least fifty years ago. After Mr. Hand obtained the property he again put up the dam and built a saw-mill where the old grist-mill had been years before. He made a failure after a few years. The saw-mill was run a few years longer, when that also went down.

About two miles north of Dividing Creek, just south of the railroad, there was a saw-mill toward the beginning of this century on Cedar Creek, a branch of Autuxit. This went down more than fifty years ago. About twelve or fifteen years ago a steam saw-mill was put up about fifty paces from the old one, which has since been removed to Cedarville, where it is now in operation.

Ladow's Saw-Mill.—This mill and pond, situated just north of the Baptist Church, on the western branch of Dividing Creek, has existed for many years, and was owned by Peter Ladow, who at his death left it to his son Furman, who carried it on until his death, about a year ago. It is now being rebuilt and enlarged, and improved machinery is being put in by his heirs, who still own it.

FREEHOLDERS.

The following have been members of the board of freeholders from the township of Downe:

1773. —— ——
1774–76. Joseph Newcomb.
Jonathan Lore.
1777. Jonathan Lore.
1778. Joseph Newcomb.
Jonathan Lore.
1779. —— ——
1780. Henry Shaw.
1781. Jonathan Lore.
David Page.
1782. Thomas Campbell.
Jonadab Sheppard.
1783. David Page.
William Campbell.
1784. Jonadab Sheppard.
1785. David Page.
William Mason.
1786–87. David Page.
Gideon Heaton.
1788. David Page.
Samuel Dollas.
1789–90. —— ——
1791–92. David Page.
Samuel Dollas.

1793. Constant Long.
Gabriel Glann.
1794–96. David Page.
Samuel Dollas.
1797. Samuel Dollas.
William Moore.
1798. William Chard.
Dollas Lore.
1799–1800. William Moore.
Samuel Dollas.
1801. Dollas Lore.
George Elkinton.
1802–3. Henry Shaw, Esq.
John Robbins.
1804–5. Henry Shaw, Esq.
George Elkinton.
1806–7. Henry Shaw, Esq.
Major Henderson.
1808–9. George Elkinton.
Henry Shaw, Esq.
1810. Henry Shaw, Esq.
Gideon Heaton.
1811. Henry Shaw, Esq.
George Elkinton.
1812. Henry Shaw, Esq.
Major Henderson.
1813. Ichabod Compton, Esq.
Henry Shaw, Esq.
1814. Jonathan Sockwell.
Ichabod Compton, Esq.
1815–17. Ichabod Compton, Esq.
Henry Shaw, Esq.
1818. Ichabod Compton, Esq.
Jonathan Sockwell.
1819. Ichabod Compton, Esq.
Major Henderson.
1820–21. Ichabod Compton, Esq.
John Ogden, Jr.
1822. John Ogden, Jr.
Ethan Lore.
1823. John Ogden, Jr.
John Compton.
1824. Dr. Edmund Sheppard.
John Chattin.
1825. Ichabod Compton, Esq.
Dr. Edmund Sheppard.
1826. John Hill.
Dr. Edmund Sheppard.
1827–28. Dr. Edmund Sheppard.
Daniel Wells.
1829. Ethan Lore.
Daniel Buzby.
1830. Henry Shaw, Esq.
Isaac Murphy.
1831. Dr. Edmund Sheppard.
Daniel Buzby.
1832–35. Dr. Edmund Sheppard.
John Ogden, Jr.
1836. Dr. Edmund Sheppard.
Daniel Buzby.
1837. William Lore.
William C. Lore.
1838–42. David Campbell.
Dr. Joseph Butcher.
1843–45. Charles Compton.
Richard Lore.
1846–49. Richard Lore.
Dr. Joseph Butcher.
1850–54. Dr. Joseph Butcher.
Dr. William Bacon.
1855–59. Dr. Joseph Butcher.
David Campbell.
1860–61. David Campbell.
Dr. Charles Butcher.
1862–63. Peter Camblos.
Allen Sheppard.
1864. John T. Ladow.
Allen Sheppard.
1865–67. Allen Sheppard.
Richard Lore.
1868. Allen Sheppard.
Daniel Lore.
1869. Daniel T. Howell.
Holmes Hand.
1870. Daniel T. Howell.
Daniel Lore.
1871–73. Daniel Lore.
Dr. Charles Butcher.
1874. Daniel Lore.
George S. Marts.
1875–76. Daniel Lore.
George W. Sloan.
1877. Daniel Lore.
George W. Sloan[1] (part of the year).
George S. Marts (remainder of year).
1878. Daniel Lore.
William C. Lore.
1879. Daniel Lore.
1880. George W. Sloan.
1881–82. Charles T. Campbell.
1883. Luther Bateman.

CHURCHES.

Dividing Creek Baptist Church.—About the year 1749 several families from Cohansey settled in this vicinity, among whom particular mention is made of Jonadab Shepherd, Thomas Shepherd, William Paulin, William Dallas, Temperance Shepherd, Ann Shepherd, and Patience Paulin. The settlement of these families in this neighborhood induced the pastors of Cohansey Church (which stood near Sheppard's mill, the graveyard still existing), Rev. Nathaniel Jenkins, and after him Rev. Robert Kelsay, to visit and preach among them. In the month of July, 1760, Rev. Samuel Heaton and family came from Cape May, and located in the neighborhood. An independent church was deemed necessary in this large and inviting field, and accordingly the above-named brethren and sisters, having solicited and obtained dismission from Cohansey and Cape May Churches, were, in connection with John Terry, Sarah Terry, and Eve Sockwell, previously baptized, constituted and publicly recognized as a regular Baptist Church May 30, 1761. Their field of labor extended over a wide range of country, from Newport (known in those days as Autuxit) to Millville, Tuckahoe, West Creek, Port Elizabeth, and immediate neighborhoods.

The first meeting-house was erected on a lot donated by Seth Lore in 1751. Their first house was destroyed by fire in 1770, and rebuilt in 1771. The size of this new edifice was thirty by twenty-two feet. They continued to occupy this second sanctuary without interruption from 1771 to April 21, 1821, a period of fifty years, when it was accidentally destroyed by fire. The third edifice was completed and dedicated in June, 1823. The size of the house was forty by thirty-four feet. In 1860 twenty feet were added to the length of the house, the old side galleries removed, and the entire building beautified. About the year 1850 they secured a lot in the village near the meeting-house, on which they erected the present parsonage. The Rev. Samuel Heaton, a constituent member, was chosen pastor, and held such oversight from 1761 until the time of his death, Sept. 26, 1777, at the age of sixty-six years. The Rev. Peter Peterson Vanhorn took the pastoral oversight of the church in 1779, remained four years, when he resigned and went to Salem, where he died, Sept. 10, 1789, in the seventy-first year of his age. Rev. William Lock commenced his labors in this capacity in the spring of 1785, but he was removed by death the following September. The Rev. John Garrison succeeded him. He was born about 1745, and baptized by Mr. Heaton, whose daughter he married. He was regular pastor from Sept. 8, 1787, until his death in 1790. The Rev. Garner A. Hunt was pastor from November, 1792, until the beginning of 1796. He became a Presbyterian, and took charge of a church in Upper Harmony, Warren Co., where he died Feb. 11, 1850, at the age of eighty-four years.

The Rev. John Rutter was pastor about two years. The Rev. David Stout became pastor in 1804, and his settlement terminated June, 1808. His successor was Rev. David Bateman, whose labors commenced in July, 1810, and were continued about two years. Mr. Bateman was a native of Cohansey, where he was born in 1777. He was among the brethren who met at Nottingham Square, near Trenton, July 27, 1830, and organized the New Jersey Baptist Association. He died Sept. 10, 1832, aged fifty-five years. His successor at Dividing Creek was the Rev. Thomas Brooks, who became pastor in April, 1816, and was such until June 20, 1836, a period of twenty years. He died Jan. 24, 1837, in the seventy-seventh year of his age. Rev. William Bacon, M.D., was his successor. He

[1] Mr. Sloan was returned as elected by the board of election, but his election was contested, and the court decided that Mr. Marts was elected after Mr. Sloan had served part of the year.

was a native of Greenwich, and became supply first of the church at Pittsgrove in 1829, then in 1833 took charge of the Woodstown Church until 1838, when he removed to Dividing Creek. He died in 1866, aged sixty-six years. Rev. Daniel Kelsey, who was born, baptized, and licensed at Cohansey, was his successor. He commenced his pastorate at Dividing Creek in 1850, and relinquished it in December, 1853. The parsonage was built in 1851. The Rev. Uriah Kauffman succeeded Mr. Kelsey in June, 1854. After a brief pastorate of ten months he died, April 17, 1855, at the early age of twenty-eight years. The Rev. George Sleeper became pastor in June of the same year. In 1847 he took charge of the Medford Church, and from there he spent five years in Canton; thence in 1855 he came to Dividing Creek, and remained until 1859. The Rev. Henry W. Webber succeeded him in that year, and remained two years. In the autumn of 1861, Rev. Alexander H. Folwell succeeded him, and resigned in February, 1863. Rev. Benjamin Jones became pastor in August, 1863, and after a connection of less than two years resigned. In 1865, Rev. E. V. King became pastor, but did not continue more than one year. He returned to the Methodists. Rev. Lathrop W. Wheeler was pastor from 1866 to 1868. In 1869, Rev. James H. Hyatt became pastor, and remained a little over one year. The Rev. Ellis L. Stager became pastor Jan. 1, 1871, and was such to 1873, when Rev. Amos B. Still, in the same year, became pastor for a few months, and in December, 1873, Rev. H. B. Raybold took charge, and was there until July 3, 1877. Rev. Charles P. DeCamp became pastor Aug. 26, 1877, and resigned in the early part of 1879. The present pastor, Matthew M. Finch, succeeded April 1, 1879.

In March, 1855, the church dismissed fifty-one members to constitute the Newport Baptist Church. Besides the latter church this church is the mother of the church at Port Norris. The present membership of the Dividing Creek Church is one hundred and seventy-six.

Newport Baptist Church.—Those of the Baptist belief in this neighborhood were members of the Dividing Creek Church, the pastors of which preached here every two or three weeks in an old one-story school-house which stood where the present school-house is on the road to Fortescue. The school-house not being suitable, and the Baptists gaining strength, they bought the lot where their meeting-house now is, containing about one acre, of Seth Page, and in 1852 commenced the erection of a house of worship; this and the new Methodist Church both being raised the same day, but the Baptist house was not completed until two years later. As soon as completed fifty-five members of the Dividing Creek Church obtained letters of dismissal, and March 28, 1855, they were constituted a regular Baptist Church by a council composed of delegates from five churches. They united with Dividing Creek Church in calling Rev. George Sleeper as pastor of the two churches in June, 1855, and he remained until June, 1859, and was succeeded by Rev. Henry W. Webber the same year. When Mr. Webber left Dividing Creek Church he remained with this church a short time longer. They then depended on supplies, mostly by Mr. Webber and the pastors of Dividing Creek, until the two churches settled Rev. L. W. Wheeler as pastor of both of them, as was also his successor, Rev. J. H. Hyatt. From that time they had the same pastor as Dividing Creek until H. B. Raybold resigned the Newport charge, and Rev. William A. Durfee, of Cedarville Church, became their pastor also in May, 1876. He resigned in the spring of 1878, and they depended on supplies until April 1, 1879, when they settled Rev. Matthew M. Finch, in connection with Dividing Creek, who still remains their pastor. During the present year they have put a new roof on the church, and repaired and painted it throughout. The present number of members is one hundred and twenty-one.

Newport Methodist Episcopal Church.—The first Methodist preaching at Newport, or Autuxit, as it was then called, is said to have been by a Capt. Webb, of the English navy, who landed here before 1800, and preached a sermon in a barn, and so commenced a society here. This society built a church in 1804, the same year in which a class was first formed in Bridgeton. This house is said, in some accounts, to have been burned in 1812, but that is probably a mistake. On the morning of Oct. 23, 1821, the Methodist meeting-house at this place was burned, it having recently been repaired at a cost of one thousand dollars. It is not probable that any church built after the fire in 1812, if there had been such a fire, would have needed so extensive repairs as that by 1821. The conclusion seems rather to be that the first house was not burned until 1821, an error of date having been made, perhaps by a transposition of the last two figures of the date, in the first publication concerning it, and followed by all subsequent writers. This church was included in a circuit which commenced at Bridgeton, and at that time took in Fairfield, or Swing's meeting-house, Newport, Haleyville, Port Elizabeth, and Heislerville, and the intermediate places as classes were formed at them. As the churches became stronger they were made stations, and had regular appointments made for them. Among those who preached at Newport Church while it was a part of the circuit were John W. McDougall, Mr. Greenbank, George Raybold, Mr. Christopher, Mr. Sleeper, Thomas Stewart, John F. Crouch, George Jennings, Jacob Loudenslager, Abraham Gerheart, David Duffield, Joseph Gaskill, Joseph Atwood, Mr. Canfield, Noah Edwards, William Brooks, Abraham Streets, Joseph Summerill, Jonas Chew, Mr. Christopher (a second time), Samuel Johnson, John Herr, William Walton, and Henry Belting, the greater part of whom have gone home to reap the reward of faithful service.

The second church was an old building which stood a little southeast of the present one, in which they worshiped until 1852, when the present meeting-house was built, the church buying an additional quarter acre of ground on which to erect the new church and a parsonage.

At the Conference in March, 1862, Newport and Dividing Creek were made stations, but both have been served by one pastor ever since, with the exception of a few years. The pastors who have served at Newport are: 1862, Joseph M. Pierson; 1863–64, Samuel C. Chattin; 1865–66, Noah Edwards; 1867–68, Caleb Malmsbury; 1869–70, John B. Westcott; 1871, William C. Chattin; 1872–73, Charles W. Livezly; 1874–76, John P. Connelly; 1877–78, Hamilton S. Norris; 1879–80, Furman Robbins; 1881, C. Wesley Turrell (six months), George Newton (six months); 1882, William A. Lilley; 1883, J. O. R. Corliss. During the pastorate of Mr. Malmsbury, in 1869, the society built their parsonage adjoining the church. They are now engaged in erecting a belfry in which to put a two hundred pound bell, at an expense of four hundred dollars. This and Dividing Creek charges number together two hundred and twenty members and twenty-one probationers.

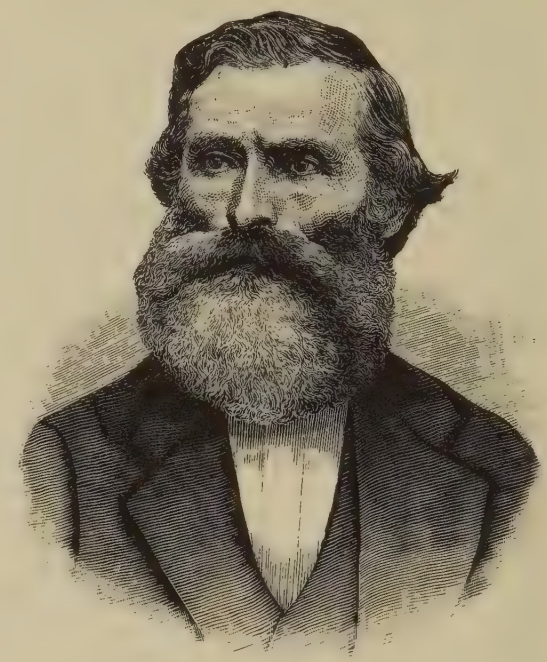
Dividing Creek Methodist Episcopal Church.—A society was formed here more than fifty years ago, but the exact date could not be learned. Their first house of worship was an old dwelling-house, formerly one Kimball's, and which was remodeled for their use more than fifty years ago, and which stood where is now the Baptist parsonage. They were supplied by the same circuit preachers as Newport, the preachers being here once in four weeks. The ground where their present house and graveyard now is was given to them by Noah Burt, and this house was erected in the summer of 1851 and dedicated in the following winter. The lumber was given to them, and carted by some of the members. Its seating capacity is about two hundred and fifty. It was made a station at the same time as Newport, and has been served by the same preachers, except as follows: 1872, Dickinson Moore; 1876–77, John Price.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

JAMES G. GANDY.

The parents of Mr. Gandy are Miles and Abigail Gandy, the former having been a sea-captain, shiprigger and corker, who achieved a considerable degree of success in his calling.

Their son, who was born Nov. 6, 1827, after a limited time spent at school, determined to follow the life of a sailor, and at the age of nineteen went before the mast. Here he remained for three years, and leaving the coast engaged in the oyster business, which was continued for a period of eighteen years. In 1862 he became a popular landlord at Fortescue, N. J., and continued thus employed until 1872, when farming pursuits engaged his attention, and to which he still devotes



James G. Gandy

his energies. Mr. Gandy, on the 1st of January, 1853, married Miss Pleasant, daughter of Samuel and Rhoda Smith. Their children are Oliver S. (who married Elsie, daughter of Hoenshead Peaterson), Abigail G. (who is the wife of Thomas Bow, and has one child, Elmer G.), Henry P., Charles G., and Samuel (who died in infancy).

CHAPTER XCVI.

TOWNSHIP OF FAIRFIELD.

Incorporation.—Fairfield was one of the original townships, the bounds of which were made definite by the act creating the county. By that act it included not only its present limits, but also what is now the townships of Downe and Commercial, and all that part of the city of Millville west of the Maurice River. It was reduced to its present limits by the creation of Downe township in 1772, and of Millville in 1802. It was originally created, but with no defi-

nite bounds, by an act of the Provincial Assembly passed in May, 1697, which enacted that

"the Tract of Land in Cohansey, purchased by several people lately inhabitants of Fairfield in New England, be from and after the date hereof, erected into a Township, and be called Fairfield, which is hereby empowered to the same privileges as any other Townships in this Province are or have been, that are not Towns incorporate."

Settlement.—These settlers were those who came from Fairfield, Conn., and from Long Island, within a few years previous, and established the settlement at New England Town. No definite bounds were assigned to this township, but it is probable that it included all the settlements east of the Cohansey. When a few years later, in 1701, officers were appointed for the different precincts of Salem County, the east side of the Cohansey was called "Fairfield, and the lower side of Cohansey." After 1718 the portion along the east side of Maurice River was included in the appointment of constables for Maurice River.

These settlers probably established a local township government such as they had been accustomed to in the towns of Connecticut and Long Island, but there are no records preserved of their town-meetings. Their enterprise and thrift made them prosperous, and the descendants of the first-comers peopled other portions of the county. This township has contributed to the county many of her leading men in former years, and has held a prominent place in the history of the county.

Soil.—The township contains a large quantity of salt marsh along the shore of the bay and skirting the various creeks, but bordering on that the soil is a sandy loam, well suited to the raising of fruits and produce, large quantities of which are annually raised. The eastern portion of the township is mostly covered with oak and pine in various stages of growth.

Villages.—The principal places, and the only post-offices in the township, are Cedarville and Fairton. The population of the township by the last census was three thousand two hundred and fifteen.

Cedarville is situated on both sides of Cedar Creek, about four miles from Fairton and eight from Bridgeton. It is mostly built along the main road, which passes through it from Bridgeport to the lower part of the county. The mill was probably the first building erected, and the others gradually grew up around it. It became a place of some local importance after the Revolution. A number of the leading citizens of the county lived there, and its relative importance in the county was much greater than now. It was called Cedar Creek until the establishment of the post-office, since which it has been called by its present name. Its inhabitants are largely engaged in oystering. Cedarville Landing is about one-third of a mile from the main street, and vessels of three hundred tons come up Cedar Creek to that point.

Cedarville has two of the handsomest school-houses in the county. The one on the south side of the mill-pond stands in the forks of Main and Franklin Streets, adjoining the Baptist Church, on the same ground where formerly stood the old Friendship school-house. The present house is a large, well-arranged two-story house, containing four rooms, all of which are filled. It was built in 1872, and cost about four thousand five hundred dollars. The Central school-house, situated about three-fourths of a mile north of the mill-dam, at the corner of the main road and the road leading to James' Island, is also a fine two-story building, adapted to the purpose, and was built three or four years after the other one. Excellent schools are kept in these buildings. There is a small one-story school-house, old and poor, at the Factory, as the neighborhood of the old woolen-factory pond is called, which will hold about twenty-five scholars.

At the Landing is the vessel-building yard of Claypoole & Parsons. Years ago vessels were built here, but it ceased during the Rebellion, and was revived by the present firm about three years ago. They also have a marine railway for the repairing of vessels. The canning-works were first established as the "South Jersey Packing Company," but were sold out during the last summer, and were bought by the present owners, John E. Diament and Charles Diament. During the busy season they afford employment to a large number of people, and produce about two hundred and fifty thousand cans yearly. A steam saw- and planing-mill has been in operation several years, and is owned by Phœnix Cosier. The steam sand-wash of William O. Garrison, along the line of the Cumberland and Maurice River Railroad, about a mile below the Cedarville Station, washes and prepares for glass-house use about thirty tons of sand a day. It was established in the spring of 1883, and such is the demand that it is run day and night part of the time.

A post-office was established here Jan. 1, 1806, and Amos Westcott was appointed postmaster. The present officer is C. Howard Bateman, who was appointed May 25, 1877. The population of Cedarville by the census of 1880 was one thousand and seventy-seven.

Fairton is the next largest village in the township. It is four miles from Bridgeton, and is situated on Mill Creek and Rattlesnake Run, which unite and run into the Cohansey a few hundred yards below the village. The old name of the place, used as early as 1779, which could still be heard until within a few years past, was Bumbridge, a name which, according to Judge Elmer, was said to have originated from the circumstance of a constable, who was then often called a bum-bailiff, a corruption of bound-bailiff, or a bailift bound with security, having fallen through the bridge over Rattlesnake Run while attempting to arrest a person. This caused the bridge to be repaired and gave it a name. The name of Fairton was not given it until the post-office was established. Mill Creek was called the North Branch of the Cohansey when the first settlements were made in the vicinity. Like

the other towns and villages in the lower part of the county, a large part of the inhabitants of Fairton are engaged in oystering.

A fine school-house furnishes accommodations for one hundred and fifty scholars. It was built in 1869, and it is a two-story building, with the modern improvements, surmounted with a belfry containing a fine-toned bell. Its cost was about three thousand five hundred dollars.

The beef- and pork-packing house of Furman R. Willis is the principal industrial establishment in the village. In connection with James McNichols, the business was started with a capital of fifty dollars, in September, 1870. They first did an ordinary butchering business, selling their meats from house to house in the surrounding towns and country, but the same fall began putting up mince-meat for market. The first batch was a thirty-eight-pound bucket, but this branch of the business increased until they sold seven tons in one week. Mr. McNichols died in the fall of 1879, since which time the business has been carried on by Mr. Willis alone. A large business is now done in packing beef and pork, amounting to sixty thousand dollars a year, and employing thirteen hands. The goods packed are sold at wholesale and retail, mostly in the counties of Cumberland and Cape May.

The post-office was established Jan. 1, 1806, with James Clark as postmaster. He held the office until September, 1818, and was then succeeded by Lemuel Hoyt. The present postmaster is Theophilus Tomlinson, who has held the office since Sept. 24, 1861. The population of the village was four hundred and nine in 1880.

Centre Grove, in the extreme eastern end of the township, is a neighborhood of ten or twelve houses, within half a mile of the school-house, which is a good one-story building.

Rockville.—The neighborhood now called by this name was called Kill-pig-hole as early as 1732. In March, 1870, the inhabitants of the neighborhood held a meeting, and changed the name to the more euphonious one of Rockville.

Fairton Mills.—The mills at Fairton were probably erected soon after the arrival of the New England Town settlers. Samuel Fithian came to Fairfield between 1698 and 1700, and was a leading man among those settlers. He settled at the Cross-Roads, and died there between July and November, 1702. In his will, dated July 3, 1702, he devised to his son John "the Eight part of ye Saw Mill & Griss Mill Standing on ye forke Creek." The inventory of his property includes "ye Saw Mill & ye Dam & all materials £65." His son John died intestate soon after his father, when his estate was appraised, "An Eight part of a Saw Mill, £20," and "An Eight part of a Grisse Mill, £25." Who were the other owners is unknown, but it is probable that several of the principal settlers united to build these much-needed institutions, and were owners in common of the property. They soon passed into the possession of John Ogden, who was probably one of the former part-owners, and were known as Ogden's mills for a century. He died Dec. 22, 1745, aged seventy-five years, and the mills passed to his son, Thomas Ogden. The saw-mill was taken away before this time. Previous to 1763 the site of the mill-dam was changed, and it was built on its present location, and at that time was owned by Joseph Ogden, who retained the property to his death, July 27, 1772, aged forty-eight years. At high water the tide formerly flowed up to the mill, but in 1759 David Ogden, son of John, put up the dam along where the present road crosses, so as to keep out the tide. This mill property afterwards passed into the hands of David Clark, who sold the same to John Trenchard in 1843. He removed the mill to its present position on the main road, at Fairton, and brought the water from the pond by a race to the mill. After his death it became the property of Theophilus Trenchard, who now owns it.

Cedarville Grist-Mill.—The New England Town settlers doubtless utilized the water-power of Cedar Creek soon after their arrival. The earliest record, however, now known concerning it is when it became the property of Henry Pierson, partly from William Dillis, March 10, 1753, and partly from John Barns. Henry Pierson retained the ownership of this mill property, and carried on the grist-mill until the Revolution, about the beginning of which he sold it to John Daniels, by whom it was conveyed to Jesse Carey, May 12, 1779. Mr. Carey carried on the business until becoming involved, and the saw-mill above having first been sold from him, the grist-mill was sold by Sheriff David Potter to James Harris, April 7, 1792, and by him to John Trenchard, Nov. 20, 1794. Trenchard entered into partnership with Dayton Newcomb, and conveyed to him a two-thirds interest in the property, and on Jan. 28, 1800, they each sold their interests to Amos Fithian and Norton Lawrence, and Oct. 10, 1801, Lawrence quit-claimed his interest to Fithian. Mr. Fithian was one of the leading citizens of Fairfield, and the mills did a large business while owned by him. Upon the death of Mr. Fithian the grist-mill and pond was set off, one-quarter to each of his sons, Joseph and Joel, and one-half to his son Amos; but the title soon became united in Joseph and his sister Hannah, the wife of Dr. Charles Garrison, who sold the same to Lewis Rice and William Mounce, Jan. 24, 1833, and on May 30th Mounce quit-claimed his interest to Rice. Oct. 1, 1844, it was sold by Sheriff Levi B. Davis to the Salem Banking Company, a creditor of Rice, by whom it was conveyed to Adrian Bateman and Richard Curran, May 30, 1848. They sold to H. C. Trenchard, Dec. 5, 1865, and he conveyed to the present owner, Charles O. Newcomb June 16, 1877. During the summer of 1883 Mr. Newcomb tore away the old mill and erected a large well-arranged new one in its place, with the best machinery, making it one of the best in the coun

Lummis' (formerly Ogden's) Saw-Mill.—This mill is situated on Cedar Creek, about a mile above the grist-mill pond. The early deeds of this property, previous to and during the time of the Revolution, call it the "Iron-Works tract," and the dam the "Iron-Works dam." Diligent inquiry has failed to give any more light as to the character of these iron-works, but there was probably a furnace for the smelting of the bog iron ore, deposits of which were found in that day in the swamps of Downe, and probably of Fairfield also. During the Revolution the furnace at Batsto, Burlington Co., in the interior of the pine region, beyond the incursions of the British, was engaged in the casting of cannon and other materials of war for the supply of the American army, and it may be that this furnace was used for a like patriotic purpose. The supply of ore having probably been exhausted, a saw-mill was erected here previous to 1789. The property had been sold by John Burt to John Daniels, Feb. 14, 1779, who owned the grist-mill on the same stream at Cedarville, by whom the saw-mill was probably built. Daniels retained the saw-mill until May 14, 1789, when he sold it to Jesse Carey, to whom he had previously conveyed the grist-mill. But Carey being involved in debt, it was at once levied upon by the sheriff, Eli Elmer, and sold June 20, 1789, to Alexander White. From him it passed to John Elmer and Dayton Newcomb, who conveyed the property to David Page, and in the division of his land in 1803, after his death, the saw-mill property was set off to his daughter, Ruth Hunt, who, with her husband, Garner A. Hunt, sold it to Richard Burt, and he to Amos Fithian, Jan. 30, 1807. When his property was divided in 1819 it was set off to his son Joel, and was sold from him by Sheriff Robert S. Buck, Feb. 10, 1810, and bought by his brother Joseph. It afterwards became the property of J. F. Ogden, and then of Richard P. Ogden, and was conveyed by his trustee to John O. Lummis, Sr., and others, who are the present owners.

Cedarville Woolen-Factory.—Feb. 10, 1810, Amos Fithian, who owned the grist-mill at Cedarville and the saw-mill above, together with the land lying between the same, conveyed to the Fairfield Manufacturing Company a small lot of land, with the right to erect a dam, and flow the swamp at the head of his grist-mill pond up to the saw-mill pond above. The pond was raised, and a building built for a woolen-factory, which was carried on for a number of years. It passed into the possession of Dr. Ephraim Bateman and the late Judge Lucius Q. C. Elmer, and they in 1818 associated with themselves John E. Jeffers, who had been engaged in the business in New York State, but the next year the partnership was dissolved. Bateman and Elmer continued the business for some years, but the woolen business at Cedarville not proving remunerative, was discontinued. The building was afterwards used for several purposes for short times, and, after being empty for several years, was taken down about twenty years ago and removed to Bridgeton, and is now the planing-mill of Norton L. Paulin. The pond and water-right passed again into the possession of the owners of the grist-mill property, and the pond is now drawn off.

Lummis' Grist-Mill.—This mill is also situated on Cedar Creek, about half a mile above the saw-mill. It was erected by David Pierson about 1790. A road was laid out from the Presbyterian meeting-house, now the Old Stone Church, by what is now Westcott's Station, to this mill in June, 1791, at which time it was called "David Pierson's new grist-mill." It soon passed to Isaac Preston, who sold, March 7, 1798, to William Conner and Jeremiah Nixon, and Nixon sold his half to Conner, March 26, 1804. Conner carried on the mill for many years, but he made a failure, and the mill property was sold by the sheriff and bought by Josiah Ray, April 11, 1822, who sold the same to Lewis Rice, Feb. 2, 1839. It shortly became the property of John O. Lummis, who has continued its owner to the present time.

Freeholders.—The following is a list of chosen freeholders from Fairfield:

1748. Ebenezer Westcott.
Jeremiah Buck.
1749. David Westcott.
Jeremiah Buck.
1751–51. Jeremiah Buck.
Henry Pierson.
1752. David Westcott.
Abraham Smith.
1753. Abraham Smith.
1754. Jonadab Shepherd.
Joseph Reeves.
1755. Jonadab Shepherd.
1756. —— ——
1757. —— ——
1758. Joseph Ogden.
Stephen Clark.
1759. Joseph Ogden.
Henry Westcott.
1760. Thomas Ogden.
1761–62. Joseph Ogden.
Thomas Ogden.
1763. Thomas Ogden.
Theophilus Elmer.
1764–65. Joseph Daton.
David Westcott.
1766–67. Theophilus Elmer.
Thomas Ogden.
1768–69. David Westcott.
Ephraim Harris.
1770. Thomas Harris.
Theophilus Elmer.
1771. —— ——
1772. Theophilus Elmer.
Ephraim Harris.
1773. Isaac Preston.
1774. Silas Newcomb.
Abial Shaw.
1775. Thomas Ogden.
Isaac Preston.
1776. Thomas Ogden.
Timothy Elmer.
1777. —— ——
1778–79. Thomas Harris.
Thomas Ogden.
1780–81. Silas Newcomb.
Charles Howell.
1782. John Bower.
William Newcomb.
1783. Col. Samuel Ogden.
1784. Charles Howell.
John Bower.
1785. Amariah Harris.
Col. Samuel Ogden.
1786–88. Samuel Westcott.
Ephraim Newcomb.
1789. Ephraim Newcomb.
1790. Ephraim Newcomb.
Thomas Burch.
1791. Thomas Burch.
Dr. John T. Hampton.
1792–97. Thomas Burch.
James Harris.
1798. James Harris.
Ephraim Buck.
1799–1803. James Harris.
Thomas Burch.
1804. John Trenchard.
Ephraim Buck.
1805. James Diament.
Moses Bateman.
1806. Ephraim Buck.
Thomas Burch.
1807. Amos Fithian.
David Clark.
1808. David Clark.
Daniel Parvin.
1809–11. Thomas Burch.
Sheppard Westcott.
1812–14. Dr. Ephraim Bateman.
John Ogden.
1815–17. Daniel Parvin.
Sheppard Westcott.
1818–20. Dr. Daniel C. Pierson.
John Trenchard, Jr.

1821. Amos Westcott.
Moses Bateman.
1822. John Trenchard, Jr.
1823. John Trenchard, Jr.
Moses Bateman.
1824. John Trenchard, Jr.
Dr. Daniel C. Pierson.
1825–26. Dr. Daniel C. Pierson.
David Clark.
1827. David Clark.
Leonard Lawrence.
1828. Leonard Lawrence.
Daniel L. Burt.
1829. Daniel L. Burt.
Daniel Parvin.
1830. Daniel L. Burt.
Norton O. Lawrence.
1831–32. Norton O. Lawrence.
David Clark.
1833. David Clark.
David Whitaker.
1834–35. David Whitaker.
Norton O. Lawrence.
1836–38. William Westcott.
John Trenchard.
1839. Leonard Lawrence.
Joseph Dayton.
1840. Leonard Lawrence.
William D. Barrett.
1841–42. William D. Barrett.
Charles Wheaton.
1843–45. John Trenchard.
David Whitaker.
1846–47. John Trenchard.
William Westcott.
1848–50. Reuben Ware.
George M. Swing.
1851. George M. Swing.
William Westcott.
1852–54. George M. Swing.
Benjamin F. Moore.
1855–60. George M. Swing.
Dr. Benjamin R. Bateman.
1861–64. Dr. Ephraim Bateman.
George S. Whiticar.
1865–67. Jehiel Westcott, Jr.
Robert T. Whitaker.
1868. Harris Ogden, Jr.
John Whitaker.
1869–72. Harris Ogden, Jr.
Josias M. Cobb.
1873–75. Josias M. Cobb.
Dr. Ephraim Bateman.
1876. Josias M. Cobb.
Robert Howell.
1877. Josias M. Cobb.
George E. Elmer.
1878. Josias M. Cobb.
William H. Westcott.
1879–81. Josias M. Cobb.
1882–83. Charles S. Husted.

CHURCHES.

The Fairfield Presbyterian Church (Old Stone Church).—The organization of this church is believed to have been a few years previous to the erection of the township of Fairfield. The records are very meagre in regard to the early settlement of this region of country. The provincial law of 1697 enacts "that the tract of land in Cohansey purchased by

OLD STONE CHURCH.

several people lately inhabitants of Fairfield, in New England, be from and after the date hereof erected into a township, and be called Fairfield." The original meeting-house was built of logs in the log cabin period, and was erected doubtless at the place then known as New England Cross-Roads, on the lot situate on the south bank of the Cohansey, where the ancient graveyard still remains. The first minister was the Rev. Thomas Bridge, born at Hackney, England, in 1657, a graduate of Harvard, became a minister in England, and in consideration of his settling here he obtained from the West Jersey Society of England the right to locate a thousand acres of land wherever he should please to take up the same. He selected the lands known as the Indian Fields tract, which we have elsewhere described, and remained pastor of "Christ's" or "Cohansey Church" until about 1703. He died while pastor of the First Church of Boston, Sept. 26, 1715, aged fifty-eight years. Dr. Epher Whittaker, of Southold, L. I., a descendant of one of the earliest settlers, in his admirable historical discourse on the occasion of the bi-centennial celebration of the Old Stone Church, Sept. 29, 1880, enters fully into a description of the origin and growth of the primitive church.

The records of the early church are all lost. The Presbytery of Philadelphia, with which it became united in 1708, was first established in 1705. Early in the former year, at the instance of Jedediah Andrews, —who came to Philadelphia in 1698, and became the pastor of the First Presbyterian Church there,—Joseph Smith, a graduate of Harvard, who had been licensed as a preacher, came to Cohansey. Smith met the Presbytery in May, 1708, and was ordained and installed in May, 1709; but complaining of negligence in making up his support, he soon returned to New England.

In 1710, Samuel Exall came to Cohansey, but he was soon deemed unsuitable. Howell Powell, who had been ordained in Wales, came in 1713, and was installed pastor, continuing until 1717, when he died. About this time or a little before the old log meeting-house was superseded by a comfortable frame building, shingled on the sides, as was then the fashion. This structure, by the way, remained until 1775, when it became so dilapidated as to be unsafe to preach in, and the benches were taken out and placed under a large oak-tree which stood hard by, and there in good weather the pastor preached.

Henry Hook, from Ireland, came to Cohansey in 1718, and was installed pastor. For some trouble in the church he was suspended. He removed to Delaware in 1722.

Noyes Parrish, a graduate of Harvard, preached to the congregation from 1724 to 1729, when, having fallen under serious imputations, he withdrew to New England.

In 1729, Rev. Daniel Elmer came from Connecticut, and was ordained and installed pastor. He was a graduate of Yale College, and for some time taught a grammar school at West Springfield. He soon built himself a comfortable house, near the church, which was burned down shortly before his death, and the church records were thus unfortunately destroyed. He died Jan. 14, 1755. His descendants are very numerous and highly respectable.

William Ramsay, of Irish descent, who had graduated at Princeton in 1754, was induced to go to

Fairfield, and was licensed and ordained and settled there by the Abingdon Presbytery, to which he belonged. He was a man of ardent piety and eloquence, and succeeded in producing harmony, the church having been rent more or less, like all others of the denomination, by the prevailing schism. In 1758 the breach in the Presbyterian Church was healed, and the two hostile Synods united. In that year he married the eldest daughter of Col. Ephraim Seeley, of Bridgeton, his congregation including persons residing there and at the Indian Fields. Upon the occasion of his marriage his people purchased a parsonage, consisting of a farm of one hundred and fifty acres in Sayres' Neck, about a mile southwest of where the Old Stone Church now stands, and he here resided until his death, in 1771. He was succeeded by the Rev. William Hollinshead, who was quite a distinguished preacher, and who was installed pastor in 1773.

The troubles and privations produced by the Revolutionary war fell heavily on the congregation, and, to increase their difficulties, it became necessary to build a new meeting-house. The ground was purchased in 1775, and subscriptions obtained to commence the work, but it was not until May 1, 1780, that the first stone of the "Old Stone Church" was laid, and on June 14th it was raised and the roof put on. On Sept. 7, 1780, Mr. Hollinshead preached the first sermon in it, but a year passed before it was completed and everything in good working order. In 1783 the society was incorporated by a special act of Assembly, and in the same year Mr. Hollinshead left, having been chosen pastor of the principal church in Charleston, S. C., where he remained until his death, in 1817. A very signal revival of religion occurred in the winter of 1780–81. The next spring forty-eight new members were added, and the succeeding winter forty-six more, followed by a few others; in all, during these years, one hundred and fifteen.

In 1786 the parsonage was rented on shares. In 1788 the Rev. Ethan Osborn, then thirty years old, of Litchfield, Conn., having visited Philadelphia, was induced by the Rev. Dr. Sproat to extend his journey to Fairfield. He preached for them on trial for six months, as was the custom. Having received a unanimous call to be pastor, he accepted it, and was ordained and installed Dec. 3, 1789. He married in 1794, and commenced housekeeping at the parsonage, but in a few years purchased the homestead about a mile from his church, on the northeast side of the road leading to Cedarville, where he took up his residence in 1803, and continued to occupy it fifty-five years, transmitting it to his family. In 1807 it was resolved to sell the parsonage, and the salary was put at four hundred dollars. It was soon subsequently slightly increased. Judge Elmer says, "Mr. Osborn was a remarkable man, and obtained a character and influence not only in his congregation, but throughout the county, which no one else can expect to emulate."

The total number of members in 1831 was three hundred and thirty-six, and the congregation had so increased that the Old Stone Church had become filled. Not a pew, and scarcely a sitting either on the floor or in the spacious galleries could be obtained by a new-comer. During his pastorate, which lasted fifty-five years, he admitted more than six hundred members to the communion of his church.

In 1836, having reached his seventy-eighth year, Rev. David McKee was installed as co-pastor, and continued in this relation about two years. In 1844, at the age of eighty-six, Mr. Osborn offered his resignation, and in April the Third Presbytery of Philadelphia (New School) dissolved this pastoral relation, and adopted a minute of peculiar interest. His last sermon was preached in 1850, in the Old Stone Church, just prior to the removal of the congregation to Fairton, being a solemn farewell to that place, hallowed by so many endearing associations, and to the people so long under his charge. From this time his faculties gradually decayed, but he survived eight years longer. He died of old age alone, with no disease, May 1, 1858. At the time of his decease he lacked only three months and twenty days to make his age one hundred years. The number of marriages that he solemnized and the number of funerals he attended during his prolonged ministerial career were enormous. When he offered his resignation in 1844 there was but one person living who was a member of the church when he became pastor; but few could remember his coming. The pastorate of "Father Osborn," as he was universally styled in his latter years, was like his general life, tranquil, and marked chiefly by revivals. The story of his most remarkable and worthy life and ministry is well told in the volume on "The Pastor of the Old Stone Church," by his immediate successor, the Rev. Beriah B. Hotchkin, D.D.

The number of persons nurtured in this church who became distinguished in life, many of whose ancestors held high offices of trust therein, is remarkable. Brief sketches of a few such are given elsewhere.

The congregation worshiping in the Stone Church, which joined the New School party, removed in the spring of 1850 to Fairton, where a fine edifice, thirty-eight by fifty-two feet, was erected. John Trenchard and Theophilus Harris, the building committee, reported, March 29, 1850, the house was completed. The pastoral relation of Rev. B. B. Hotchkin was dissolved, agreeably to his request, June 11th. The Rev. D. C. Meeker, having preached as supply, a call was extended to him, which he accepted, and he was installed Feb. 12, 1851. A new parsonage was completed in 1853. The Rev. James Boggs, having been employed as supply for nearly nine months, receiving and accepting a call, was ordained May 19, 1857. Mr. Boggs continued to labor on until the autumn of

1866. The congregation so increasing that the building became too small for them, it was resolved to enlarge the church, and Messrs. George E. Elmer and Theophilus Trenchard were appointed the building committee. In 1862 they reported the work completed. The church as enlarged seats about five hundred. The Rev. H. S. Johnson, on the withdrawal of Mr. Boggs, was obtained as stated supply, which arrangement continued for a little more than two years and a half. Messrs. George S. Whitecar, Samuel H. Williams, and Theophilus Tomlinson appeared in Session for the first time as ruling elders March 31, 1867. A chapel was erected that year at the rear end of the church, which is used for Sunday-school purposes. The whole cost of lot and building in Fairton amounts to about five thousand dollars. The Rev. Mr. Johnson's labors closed May 9, 1869. The Rev. Dr. Samuel Beach Jones was invited to preach as supply on the following Sabbath, which invitation he accepted, and thus continued until laid aside by apoplexy, Sabbath morning, Oct. 4, 1874. His services had been very acceptable to them. The Rev. Samuel Rutherford Anderson, of Tuckerton, was invited to come and preach for a year. Having accepted, he took charge Feb. 15, 1875. He was installed pastor Nov. 12, 1875. In April, 1883, Rev. Mr. Anderson resigned his charge, and his resignation was presented by Rev. Henry Reeves on the first Sunday in May. Mr. Reeves has since been supply for the church, preaching regularly.

At present there are five elders and one hundred and forty members.

The Sunday-school has had the following superintendents: Joseph Dayton, Josiah Bennett, Theophilus Trenchard, James Campbell, Ephraim H. Whitecar, Levi J. Craig, and James H. Elmer. The school consists of one hundred and seventy members.

The First Presbyterian Church, Cedarville.—In 1818, when the Stone Church at New England Town was the only Presbyterian Church in Fairfield, and when nearly all the people of Cedarville attended worship there, there was a Sabbath-school organized and sustained in a school-house called "Friendship," situated on the south side of the dam in that place. This school was organized on the 13th of September, 1818, with one hundred and ninety scholars. The first officers were John (afterwards Rev.) Burtt and Norton O. Lawrence. It was organized by and under the supervision of a committee of twelve gentlemen, of whom the Rev. Ethan Osborn was one. It was made the duty of the superintendent to make a report quarterly to the patrons of the school, and from these reports, which have been preserved, we learn that this early institution of the kind strictly adhered to the original idea that the Sabbath-school is for the study of the Bible. The distance to the mother-church was very great, and a considerable number of people were compelled to walk to the church, so an organization of a church at Cedarville was effected on the 23d of October, 1838, when thirty-five came with certificates from the Old Stone Church and four from other churches. The Rev. George W. Janvier preached the sermon at the organization. On the 28th of November following, Asa Fish (who had been an elder of the old church), David Whitecar, and David Harris were ordained elders. Previous to the ordination of the elders, on November 10th a board of trustees, consisting of five persons, was chosen. The Rev. David McKee preached for a time for the new organization, but was not settled over it as pastor. The Rev. Richard Curran was ordained while they were worshiping in the school-house in August, 1839, and was regularly supplying them; he was not, however, called to the church to become pastor until March 30, 1842. The reason assigned was that the church was receiving aid from the Board of Home Missions, and they wished to become self-sustaining before they should call a pastor. The new house of worship was built about 1840, commenced in 1839, and was about thirty-seven by fifty feet in size, situated on the north side of the dam, where the church now stands; it was built of brick. Mr. Curran's pastorate lasted to the 11th of January, 1848, when it was dissolved by the West Jersey Presbytery. The Rev. Thomas C. Cattell was ordained and installed pastor within one week thereafter. His ministry was extended a little over three years, when the pastoral relation was dissolved by the West Jersey Presbytery, sitting at Bridgeton, September, 1851. During this pastorate there were frequent additions to the church, and the building was enlarged by the addition of twenty feet to its length.

The Rev. J. A. Annin, of Franklin, Ohio, commenced to labor among them on Sept. 19, 1852, and on the 18th of January, 1853, a call was extended to him to become the pastor of the church, which he accepted. The pastorate of Mr. Annin was the longest that has yet existed, extending over nearly fourteen years. At his own request the pastoral relation was dissolved by Presbytery on July 19, 1866.

On the 25th of August the Rev. William E. Jones, having accepted a call, commenced his labors in this church.

The Rev. James H. Clark followed Mr. Jones, having received a call on Aug. 24, 1870. His pastorate lasted until July 19, 1874. Sept. 7, 1874, Rev. James K. Wilson was invited to supply the pulpit for one year, and was afterwards installed, and remained pastor of the church until April 17, 1878. Nov. 23, 1878, a call was extended to Rev. George L. Smith, late pastor, who was installed April 25, 1879. His pastoral relation was dissolved July 28, 1883, and he preached his last sermon August 1st following.

Of the original petitioners for the new organization there are but three living. The Sabbath-school connected with this church was organized April 5, 1840. The names of the superintendents who have served

in this school are Dr. B. Rush Bateman, William Ogden, George W. Hires, David Whitaker, Jeremiah Hann, David Harris, Jasper Bateman, Dr. Robert M. Bateman, and A. F. Bateman. The church has a large and commodious parsonage. During the last summer the church has been further improved and beautified. The number of members is two hundred and twenty-two, and the number of Sunday-school scholars is one hundred and twenty-seven.

Second Presbyterian Church, Cedarville.—It was at the end of that period, from 1830–38, when the Presbyterian Church had been rent asunder by feuds and doctrinal discords, and when the churches once more began to have a foundation, that the Second Church was formed. A considerable portion of the people of Cedarville and vicinity, connected with the Presbyterian Church and congregation of Fairfield, under the pastoral charge of Rev. Ethan Osborn, concluded that the time had arrived to have a Presbyterian Church at Cedarville. The reason why a church there was judged necessary was that a greater portion of Mr. Osborn's congregation were considerably remote from the place of worship, which occasioned great inconvenience in attendance at the church. Although this church did not originate through the spirit of schism, yet the theological strife of this time within the Presbyterian Church did affect its ecclesiastical relations. But a little fanning was needed to cause the smouldering fire to burst into flame. The Rev. Mr. McKee, co-pastor with the Rev. Mr. Osborn, preached a sermon which contained views in harmony with the majority of the General Assembly of 1837, and Mr. Osborn favored the minority of that Assembly. This, as is natural, caused two parties in the congregation. The congregation voted to be organized by the Third Presbytery of Philadelphia, retracting from a previous resolution to be organized by the West Jersey Presbytery. Accordingly, the Rev. Alexander Porter came down and preached, and acquainted himself with the situation. On the 6th of November, 1838, twenty-seven persons, with one general certificate of dismission from Rev. Ethan Osborn's church, were organized by the Rev. Robert W. Landis into a new church, to be known by the name of "The Second Presbyterian Church of Fairfield." Nathaniel Diament was elected and ordained ruling elder. Their first minister, Rev. Alexander Porter, was employed for three months, whose term of service expired on March 24th the following year, 1839. The second elder was Isaac Harris, elected and ordained Aug. 10, 1839.

In the beginning of 1840, Rev. A. G. Moss began to preach to this church as stated supply, and continued till in July, 1843, over three years. A number of ministers preached to the church at stated intervals until Nov. 19, 1845, when Rev. Beriah B. Hotchkin was installed, by a committee of the Third Presbytery of Philadelphia, as pastor of this church, in connection with the First Presbyterian Church of Fairfield. Thus the mother and daughter were reunited under one pastorate. This relation existed for nearly five years. June 11, 1850, the Fourth Presbytery of Philadelphia dissolved the pastoral relation of Mr. Hotchkin with the "First and Second Presbyterian Churches of Fairfield."

April 24, 1851, Rev. William R. Durnett, called to supply the pulpit for one year, appeared. The Rev. Charles F. Diver, pastor-elect, was installed Oct. 14, 1852. His pastoral relation was dissolved Dec. 24, 1860. Rev. J. F. Baird was stated supply from March 27, 1861, to March 2, 1862. Rev. B. Emerson was supply from spring of 1862 to Sept. 3, 1865. Rev. C. F. Diver was stated supply from Oct. 1, 1865, to March 11, 1867. Rev. Albert Worthington, of Vineland, was stated supply from March 31, 1867, to Sept. 4, 1870.

On Dec. 20, 1870, the Presbytery of West Jersey changed the name of this church from the Second Church of Fairfield to the Second Church of Cedarville, by which name it is now known. On Tuesday, Nov. 15, 1870, Rev. L. H. Parsons was called as pastor, and was installed Dec. 21, 1870. The building of the parsonage was commenced in the fall of that year and finished that winter. Mr. Parsons left Nov. 20, 1871. Rev. William W. McNair was elected Jan. 26, 1872, and stayed to July 1, 1876. Rev. John E. Peters was stated supply until Jan. 20, 1877. Rev. C. W. Winnie, late pastor, commenced March 25, 1879. He resigned on account of failing health, and preached his last sermon Sept. 23, 1883. The church is now without a pastor. When the last report was made there were eighty-four members and ninety-five Sunday-school scholars.

Cedarville Baptist Church.—The first Baptists in this county settled in this township, at Back Neck, and the Cohansey Baptist Church was organized and had their first house of worship there. After the removal of that church to the north side of the Cohansey, many of its members lived in Back Neck. In 1714, Rev. Valentine Wightman, of Groton, Conn., preached in the Presbyterian meeting-house at Fairfield, and, as Morgan Edwards says, "forgetting his situation, he talked away as if he had been in a Baptist pulpit, and eight Presbyterians joined the society." In a foot-note he adds, "Since I have been informed but four joined the Baptists; the other four were baptized to ease a scrupulous conscience, and then returned to their own church."

Nathan Lorrance, who resided on the south side of Cedar Creek, at Cedarville, became a Baptist, and was probably one of the converts of Wightman. He built a meeting-house on his land, which stood on the same lot where now is the Baptist meeting-house. In this house, there is no doubt, the pastors of the Cohansey Church frequently preached. Mr. Lorrance by his will, dated Nov. 23, 1744, left to his daughter, Abigail Elmer, his property at Cedarville, "except one acre where the Baptist meeting-house now standeth, where the Baptist members that liveth

on the south side of Cohansey Creek shall think fit to take it," and he also laid a penalty on all his children if they should contribute to the support of a Presbyterian minister. He was buried in the ground adjoining the meeting-house, where his tombstone formerly stood. His children became supporters or members of the Presbyterian Church, and disregarded the provisions of his will. Whether the Baptists used the meeting-house after his death is unknown, and they do not seem to have claimed it under the will of Lorrance. Daniel Elmer, Jr., the husband of Abigail, seems to have been in possession of it, and it is said to have been used by preachers of the New Light side after the split in the Presbyterian ranks, among others by Whitefield, in 1748. Timothy Elmer, son of Daniel, removed it during his lifetime (he died in 1780) to his property below the hotel at Cedarville, and converted it into a barn. The lot was sold under the Elmer title, about 1828, although some claim was made to it by the Baptists at that time.

In 1835, Rev. Michael Frederick, pastor of the Bridgeton Baptist Church, established a mission station at Cedarville, where he preached regularly every two weeks. In the fall of that year several persons living at Cedarville were baptized and united with his church. Feb. 21, 1836, he baptized thirteen persons at Cedarville, and in April, July, and September others were baptized there. In June, 1836, the question of church organization was agitated, and steps taken to effect it. A council having been called at Cedarville on Sept. 6, 1836, met in Butler Newcomb's woods, and thirty-one persons, members of the church at Bridgeton, were constituted a regular Baptist Church. Their meetings had been held in a Union meeting-house, preference only being given to the Reformed Methodists, but their success aroused the opposition of those of a different faith, and they were deprived of the use of the house. A temporary place of meeting was found in a shoemaker-shop. In March, 1837, they resolved to build, and the lot where Nathan Lorrance's meeting-house stood was bought, and thus finally became the property of the Baptists. A meeting-house thirty-two by forty feet with a gallery was built, and was formally opened June 15, 1838. The total cost of house and lot was $1375.37½.

Rev. W. B. Bingham was the first minister in charge of the church, but he only remained a short time. In the fall of 1838, Rev. Edward D. Fendall became the pastor, and finished a very successful pastorate in March, 1843. He was succeeded in the summer of that year by Rev. Henry Westcott, during whose short pastorate the church was much harassed by debt. After his departure the church obtained the services of Rev. Ephraim Sheppard, the pastor of the Millville Baptist Church, until he closed his labors with both churches in the fall of 1846. Rev. William Maul became pastor of both of these churches in January, 1847, and remained until May, 1853. In the early fall of that year Rev. John Todd became pastor of Cedarville, and resigned Oct. 1, 1857.

During the year 1854 the church, after making no progress for several years, again commenced moving forward. Their burdensome debt was paid, and in 1855 they erected a parsonage at a cost of nine hundred dollars. Rev. E. D. Farr, M.D., became the next pastor, early in 1858, and resigned June 25, 1860, and was succeeded by Rev. Samuel L. Cox, in January, 1861, who remained two years. Rev. Enoch M. Barker commenced his pastorate in October, 1863, and during the next year they moved their meeting-house a few yards to a more eligible site on the other part of their lot, fronting on the main street, and enlarged and greatly improved it. Mr. Barker resigned Oct. 1, 1870, and was succeeded by Rev. George G. Craft, May 1, 1871, who remained until May, 1872. Rev. William A. Durfee became pastor Sept. 1, 1872. During 1873 the church erected the present handsome Gothic meeting-house, and the old building was placed at the rear of the new, and remodeled into a lecture- and Sunday-school-room, corresponding in style to the main edifice. The dedication of the building took place in February, 1874. Mr. Durfee closed his labors in 1877. Rev. William Swinden became pastor April 1, 1878, and remained until Sept. 1, 1879, and was followed by the present pastor, Rev. William W. Bullock, April 1, 1880. Their large debt having been previously reduced to five thousand dollars by the liberal contribution of Ananias Mulford, one of their members, an effort was made, after the coming of Mr. Bullock, to pay it off, and with the assistance of Mr. Kimball, the noted church debt raiser, it was accomplished. The church is now in a prosperous state, and numbers one hundred and sixty-two members, with two Sunday-schools and one hundred and ninety scholars.

Fairton Methodist Episcopal Church.—About 1790, Michael Swing, the pioneer of Methodism in Fairfield, removed from Pittsgrove, Salem Co., and settled on a farm which he purchased at New England Town. His father-in-law, John Murphy, who was a local preacher, accompanied him, and they two held meetings throughout the surrounding country in private houses. In 1791, Mr. Swing received license as a local preacher, and the same year a class was formed at New England Town. Rev. William Walton, in his "History of Methodism in Bridgeton," says the first meeting-house at New England Town was built in 1791; but this is a mistake, as the records of the church show that the subscription papers for this purpose were dated Jan. 5, 1819, and that it was built in that and the succeeding year. This house was built on a part of Mr. Swing's farm, on the road from Fairton to Back Neck, about a half-mile from the village, directly in front of the old graveyard of the Fairfield Presbyterian Church, and where the first house of worship of the Presbyterians

in this county stood. The total amount of the subscriptions, which were made by persons of all denominations, and residing in different parts of the county, as recorded in the church records, was $2058.15, and also donations of materials, labor, etc., amounting to $294.86 additional. Mr. Swing was the treasurer and active manager, and the largest contributor towards the building, and it being located on his land the house was generally called Swing's meeting-house as long as it existed.

This church belonged to the Salem Circuit, as it was originally called, and then, upon its formation from Salem, to Cumberland Circuit. These circuits included the different preaching-places in their limits, and were generally served by two preachers, who were appointed by the Conference. These traveled the circuit from church to church, alternating their services every two weeks at each place. At a later date the circuits were generally composed of four preaching-places, two of which were served by each preacher every Sunday, preaching at one in the morning and the other in the afternoon, and the next Sunday at the other two appointments in like manner, thus giving each of them a preaching service every Sunday.

The toils and privations of the circuit-riders were great, and the heroic manner in which they not only endured but zealously sought the service, notwithstanding its arduous work and exposures, is a convincing proof of the earnestness of their faith and their self-denying desire for the good of souls, and bore the legitimate fruit which self-denying labor by those thoroughly imbued with the importance of the great truths they promulgate will ever produce of a rich harvest of many souls.

Raybold, in his "Reminiscences of Methodism in West Jersey," says that R. Swain and R. Lyon were the preachers on this circuit in 1800, and that at one of his meetings at Fairfield, Lyon announced that on four weeks from that day he would be there again, "preach, pray, work a miracle, and have a revival." Mr. Swing wrote to Swain to try to be there at the same time, so as to keep Lyon in order. Both appeared, and an immense crowd, including almost the whole neighborhood, was present. After Swain preached, Lyon arose and proclaimed, "Lyon is here, and he will yet preach; the miracle is there," pointing in the midst of the audience. "Who ever saw the Presbyterian minister and his flock here before? Now I shall preach, and the Lord will do the rest; we shall see the revival." A great revival did follow his preaching, and the strange method he adopted to attract the audience was forgotten in the beneficence of the results.

Feb. 24, 1834, the church met, elected trustees, and became incorporated under the general laws of the State. In 1839 and 1840, Rev. John F. Crouch was the minister in charge on this circuit, and Rev. Thos. Stewart his assistant. At the Quarterly Conference on Cumberland Circuit for 1840 it was resolved that Fairfield and Cedarville be thereafter known as stations, and at the Annual Conference in the spring of 1841 they were set off as such. Cedarville was connected with this church until it was made a separate station in 1861. In 1848 subscriptions were again made, and the meeting-house was repaired, painted, and improved. As the village of Fairton grew the inconvenience of the meeting-house became greater, and Sept. 30, 1865, a committee was appointed to examine concerning a site for a new church in the village. October 6th of the same year the committee were directed to buy the lot now occupied by the church from George M. Swing and Theophilus Tomlinson for three hundred and fifty dollars. July 16, 1866, the tearing down of the old building, "Swing's meeting-house," was commenced, and soon finished. The new church was completed and dedicated Jan. 26, 1867.

The church records contain no account of those who preached here while this was connected with the circuit. Since it was made a station, in 1841, the following have been the ministers here, in connection with Cedarville until 1861, and since that at Fairton alone: 1841, Abraham Owen; 1842, Matthias German; 1843, Jacob Loudenslager; 1844, Joseph Gaskill; 1845, George A. Raybold; 1846–47, Abraham Gearhart; 1848–49, Levi Herr; 1850–51, William Tunison; 1852–53, J. C. Summerill; 1854, Jacob Loudenslager; 1855–56, William Walton; 1857–58, Isaac Hugg; 1859, Furman Robbins; 1860, Richard Thorn; 1861, Henry B. Beegle; 1862, Joseph H. James; 1863–64, Thomas D. Sleeper; 1865, William C. Stockton; 1866–67, John H. Hutchinson; 1868–69, George H. Tullis; 1870–71, Socrates Townsend; 1872–74, William T. Abbott; 1875–77, John W. Hickman; 1878, Samuel S. Weatherby; 1879–80, Joseph E. Willey; 1881–82, James Rogers; 1883, Jacob T. Price.

The church also has a commodious parsonage adjoining the church. The present membership is one hundred and eighty-seven, and that of the Sunday-school two hundred. The trustees are Smith Davis, Ephraim Harris, William Sink, Eli Elmer, Israel Brown, Charles Taylor, and Joseph Woodruff.

Cedarville Methodist Episcopal Church.[1]—The exact time of the introduction of Methodism into Cedarville is not known. A few Methodists were here a little before 1820, among whom was Dr. James B. Parvin, a local preacher.

The first sermon by a regular "itinerant" was preached in the house of one Tunis Egbert, some time after 1820. Until the year 1832 there was only occasional worship; during that year a wheelwright-shop was fitted up for that purpose. After the workmen were through with their work on Saturday morning the shavings were cleared away and rough boards were used as benches. It was in this shop that the society was organized. The wheelwright-

[1] By Rev. Nelson A. Macnichol.

shop was used for divine worship about five years. In 1837 a small church was erected on a lot adjoining the graveyard. The society continued in this church for thirty-two years. On the 2d of January, 1869, the lecture-room of the present edifice was dedicated to the service of God. The audience-room, being left unfinished for a time, was not dedicated until the 8th of January, 1871.

The number of members at the organization of the society was about twenty. In 1837 the number was increased to fifty. The membership has steadily increased until it now (1883) numbers two hundred. The cost of the first church was about $1500. The cost of the present edifice was $10,000, and it was dedicated free from debt. For about nine years Cedarville was connected with what was known as Cumberland Circuit. In 1841 it was set off with Fairton as one charge, and remained so for about twenty years. In 1861 these two churches asked for and obtained a pastor each, and have supported one separately ever since. During the year 1873 the new parsonage was built under the direction of the pastor, Rev. B. C. Lippincott, at a cost of about $2000.

The following is the list of the pastors of the church and their years of service: Rev. Edward Stout, 1832–33; Rev. Joseph Gaskill, 1834–35; Rev. John W. McDougall, 1834–35; Rev. William Williams, 1834–36; Rev. J. J. Sleeper and Brother Christopher, in 1837–38; Revs. John F. Crouch and Thomas G. Stewart, in 1839–40; Rev. Abraham Owen, in 1841, was the first pastor of Cedarville and Fairton.

Rev. Matthias German occupied the charge in 1842; Jacob Loudenslager, in 1843; Joseph Gaskill, in 1844; George A. Raybold, in 1845; Abraham Gearhart, in 1846–47; Levi Herr, in 1848–49; William Tunison, in 1850–51; J. C. Summerill, in 1852–53; Jacob Loudenslager, in 1854; William Walton, in 1855–56; Isaac Hugg, in 1857–58; Furman Robbins, in 1859; Richard Thorn, in 1860, and in 1861 he was the first pastor for Cedarville after separating from Fairton; D. L. Adams, in 1862; Joseph Ashbrook, in 1863–64; L. O. Manchester, in 1865–66; Henry G. Williams, in 1867; George L. Dobbins, in 1868–70; Benjamin C. Lippincott, in 1871–73; M. C. Stokes, in 1874–75; William S. Barnart, in 1876–77; Levi Larew, in 1878–80; John S. Price, in 1881–82, died at his charge in March, 1883. In March, 1883, its present pastor, Nelson A. Macnichol, was appointed. The charge has a large Sunday-school, under the efficient management of Capt. B. F. Simms.

Moses Bateman was born in the township of Fairfield, July 19, 1760; was the son of Nehemiah Bateman, and probably a descendant of John Bateman, one of the original settlers from Long Island, who came from there at the close of the seventeenth century.

Moses Bateman, like most of the Fairfield people, was an ardent Whig, and when the contest with Great Britain began, before he had attained the age of eighteen, he became a member of Capt. Pearson's company of militia, and then enlisted in the Continental army. He was married three times,—first, to Hannah Jones, July 29, 1783; second, to Hannah Hogbin, March 17, 1791; and, third, to Elizabeth Bateman, Dec. 23, 1808. He had nine children, all of whom are now deceased except Dr. Eli E. Bateman, who resides at Cedarville. His oldest son, Dr. Moses Bateman, was surgeon of the militia in service at Billingsport, and died there Nov. 7, 1814, in the thirtieth year of his age. The father had but little education, but was a man of sound judgment, and made a good use of his opportunities. For many years he occupied a farm opposite the parsonage of Mr. Osborn, of whom he was a warm friend and supporter, and like him was a Democrat in politics. His principal business was a farmer, in which he was very successful, accumulating a very handsome estate. He was for several years a judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and for twenty years a justice of the peace, in which capacity he was much employed. He died Aug. 12, 1841.

Henry Buck, Jr., was the son of Henry Buck, of the township of Wethersfield, Hartford Co., Conn. Henry Buck, Jr., and his father were both blacksmiths by trade. His father died previous to 1721. Henry, Jr., came to Cohansey previous to 1702, and settled in Back Neck, below New England Town. He soon formed a partnership with Richard Whitacar in the store business, trading in dry-goods, groceries, clothing, liquors, tools for farming, books, etc. They also owned a sloop, and traded with New York and Boston. The old store-book of the firm is still in possession of a member of the Whitacar family. They did a large business for that early day, it being probably the only store east of the Cohansey. Aug. 17, 1709, his father deeded him a dwelling and lands near a place called Rocky Hill, in Hartford Co., Conn., which he sold, June 20, 1721, to James Goold, of Boston, mariner, who traded at Greenwich for a number of years, for three hundred and forty-seven pounds. Both he and his partner were among the most prominent inhabitants of Fairfield, and transacted a large amount of public business. In 1707 and 1708 he was overseer of roads for the south side of Cohansey. In 1709 he was appointed assessor. At December term, 1710, and March, 1710–11, he was foreman of the grand jury. In 1716 he was one of the chosen freeholders, and also constable. In 1718 he was again chosen freeholder, and in 1719 and 1720 assessor. In 1721 and 1722 he was a justice of the peace. These offices were of far greater importance in that day, and were filled by the best men in the community.

Nathaniel C. Burt, D.D.—Nathaniel Clark Burt was born in Fairton, April 23, 1825. He was the son of Daniel L. and Sarah Clark Burt. He was graduated at the College of New Jersey, valedictorian of his class, in 1846, and at the Princeton Theological

Seminary in 1850; installed pastor of the Franklin Street Church, Baltimore, 1855, and of the Broadway Street Church, Cincinnati, in 1860, and retained this charge eight years. On account of ill health he traveled in 1866 through Europe, Egypt, and Syria. When the same cause impelled him to resign his pastoral charge in 1868, he was elected president of the Ohio Female College, and he well fulfilled the duties of the office two years, as long as failing health permitted. In the summer of 1870 he sailed with his family for Europe, and remained there, mainly in the southern part, until his death, which occurred in Rome, March 4, 1874. He made a free and excellent use of his pen as well as of his speech. He was the author of "Redemption's Dawn," "Hours Among the Gospels," "The Far East," and "The Land and its Story." He was scholarly, eloquent, and spiritual. He wrote much for periodicals, both secular and religious.

Daniel Elmer, Jr., was the son of Rev. Daniel Elmer, and came to Fairfield with his father when he was chosen pastor of the old Cohansey Presbyterian Church in 1728. He was born in Massachusetts in 1715, and was educated, principally by his father, so as to fit him for the profession of a surveyor, which he followed.

In 1738 the son married Abigail Lawrence, daughter of Nathan Lorrance, as he usually spelled his name, who came to Cedarville from Long Island, and was the owner of quite a large property. He took his residence at Cedarville, and lived in a house on the southeast side of the road leading to the Landing, about half a mile from the mill-pond. He had a good business as a surveyor, and held a deputation from the surveyor-general of West Jersey, then a valuable office on account of the facilities it afforded for purchasing land and for locating vacant tracts.

In 1757 he was appointed by the royal Governor and his Council clerk of the county, holding the office until his death in 1761. There being at that time no public building appropriated to the office, he performed its duties and kept the books and papers, except during the sittings of the courts, in his dwelling. As there was at this time no law requiring deeds or mortgages to be recorded, the records were comparatively few and unimportant.

His married life lasted only twenty-three years, his wife surviving him nearly ten years. They had five sons and five daughters. Most of those bearing the family name now residing in Fairfield are descendants of Theodorus Elmer, the youngest son of the Rev. Daniel and his first wife, Margaret Parsons. Those residing in Bridgeton are all descendants of Daniel, Jr. His eldest son, Daniel 3d, married Mary Shaw, lived at Cedarville, and died in 1775, at the age of thirty-four, leaving one son, Daniel 4th.

Theophilus Elmer was the son of Rev. Daniel Elmer, and was born at New England Town in 1727, shortly after his father settled there, and resided there as a farmer until his death. He was a magistrate and an influential member of society. In 1767 he was appointed by Governor Franklin sheriff of the county, the commission being in the name of the king, to hold the office for three years, or during his pleasure. In 1772 he was elected member of the Assembly, when to entitle him to a seat it was necessary that he should have one thousand acres of land, or be worth five hundred pounds, equal to thirteen hundred and thirty-three dollars, of real and personal estate. In September, 1775, while still a member of Assembly he was elected a member of the Provincial Congress.

During the years 1777 and 1778, those trying years of the Revolution, he was a member of the Council of Safety, consisting of the Governor and twelve Councilors, who by temporary laws were invested with extraordinary powers almost equal to a dictator of ancient Rome.

Mr. Elmer acted as treasurer of the Council part of the time, and considerable sums of money were disbursed. During the year 1780, after he was a member of the Legislature, or of the committee, he was appointed a commissary in Cumberland County, with full power to obtain horses and provisions by purchase at the regulated price, or, if needful, by impressment.

In 1765, during the pastorate of Mr. Ramsay, he became a member of the Presbyterian Church, and in 1773 was chosen a ruling elder, but declined to act. He was the principal manager in building the new stone church in 1780, now called the "Old Stone Church," the centennial celebration of which was held in September, 1880, at which the venerable ex-Judge L. Q. C. Elmer presided.

He was three times married,—first to Theodosia Sayre, daughter of a leading citizen of the county, in 1765 sheriff, who resided at the place for a long time called Sayre's Cross-Roads, now Roadstown. She died in 1765. They had two sons and two daughters, who all married and left children, many of whom from female branches of the names of Holmes, Diament, Lummis, Harris, and others still reside in the county, but none bearing the family name. His second wife was Abigail Lawrence, widow of Timothy Lawrence, who was the brother of his mother. She died in 1775, and some time after he married Hannah Merseilles, a widow residing near Trenton, the mother of Eden Merseilles, who lived for several years in Bridgeton, and was one of the firm of Seeley & Merseilles.

His will, on file at Trenton, is dated Feb. 22, 1783. He died Aug. 1, 1783.

Timothy Elmer was born at Cedarville, in the year 1748, and was the son of Daniel Elmer, Jr., and grandson of Rev. Daniel Elmer. He died in 1780 at the early age of thirty-two, but during his short life was a man of considerable importance. His father died when he was about thirteen years old, and but

little is known of his early life. In 1772 he married Mary Dayton, and lived on a farm left to him by his father, on the main road a little below the Cedarville tavern, where Joab Sheppard now lives. He was an earnest Whig, and at the breaking out of the war of the Revolution was prompt to take up arms to resist the oppressive measures of the British government. When the militia was organized in 1776 he was appointed a captain, and in 1777 was a major.

In the fall of 1779 he was elected a member of the Assembly of New Jersey. He had three children,—Timothy, born in 1773, died in 1836. In the years 1805–7 he was sheriff, and in 1815 he was appointed surrogate of the county. Oliver, born in 1775, lived on the old homestead, and died in 1857; and Jane, born in 1777.

NORTON O. LAWRENCE was the son of Norton Lawrence, and was born in the township of Fairfield, in the year 1787. His great-grandfather, Nathan (who spelled his name Lorrance, as some of his descendants did), came from Long Island at the commencement of the eighteenth century and settled at Cedarville, where he became the owner of a very considerable real estate.

Jonathan was the father of Norton, who was born in 1763, married Abigail Ogden, and had four children,—Norton O., Lorenzo, Leonard, and Lemuel. He was at first a farmer, and lived at a place called Herring Row, removing soon from there to Cedarville, where he carried on a considerable mercantile business in connection with Amos Fithian. He was an elder in the Presbyterian Church, and died in 1805. His four sons are also deceased, the last survivor having been Dr. Leonard, who married Anna Osborn, the oldest child of Rev. Ethan Osborn, and carried on a considerable business at Cedarville for several years.

Norton O. Lawrence married Phœbe Buck, only child of Maj. Ephraim Buck, one of the original settlers of Cedarville Landing, and carried on business at that place, maintaining a country store and engaging extensively in building vessels, and sending wood and lumber to Philadelphia. They had nine children, of whom three, viz., Norton, Franklin, and Albert, are living. The wife and one of her sons were stricken and died with the cholera in September, 1834. He died in 1836.

Mr. Lawrence became early in life a member of Mr. Osborn's church, of whom he was a devoted friend, and was active in promoting all good works. In connection with Mr. (afterwards Rev.) John Burtt, who emigrated from Scotland to his neighborhood in early life, he is said to have established the first Sabbath-school in the county. At one time he traveled considerably in the adjoining townships to establish schools, engaged early in the measures adopted for suppressing intemperance, and was an active member of the Bible Society.

JEREMIAH S. NIXON was born near Cedarville, Sept. 20, 1794, on the family farm, Jones' Island, where all his Cumberland County Nixon ancestors lived and died. His father and grandfather, both named Jeremiah, were both elders of the "Old Stone Church." Mr. Nixon married, in 1816, Mary Shaw Thompson, who was born on the family farm adjoining the Nixon farm. In 1829, Mr. Nixon moved to Delaware, where he engaged largely in the timber business. In the mean time his two youngest children were born there. In 1839 he returned to New Jersey, and settled in Bridgeton. He resided here until 1845, when he moved to Dennisville, Cape May Co., and there became extensively engaged in the lumber trade and ship-building. He launched a number of vessels, some of large tonnage. He continued to reside in Dennisville until the death of his wife in 1861, when early in the following year he moved to Bridgeton, making his home with his daughter. Mr. Nixon was a man of more than average natural ability. He was remarkably energetic, possessing an indomitable will, which shrank from no obstacle. He was an ardent, uncompromising patriot. He was an excellent practical surveyor, having few superiors as such. He died May 1, 1878, in the eighty-fourth year of his age. Mr. Nixon left seven children, four sons and three daughters.

JOHN OGDEN (3d) was born in the township of Fairfield, in the year 1755. He was the youngest son of David Ogden, born in 1707, who died in 1760, and grandson of John Ogden, born in 1671, who died in 1745. This grandfather is supposed to have been a son or grandson of John Ogden, who came from England to Connecticut about the year 1641.

This John Ogden was one of the persons to whom King Charles II. granted the charter of Connecticut in 1662. He lived for a time on Long Island, and about the year 1673 settled at Elizabeth Town, in New Jersey, where, in connection with other persons, he purchased a tract of land from the Indians, for which a patent was granted by Governor Nichols, and he was Governor of the colony under the Dutch while they held New York. This "Elizabeth Town grant" was the occasion of much contention with the English Proprietors, and caused Ogden to be regarded as a "leading malcontent." He seems, however, to have been a true patriot, a leader of the people, and an earnest Christian. He was the acknowledged pioneer of the town, the oldest in the State, in whose house the first white child of the settlement was born. He died early in 1682, leaving many descendants, who have held distinguished places in the government of the State, among whom were Col. Aaron Ogden, Governor in 1813, and his son, Elias D. B. Ogden, judge of the Supreme Court.

John Ogden, the grandfather of John (3d), the subject of this notice, came to Fairfield among the early settlers about the year 1690.

John Ogden, who first settled at Cohansey, owned

the mill on the branch of the Cohansey called by the early settlers the North Branch, afterwards "Mill Creek." He married Mary Diament, and had six children. His oldest son, John (2d), left many descendants. One of them, named Jedediah, had a son Isaac Ambrose, who studied theology with Rev. Jonathan Freeman, pastor of the Bridgeton Church, in 1806, became a preacher, first at Cape May and afterwards in Ohio, where he died.

The descendants of the Ogdens of this county in the male and female branches are very numerous. During the war of the Revolution they were active Whigs. One of them, named Benjamin, was taken prisoner, and died in 1778. Benjamin S., son of Thomas, a grandson of John (1st), was a captain in the United States army in the war of 1812. David, his second son, had eleven children. His youngest son, John (3d), lived while a young man with Jeremiah Nixon (grandfather of Jeremiah S. Nixon), who married his sister Hannah. He had two wives and eleven children. He was thirty years an elder of the Old Cohansey Presbyterian Church, and during all the latter years of his life lived at the place formerly called "Kill-Pig Hole," now Rockville. He died June 27, 1832.

William Ramsay was one of the Scotch-Irish people who settled in Pennsylvania and became the parents there of so many excellent citizens. His father was James Ramsay, a pious Presbyterian, who came from Ireland and settled in Lancaster County on a farm. William was born in 1732.

He graduated at the College of New Jersey in the year 1754, during the presidency of Rev. Aaron Burr.

Ramsay, who was of mature age when he finished his collegiate course, had embraced religion before he entered upon it, and pursued the study of theology, but under whose direction is not known, probably at the celebrated "Log College" at Neshaminy. He took the degree of A.M. in regular course at Princeton. In January, 1755, Rev. Daniel Elmer, pastor of the Cohansey Presbyterian Church at Fairfield, died.

In March, 1756, Ramsay having received a regular call to be their pastor, he was received by the Abingdon Presbytery, "New Side," May 11, 1756, and installed by the same Presbytery, Dec. 1, 1756. He married Sarah Seeley, daughter of Col. Ephraim Seeley, in 1758, and had six children, five of them sons, who lived to mature age.

Mr. Ramsay was a man of ardent piety, an excellent pastor, and an eloquent preacher. In the midst of his usefulness he was struck down by disease, and died in 1771, at the early age of thirty-nine. Seldom has the death of a minister been more sincerely mourned.

John Trenchard was born in the year 1783, probably in the township of Fairfield, on the farm where his father lived for several years, situate on the straight road from the Old Stone Church to Fairton. He was of a respectable English family, one of whom, named George, settled at an early date in Salem County, where he purchased a considerable tract of land on Monmouth River, now called Alloways Creek, and was a surveyor. In the years 1723–25 he was sheriff of the county, and died in 1728.

George Trenchard, Jr., had five sons and several daughters. The daughters married into several of the leading families of Salem, and have left numerous descendants. The sons were John, Curtis, James, George, and Thomas.

John Trenchard, son of George, was born in 1742. By his first wife, Theodosia Ogden, he had ten children. Of these three were sons,—John, Curtis, and Richard. He lived for a time at Cohansey Bridge, and about 1768, with his brother, bought the property at the northwest corner of Laurel and Jefferson Streets, which was soon afterwards owned by James Boyd. At the commencement of the Revolutionary war, and for several years afterwards, Mr. Boyd's widow resided and kept store there. Trenchard, about 1769, sold this property, and afterwards removed to Fairfield, where he died in 1823. His son Curtis (2d) was for several years a well-known constable of Fairfield.

John Trenchard, Jr., worked in early life as a blacksmith with Curtis Edwards, whose shop was situate on the old road from Bridgeton to Fairfield, near Rocap's Run. About 1801 he commenced going by water in vessels trading to Philadelphia and elsewhere, and continued in that employment four or five years, and then went into business at Fairton in keeping a store with Daniel P. Stratton. When Mr. Stratton removed to Bridgeton, in 1814, he continued the business, sometimes alone and sometimes with a partner, for twenty years, being engaged in building vessels and in cutting wood and lumber and shipping the same to Philadelphia, this being at that time a profitable business. He also sent produce to Bermuda. In the year 1843 he purchased of David Clark the mill property at Fairton. This mill Mr. Trenchard soon removed to where it now stands, near the straight road from Bridgeton to Fairton. By close attention to business and wise economy he amassed a very considerable estate, and he was during all his life highly esteemed by his fellow-citizens. In early life he was Democratic, but he supported John Quincy Adams rather than Jackson and became a Whig. In the years 1827–28 he was elected a member of the Legislative Council of New Jersey.

He died in 1863. He was twice married. By his first wife, Eleanor Davis, to whom he was married in 1803, he had seven children, of whom James H. (deceased), Ethan, and Eleanor (deceased) survived him. By his second wife, Hannah L. Pierson, to whom he was married in 1816, he had children,—Dr. John, living in Philadelphia; Theophilus, now living in Bridgeton; Emily, wife of Hon. George S. Whiticar, of Fairton; Rufus, Nancy (deceased), Jane (deceased), and Henry Clay.

Richard Whitacar, of London, came with Fenwick in the ship "Griffin." By tradition he is said to have first come to America in 1665 or 1666, after the great fire in London, and then returned to England. He was one of the leading spirits who came with Fenwick, and was one of his most earnest supporters in his numerous trials while trying to build up his colony. William Hancock, who had bought in England one thousand acres of Fenwick, appointed him his attorney July 6, 1675, to manage his land for him in New Jersey. The power of attorney is still preserved in the family. When the first government for the new colony was organized in the spring of 1676, Fenwick was chosen Governor, and fifteen magistrates, of whom Richard Whitacar was one, were chosen. They probably exercised legislative as well as judicial powers, and made the laws needed for the colony. He settled in Salem at first, but removed to the south side of Cohansey between 1690 and 1700, where he took up a large tract of land near New England Town, and built a brick dwelling, which was taken down about twenty years ago. He and Henry Buck kept a general merchandise store near there, and had a sloop trading to New York and Boston. One of his descendants still has the old store-book of the firm. Besides the other public business mentioned under the notice of Henry Buck, Whitacar was a member of the grand jury April 12, 1709. No man exercised a greater influence at that day than did Richard Whitacar. He married on April 4, 1680, Else Adkins, daughter of George Prevo, late of Alloways Creek, and had children,—Richard, Jr., and others. He and his wife were Friends, but most of his descendants are Presbyterians, resulting from his near location to the Old Fairfield Presbyterian Church. He probably died soon after 1709, as his name disappears from the court records after September term of that year.

Rev. Epher Whitaker, who has been for many years pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Southold, L. I., was born in Fairton. He is the son of Reuel, a descendant of Richard Whitaker. Richard Whitaker's descendants are very many in both South and North Jersey, in New York, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and other States.

Epher Whitaker entered the office of the *Bridgeton Chronicle* as a journeyman printer, when the *West Jersey Observer* and *Washington Whig* were consolidated, and the name of the consolidated paper is due to his suggestion. Being of a very studious turn and piously inclined, he believed it to be his duty to prepare for the gospel ministry, and, as he says, was urged to do so by the venerable Gen. Elmer, then in his ninety-second year, and only six months before his death, in 1843. Mr. Whitaker graduated at Princeton Seminary, and has been one of the ablest and most useful ministers of the Presbyterian Church ever since. He is a writer of much repute, and has been especially noted for his historical researches. His exceedingly valuable address at the bi-centennial celebration of the Old Stone Church, which has been published and extensively circulated, will ever endear his memory to the descendants of the early fathers.

The Rev. Dr. Whitaker is the father of the Rev. William Force Whitaker, who was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, first in his class and with the highest honors, in 1873, and at the Union Theological Seminary, New York City, in 1876. He is the first pastor of the St. Cloud Church, Orange, N. J. His mother, who was married March 12, 1810, still survives at the extreme old age of ninety-three, and is the oldest woman in the township of Fairfield.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

RICHARD LANING.

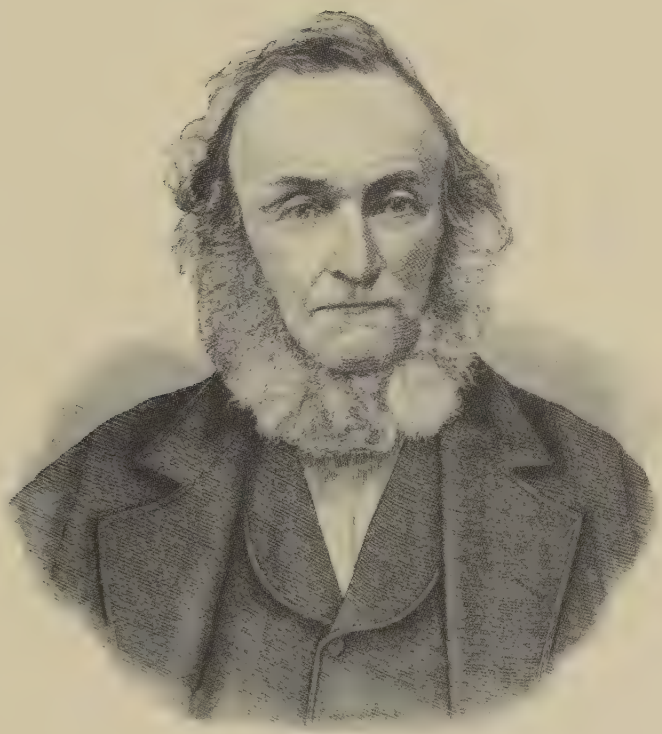
The family of Lanings are of Welsh origin, David Laning, the pioneer, having emigrated from Wales in 1705, and settled in Burlington County, N. J. He married about 1732, and had among his sons Samuel and John Laning. The latter, who is the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born in the county of Burlington, N. J., Jan. 19, 1738, and married, about the year 1774, Miss Rhoda Izard. Soon after their marriage they removed to Cumberland County, and resided in the township of Greenwich, where Mr. Laning followed the trade of a chair-maker. In 1781 he purchased a large and productive farm, which afterwards became the property of the subject of this sketch. The children of John and Rhoda Laning were Samuel, born in 1776; Richard, whose birth occurred in 1777; and John, born in 1780.

Mrs. Laning having died Oct. 26, 1780, he married Ann Ewing, born Aug. 12, 1748. To this marriage were born children,—Anna, in 1786; Rhoda, in 1787; and George, in 1789. Mrs. Laning died June 27, 1824, aged seventy-six years, and her husband Jan. 14, 1826, in his eighty-ninth year, after maintaining throughout his long life an excellent character for integrity and probity. He was in religion a consistent member of the Friends' Meeting.

John, the third son of John and Rhoda Laning, was born Oct. 16, 1780, and married Judith, daughter of David Westcott, of Fairfield, to whom were born six children,—Mary Ann, Richard, David W., Julia A., Rhoda, and Phœbe. John inherited the Fairfield property, was an active business man, a member of the State Legislature, and sheriff of the county of Cumberland. His death occurred on the 11th of November, 1850, in the seventy-first year of his age. His son Richard was born Sept. 20, 1807, in Fairfield township. Soon after his birth his father removed to Maurice River township, where the son remained until his fifteenth year. He inherited the strength and powers of endurance of his ancestors, and early

William Fanning

Jehiel Westcott



ABEL S. DARE.

bore his part in the labors of the farm, of which, during the official career of Mr. Laning, his son Richard became sole manager.

He was on the 5th of May, 1835, married to Miss Violetta W., daughter of John Whitaker and granddaughter of Jeremiah Whitaker, of Fairfield township. Their children are John W., Samuel, Elizabeth W. (deceased), Julia Ann (deceased), Richard G., Rhoda W., Ebenezer W. (deceased), and William W. (also deceased). After his marriage Mr. Laning removed to a farm on Manantico Creek, Millville township, and remained four years, when a farm was purchased in Fairfield township which became his home. His father's death occurred in 1850, and a year later he became owner of the homestead both by inheritance and purchase. Here he remained, actively engaged in agricultural employments, until 1869, when he again removed to a farm near Fairton, in Fairfield township. In 1878, Mr. Laning and his family became residents of Bridgeton, where he died, Dec. 3, 1880, in his seventy-fourth year. He was highly esteemed for his genial qualities of heart no less than for his upright character and his sound business principles. Mr. Laning rarely participated in the exciting scenes of a political campaign. Though a strong party man, and an earnest exponent of the principles of Republicanism, he coveted not the honors of office, and found his chief pleasure in the quiet delights of his own fireside. He was a member of the County Agricultural Society, and actively interested in its growth. In religion he was a supporter of the First Baptist Church of Bridgeton, of which Mrs. Laning, their son, John W., and daughter, Rhoda W., are members. John W. was married, Feb. 16, 1860, to Miss Emily H., daughter of Jehiel Westcott, of Fairfield township. Their children are Lizzie (Mrs. E. Coates Swing, of Fairton), Milton W., Enos, and Frank N. Samuel married Ann Eliza, daughter of Joab Sheppard, of Cedarville. Their children are Laura B., Julia A., Blanche B., and William W.

Richard married Charlotte, daughter of Smith Westcott, of Cedarville.

JEHIEL WESTCOTT.

The Westcott family are of English lineage. Ebenezer Westcott and Phœbe, his wife, resided in Fairfield township, and were the grandparents of the subject of this biography. Their children were Ebenezer, born in 1750; Philip, in 1751; Temperance, in 1753; Sarah, in 1756; David, in 1757; Jonathan, in 1759; Rhoda, in 1760; Henry, in 1762; Jehiel, in 1764; Sheppard, in 1766; Abraham, in 1768; Phœbe, in 1769; and Lydia, in 1771. Jehiel, of this number, was born Oct. 31, 1764, and died in 1812, his residence having been at Back Neck, where he followed farming employments. He married Mary, daughter of Elias Sheppard and his wife Susannah, and granddaughter of John and Mary Sheppard, on the 2d of December, 1770. Their children were Abraham, who was born in 1789, and died in infancy; Lydia, born in 1792; Ann, in 1795; Elias, in 1798; Jehiel, in 1800; Jane, in 1802; Elias (2d), in 1804; John Bunyan, in 1806; Mary, in 1810; and Susannah, in 1812. But four of this number attained adult years, namely, Jehiel, John B., Ann (who became Mrs. William Taylor), and Jane (Mrs. Ephraim Sheppard). Jehiel, the subject of this sketch, was born Aug. 14, 1800, upon the ancestral property in Fairfield township. He resided during the greater portion of his life at the place of his birth, and in his youth enjoyed but limited advantages of education. A strong mind and quick powers of perception, however, in a large measure supplied the wants of early training, and enabled its possessor to become one of the most useful citizens of his township. He continued to reside during his youth upon the home property, temporarily under the management of his step-father, of which he eventually became owner, having inherited a portion and purchased the remaining shares. This farm he cultivated until 1867, when Greenwich township became for three years his residence, after which he resided with his children alternately until his death, in November, 1873, at the house of his son, Jehiel Westcott, Jr. Mr. Westcott married Miss Phœbe Remington, daughter of Mark Remington, of Salem County. Their children were Henry S., Jane (Mrs. Robert Newton), Jehiel, Jr., Josiah, Enos, Mary (who died in youth), Sarah M. (Mrs. Ephraim Mulford), Emily (Mrs. John W. Laning), Phœbe R. (Mrs. Robert Sheppard), and Mark S. (who occupies the homestead). All of this number survive with the exception of Mary, Henry, and Enos, the latter having left a wife and two children. Mr. Westcott was a consistent and unswerving Democrat, who for fifty-two years voted without variation the ticket of his choice. He cared little for office, but was induced to accept one or more minor positions in the township. He had been from early manhood an active and earnest member of the Baptist Church of Roadstown, but prior to his death placed his name upon the membership roll of the Pearl Street Baptist Church of Bridgeton. His wife was also a member of both churches.

ABEL S. DARE.

The Dares were formerly residents of Dorset or Somerset Counties, in the south of England, and came to America about the year 1680. Their progenitor in South Jersey was Capt. William Dare, who purchased land at Back Neck in 1695. In the line of descent from him is David Dare, who was probably born in Roadstown, and followed the trade of tailor. He married and had children,—David, born in 1767; Mary, in 1768; Cynthia, in 1790; David, in 1791; Sarah, in 1793; Mary, in 1795; Lucy, in

1798; Phœbe, in 1799; Isaac, in 1802; Abel S., in 1803; Ruth, in 1806; and Amelia S., in 1809.

Abel S., of this number, was born in Roadstown, May 5, 1803, and was deprived at an early age of a father's care, when he became an inmate of the house of his brother-in-law, Mr. Richard Garrison, where he remained until his majority was attained. Very few opportunities of education were available at this early period, and the youth of the neighborhood were as a rule made proficient in the labors of the husbandman. Mr. Dare at first rented a farm in Stow Creek, but eventually became so successful in his pursuits as to become the owner of four productive farms. He married Susan, daughter of Daniel Husted, who was born Nov. 19, 1804, and had one son, Ebenezer (born Nov. 5, 1829), who died in 1876, at the age of forty-six, on the homestead. Mrs. Dare having died Oct. 19, 1829, Mr. Dare married again Mrs. Jane Husted Westcott, born Feb. 9, 1796, half-sister of his first wife. Their children are Edgar (born Nov. 16, 1831), David (whose birth occurred Oct. 6, 1833), Smith (born Dec. 19, 1835), and Maria (born March 17, 1838). Edgar married Catharine Bechtel, and has four children,—David, married Addie, daughter of Richard Jaggers; Smith is unmarried, and Maria is the wife of Norton L. Paullin, of Bridgeton, and has one daughter, Jennie D. About the year 1850, Mr. Dare purchased the farm in Fairfield township now occupied by his sons David and Smith, and continued farming occupations until his death, which occurred Jan. 28, 1877, aged seventy-four years. He was in politics a Democrat, and held the offices of township committeeman and surveyor of highways, though not especially active in local contests. He was a devout member of the Baptist Church of Cedarville.

ROBERT F. SHEPPARD.

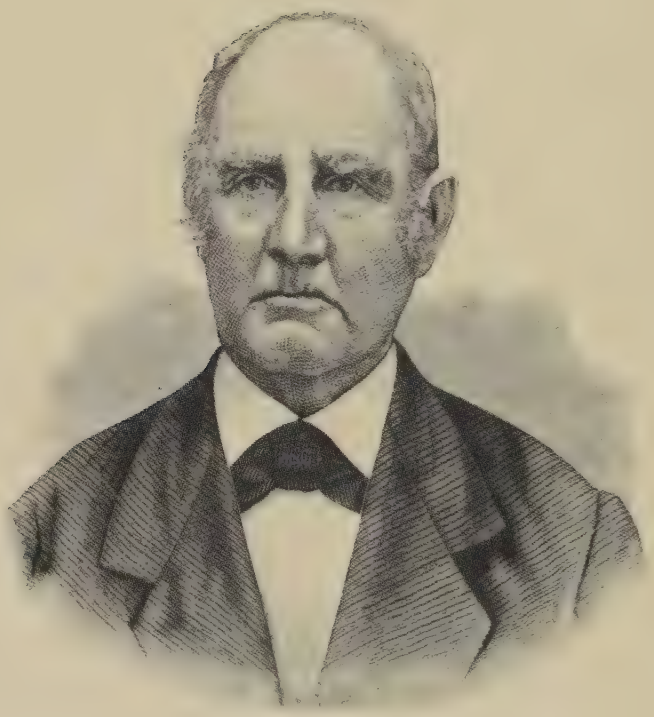
The ancestral record of the branch of the Sheppard family from which the subject of this sketch is descended is given in the sketch of Edward H. Sheppard, of Stow Creek, his brother. Robert F. was born Oct. 5, 1827, in Fairfield township, upon the farm where his boyhood was spent. At the age of fourteen years he embarked on a schooner and engaged with his brothers in the oyster trade, which occupation was continued for seven years. On his return he married Miss Amanda, daughter of Simon S. Swing, of Fairfield township, who was born in 1831. Their children are Ellen Louisa, born November, 1853, whose death occurred Dec. 26, 1856; Emily F., born June 30, 1855; Lewis F., born October, 1860, who died in May, 1865; and Sarah E., born April, 1865, whose death occurred April 12, 1866.

Mrs. Sheppard died Jan. 11, 1878. She maintained throughout her life a consistent Christian character, was a devoted wife and mother, an affectionate and kindly neighbor and friend, and a zealous member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Sheppard married a second time on the 24th of December, 1879, Miss Phœbe R., daughter of Jehiel Westcott, and had children,—Robert F. and Franklin R. (twins), born June 23, 1881, the former of whom died Aug. 25, 1881. Mr. Sheppard on his first marriage removed to a farm at Sayre's Neck, and six years later to Back Neck, in Fairfield township. In 1865 he purchased his present home, and has since that time been engaged in farming of a general character and the raising of produce, which business he has conducted with success. He has ever been in politics a stanch Republican and strong partisan, and though aiding materially by his influence and vote the success of the ticket in local contests, is not himself an aspirant for office. He has, however, been commissioner of appeals, and held other minor offices. He has been a member of the Cedarville Division, No. 36, Sons of Temperance, since eighteen years of age. He is also a member of Welcome Friends Lodge, No. 48, I. O. O. F., of the same place. He has been for years a trustee and member of the Presbyterian Church of Cedarville, and is especially interested in Sunday-school work, having at various times acted as superintendent, and by his zeal and ability greatly advanced the Sunday-school cause in the township.

ISAAC W. MULFORD.

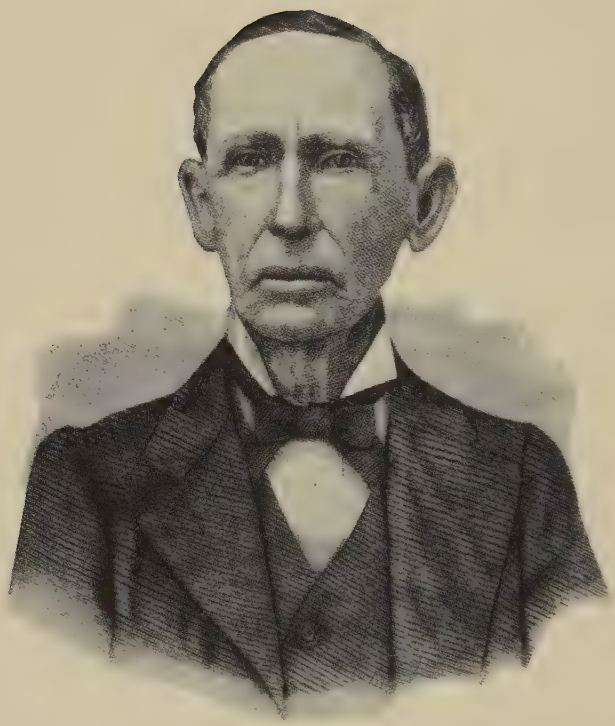
The Mulford family early emigrated to America from England, and after a brief sojourn on Long Island removed to Fairfield, in the county of Cumberland, N. J. Branches of the family located elsewhere in the county, David, the grandfather of Isaac W., having been a farmer at Roadstown, where he resided until his death. He married Mary Sayres, of the same county, and had children,—Hannah, born in 1776; Ephraim, in 1778; Mary, in 1780; Thomas, in 1782; Nancy, in 1785; David, in 1787; Sarah, in 1790; William, in 1792; Rebecca, in 1794; John, in 1796; and Elizabeth, in 1799. The birth of Ephraim occurred in Roadstown, where his boyhood was passed. In 1819 he removed to a farm now the property of his son Isaac, where his death occurred in 1868, in his ninety-first year. He was united in marriage to Ruth, daughter of Isaac Wheaton, and had children,—Isaac W., Ananias S., William, and David. By a second marriage, with Rhoda, daughter of John Laning, were born Ruth Wheaton (Mrs. Rush Bateman), Alfred (of Bowentown), Ellen (Mrs. M. D. Dickinson), and John L. (deceased). Isaac W. was born on the 26th of July, 1805, in Greenwich township, where his early years were spent. At the age of eleven he removed with his father to Fairfield, which has since been his residence. Until thirty years of age he remained upon the homestead farm, and in December, 1837, was married to Sarah E., daughter of John Parvin, of Dennisville, Cape May Co., N. J., born in 1814. Their children are Eliza L., Charles E. (mar-

Robert L. Sheppard



Isaac W. Mulford

Smith Davis



G. E. Elvie

ried to Mary Powell, who has three children,—Belle, Charles Ewing, and Lizzie P.), John L., and Theophilus D. (married to Emma Tomlin, who has two children,—I. Ward and William T.). Mrs. Mulford's death occurred July 1, 1878, in her sixty-fourth year. Mr. Mulford has devoted his life to farming employments, and never deviated from his routine of home pursuits to engage in business of a public character or in the exciting conflicts of the political world. He was for years a Whig, and later became a Republican, but never an office-holder. The family are supporters of the Presbyterian faith, and worship at the church of that denomination in Cedarville.

SMITH DAVIS.

Smith Davis is the son of Joel Davis, who came to Deerfield township when a boy, and, remaining for a brief time, subsequently removed to Maurice River. Here on reaching man's estate he engaged in the business of cutting and shipping wood and cultivating the land on which this timber grew. He was married to Priscilla Coombs, of Maurice River township, and had children,—Mary (Mrs. Andrew Cassidy), Ruth (Mrs. Simon Woodruff), Esther (Mrs. Samuel Shaw), Sarah (Mrs. Philip Birch), Jane (Mrs. Elmer Douzenbaker), Joshua, John, Joel, Benjamin, David, Jesse, and Smith, of whom nine survive. Mr. Davis added farming to his other profitable occupations, and continued to reside in Maurice River until his removal to the residence of his son, Smith, in Fairfield township. His death occurred in Bridgeton, February, 1868, in his seventy-fourth year. Smith Davis was born Aug. 12, 1834, in Maurice River, where he remained until thirteen, when his removal to Fairfield occurred. Here, with the exception of a brief interval, the remaining portion of his life has been spent. He early developed a taste for agricultural employments, and was a tenant of his father until the latter's death, when one of his farms became the property of his son by inheritance. Here he has continued to cultivate the soil, and makes a specialty of produce for the New York and Philadelphia markets. He is also an extensive dealer in fat cattle, which are principally sold for home consumption. Mr. Davis is descended from Whig stock, but now votes the Democratic ticket, though not specially interested in the political issues of the day. The family are strongly attached to the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which, with the exception of the younger, all are members. Mr. Davis was married June 18, 1853, to Frances A., daughter of William Roecap, of Millville. Their children are William, born April 28, 1854, and married to Annie Phillips, of Cumberland County; Esther, born July 4, 1855 (Mrs. Howard Banford); Mary, born April 22, 1857 (Mrs. Alexander Williams); Joel, born Aug. 23, 1858, and married to Emeline T. Westcott; Edmund P., born April 3, 1860, married Ella C. Banford; Leonard C., born July 15, 1862; John, born Sept. 9, 1866; Smith, born March 7, 1869; and Annie F., whose birth occurred May 21, 1872.

GEORGE E. AND JAMES E. ELMER.

The Elmers are of English lineage, and are, in America, descended from Edward Elmer, who, having emigrated in 1632, located in Cambridge, Mass. A branch of the family removed to New Jersey, from which Jonathan Elmer, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, traced his descent. He was both a farmer and surveyor, and resided three miles from Fairton, in Fairfield township. He married Theodosia Bateman, and had children,—Jonathan, born in 1779; Theodosia, in 1781; Jane, in 1782; Esther, in 1784; Sabrinah, in 1787; Martha, in 1790; Sabra, in 1792; and Ruth, in 1795. By a second union with Pamelia ——, of Cape May County, N. J., were born children, —Hannah, in 1799; Pamelia, in 1801; and Ruth, in 1806. Jonathan, of this number, was born Dec. 12, 1779, in Fairfield township, near Fairton, and married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Earl, whose birth occurred Aug. 16, 1782. Their children were Eli, born in 1801; John, in 1803; Jonathan, in 1806; George E., in 1808; Owen, in 1810; Betsey, in 1813; Martha, in 1815; James E., in 1816; Ebenezer, in ——; and Harris O., in 1820. Mr. Elmer's death occurred Oct. 25, 1862, in his eighty-third year. His son, George E., was born Aug. 17, 1808, in Fairfield township, where his early years were spent at the home of his father. The educational opportunities of that day were usually limited to three months of study during the winter, under masters employed by the families of the neighborhood, and Mr. Elmer was not an exception in the advantages of education he enjoyed. He early embarked in the cutting and selling of wood, and in 1835, having purchased a farm near Fairton, added the improvement of his land to other business interests in which he was engaged. He was married on the 14th of March, 1833, to Miss Deborah C. Ogden, of Fairfield township. Their children are Martha J. (Mrs. Isaac Sheppard), Theophilus H., George L., Ruth O. (Mrs. Nathaniel Gandy), Sarah E. (Mrs. John P. Jerrell), and three who are deceased. By a second marriage, to Mrs. Ruth Smith, was born a son, Daniel C.

Mr. Elmer has practically retired from the activities of business life, though he is still energetic, and lends a willing hand when emergencies arise requiring his aid. He is not in any sense a party man in politics, though Democratic principles receive his support. He has served as freeholder of the township, and also as collector. Both he and Mrs. Elmer are members of the Presbyterian Church at Fairton.

His brother, James E. Elmer, was born Nov. 15, 1816, on the homestead in Fairfield, where the years of his youth were spent. After limited opportunities

at the school of the neighborhood he began farming employments, and rendered invaluable assistance to his father in the cultivation of his land. He also engaged in the cutting and shipping of wood, which proved an extensive and lucrative business. When twenty-five years of age he purchased a farm, and has since that time continued to follow farming employments. Mr. Elmer was married, on the 21st of April, 1841, to Miss Lydia M., daughter of John M. Swing, of Fairton. Their children are Lydia (Mrs. Edwin Starin), born in 1842; James H., born in 1844; Isabella P. (Mrs. S. H. Williams), born in 1846; Emily (Mrs. James C. McNichols), born in 1848; John S., in 1850 (deceased); Sophronia, in 1857 (deceased); Ellen T. (Mrs. Charles O. Whitaker), born in 1859; Charles S., in 1862; and Wilber B., in 1864. Mr. Elmer, in 1883, removed from the farm which for a period of forty-two years had been his home to the village of Fairton, where his brothers—George E., Harris O., and Owen—also reside. He has abandoned active labor, and now enjoys the rest and comfort to which his life of industry entitles him.

In politics he is a Democrat, though not an active politician. He is connected with the Presbyterian Church of Fairton, of which his wife is also a member.

CHAPTER XCVII.

TOWNSHIP OF GREENWICH.

Boundaries.—This township has the same bounds as when it was erected by the act setting off the county from Salem. It is bounded by Stow Creek on the north, Hopewell on the east, the Cohansey separates it from Fairfield on the southeast, Delaware Bay is on the southwest, and Salem County on the west. Previous to the separation from Salem County the whole of the north side of Cohansey was one township, or precinct, as they were then called, called the "North Side of Cohansey"; but sometimes it was called Greenwich Precinct, probably because that was the chief town. The township as a whole comprises the richest agricultural portion of the county.

Town of Greenwich.—The only town in it is of the same name, and stretches along the main street from the Cohansey to the Presbyterian Church at the Head of Greenwich, a distance of about one and a half miles.

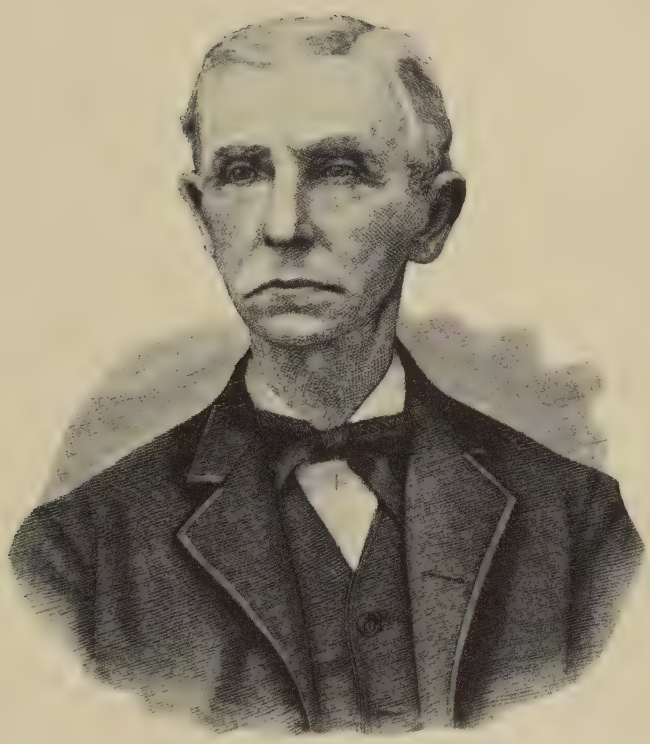
Fenwick designed calling the town which he ordered laid out where Greenwich now is by the name of Cohansey, but the settlers called it Greenwich, probably after Greenwich, Conn., from which place or its neighborhood some of the settlers had come. The executors of Fenwick after they laid out the town sold lots, an account of which, with the names of many of the purchasers, has already been given. The sixteen-acre lot at the wharf, on the north side of the street, they sold to Mark Reeve, Aug. 9, 1686, and he sold to Joseph Browne, Dec. 4, 1686, reserving free egress to twenty square feet of ground, where his wife was buried. Browne sold a lot of fifty by fifty-five feet, for a Quaker meeting-house and graveyard, and sold the remainder to Thomas Chalkley, a Quaker minister, in 1738. He conveyed it to John Butler, who kept a tavern there, and sold it to Thomas Mulford in 1752, and he to William Connor, Oct. 25, 1753, who conveyed it to John Sheppard, Dec. 16, 1760. It is still owned by one of his descendants. In 1739, Chalkley had a survey made for him for a half-acre adjoining it, including the wharf, and in 1743 for fifteen and a half acres additional, making up his sixteen acres.

Fairs.—The number of people at Cohansey, or Greenwich, increasing, the Assembly passed an act in May, 1695, for the holding of two fairs yearly "at the town of Greenwich, at Cohansey, *alias* Cæsarea, River," the first to be held on April 24th and 25th, and the other on October 16th and 17th of each year, and enacted that it should be lawful for all persons to buy or sell all manner of lawful goods, and to be free from arrests on said days and for two days before and after the fair days, except it be for breach of the peace. These fairs were a public market, and were popular because of the freedom allowed to individuals and the lack of trammels upon the sales. These fairs were continued until 1765, when a law was passed abolishing them as unnecessary. Retail stores had become more plentiful, and there was not the same need of the fairs. Ebenezer Miller, who lived at Greenwich, and who was one of the members of the Assembly at that time, probably had the act passed.

In 1701 a memorial of the Proprietors, expressing their willingness to surrender the government of the province to the crown, expressed the desire that the port of Perth Amboy, in East Jersey, and the ports of Burlington and Cohansey, in West Jersey, might be established as ports of the provinces.

School Lot.—Zachariah Barrow owned a farm on the east side of the street, just where the street, after making a short turn to the eastward, again turns northward. By his will, executed in 1725, he devised it "for the benefit of a free school for the *Township* of Greenwich forever." In 1749, Ebenezer Miller had a survey laid on it to himself and two others, attorneys, constituted by the *town* of Greenwich, and they executed a conveyance for it to David Sheppard, subject to the payment of a yearly rent of £13, for the use of a free school to the inhabitants of the town of Greenwich within the bounds set forth in the deed. A dispute arising concerning this rent, a bill in chancery was filed, and it was adjudged that it be paid for the benefit of the public schools within the bounds described in the deed, which has ever since been done.

Trade.—Up to the beginning of this century Green-



James P. Elmer

wich was the most important business-place in the county. Trade was carried on directly with the West Indies and other places, but it could not maintain a rivalry with Philadelphia, which finally absorbed all of the foreign trade. The firm of Wood & Sheppard did such a large business as to have bonds printed payable to them.

Ferry.—In 1767 a law was passed for the establishment of a ferry across the river to Back Neck, and to lay out a road from the landing-place through the marsh to the fast land in Back Neck. The chosen freeholders of Greenwich and Fairfield made an agreement with John Sheppard, Jan. 8, 1768, who had bought the wharf property a few years before, wherein they leased the ferry rights to him for nine hundred and ninety-nine years, he agreeing to maintain the ferry in good order, keep good and sufficient boats, and maintain the roads, and he bound his property for the performance of these conditions.

In 1810 and 1820 efforts were made to have a drawbridge built, but they did not succeed. For a number of years a horse-boat was used on the ferry, but as Bridgeton and other places grew in importance, Greenwich became less so, and travel across the ferry became so infrequent that its further keeping up was quite a burden. June 11, 1838, a new agreement was made by the freeholders of Greenwich and Fairfield, whereby they agreed to release John Sheppard, son of the John who made the original agreement, from his obligation to keep up the ferry for three hundred dollars, which Mr. Sheppard accepted and paid.

Of later years Greenwich has been only a quiet country town, with very little business, but surrounded with a rich agricultural region, the best in the county. It is best known in history as the place where the tea was burned, Dec. 22, 1774, as previously narrated.

Greenwich in 1883.—It contains two Friends' meeting-houses, a Presbyterian and a Baptist Church. A canning establishment, carried on by Job Bacon, constitutes the principal business establishment of the place. A post-office was established July 1, 1811. The first postmaster was George Bacon, who held the office a long term. The present incumbent is Priscilla H. Williams, appointed Aug. 17, 1870. The township contains a population of twelve hundred and forty-five by the census of 1880, and the village five hundred and thirteen.

Buena Vista, a landing on the Cohansey a mile below Greenwich, formerly did quite a large trade in the handling of grain, fertilizers, etc., but for nearly a score of years no business has been done there.

Springtown, in the northeastern part of the township, is a settlement of colored persons, scattered over a considerable tract of sandy land.

Sheppard's (now Young's) Grist-Mill.—This mill is of very ancient date. It was formerly owned by John Brick, and afterwards by Joseph Higbee, and was bought at sheriff's sale by John Sheppard, in the beginning of this century. He rebuilt it, and from him it passed to his son, Benjamin Sheppard. He carried on the business for many years, and sold it a few years ago to Henry J. Young, the present owner.

FREEHOLDERS FROM GREENWICH.

1748. Thomas Waithman.
David Shepherd.
1749–51. John Bacon.
David Shepherd.
1752–57. David Shepherd.
Philip Dennis.
1758. David Shepherd.
Thomas Ewing.
1759. David Shepherd.
1760–64. David Shepherd.
Thomas Ewing.
1765–68. Francis Brewster.
Thomas Ewing.
1769–70. John Sheppard.
Thomas Ewing.
1771. —— ——.
1772. John Sheppard.
Providence Ludlam.
1773. Benjamin Tyler.
Richard Wood.
1774. Richard Wood.
1775–76. Richard Wood.
Enos Woodruff.
1777. Enos Woodruff.
Providence Ludlam.
1778–81. Providence Ludlam.
Isaac Watson.
1782–85. John Ewing.
Ladis Walling.
1786. Providence Ludlam.
John Bacon.
1787–95. Maskell Ewing.
Richard Wood, Sr.
1796. Abner Ewing.
Isaac Smith.
1797–98. John Sheppard, Jr.
Abner Ewing.
1799. Thomas Daniels.
Abel Bacon.
1800–5 Thomas Daniels.
Samuel Watson.
1806–8. Thomas Daniels.
Enos Ewing.
1809–11. Enos Ewing.
1809–11. Dr. William B. Ewing.
1812–13. Dr. William B. Ewing.
Joseph Harmer.
1814–26. George Bacon.
Dr. William B. Ewing.
1827–29. Dr. William B. Ewing.
Thomas E. Hunt.
1830–32. Thomas E. Hunt.
Charles B. Fithian.
1833. Charles B. Fithian.
Dr. William B. Ewing.
1834–35. Charles B. Fithian.
Thomas E. Hunt.
1836–38. Charles B. Fithian.
Clayton Ayres.
1839–40. Clayton Ayres.
Jacob Harris.
1841–42. Clayton Ayres.
Thomas E. Hunt.
1843–44. Thomas E. Hunt.
Benjamin Sheppard.
1845–47. Thomas E. Hunt.
John Bacon.
1848–55. Charles B. Fithian.
Enoch Mulford.
1856–58. Enoch Mulford.
Thomas C. Sheppard.
1859–60. Benjamin Ayres.
Ebenezer Hall.
1861. Wilmon Bacon.
Benjamin Ayres.
1862–69. Job Bacon.
Benjamin Ayres.
1870–72. Job Bacon.
Thomas E. Hunt.
1873–75. John F. Keen.
Thomas E. Hunt.
1876. Thomas E. Hunt.
Daniel M. Sheppard.
1877–78. Dr. Thomas E. Stathems.
William M. Stewart.
1879–81. Dr. Thomas E. Stathems.
1882–83. Morris Bacon.

CHURCHES.

Friends' Meeting at Greenwich.—The Friends' Meeting at Greenwich was established at an early period in the settlement of the colony. Mark Reeve, William Bacon, James Duncan, and others applied to Salem Monthly Meeting for assistance in building a meeting-house. Previous to that time meetings were held at private houses. By Deed-Book No. 5 of Salem County records, in the Secretary of State's office at Trenton, we learn that Joseph Browne, of town of Greenwich, sold to Charles Bagley, reciting, "Whereas, Mark Reeve, of Cesarea River, yeoman, by a deed of Dec. 4, 1686, sold to said Joseph Browne 16 acres in Greenwich, now he sells to Charles Bagley a lot 50 feet on the street and 55 feet deep, for the only use, service, & purpose of a Meeting-House & graveyard for those people in scorn called Quakers," between "ye now dwelinghouse of ye s^{d} Joseph Browne & his now Barne."

Members of Greenwich Meeting, with the assistance of Salem Monthly Meeting, built a meeting-house soon after. It stood where the present meeting-house is located, near the Cohansey, for the purpose of accommodating the Friends that resided on the south side of the river, in Fairfield township. Greenwich Meeting, in the forepart of the last century, increased largely in the number of its members, so much so that it was deemed necessary to build a larger house for their accommodation. There was a substantial brick house erected on or near where the old log house formerly stood. It was what is termed an "Indulged Meeting," or meeting for worship only, being under the care of Salem Meeting, and continued so until 1770, when this and the meeting at Alloways Creek were united and formed one Monthly Meeting, to be held alternately at each place. The influential persons and their families that were members of Greenwich Particular Meeting during the middle and latter part of the eighteenth century were the Reeves, Davises, Millers, Woods, Sheppards, Tests, Bricks, Dennises, Harmers, Bacons, Stewarts, and several others. Several of those mentioned were conspicuous men in the generation in which they lived. At the time of the great division of the society in 1836 into the two parties called Orthodox and Hicksite, the former, being the most considerable in number, retained the old building, where they still worship. The other party built a small meeting-house near the Head of Greenwich. From death, emigration, and attaching themselves to other denominations the Friends in the neighborhood are now very few in number. The number of Friends that settled at Greenwich or elsewhere in the county was never very large. A Friends' meeting-house still remains at Port Elizabeth, built in 1800, but the society is now quite extinct.

Greenwich Presbyterian Church.—There is no record extant of the church or congregation of Greenwich until 1747. The church records previous to that time are supposed to have been burned in the fire which consumed the parsonage, about the year 1740. The church was without a pastor from 1740 to 1746. In the absence of church records previous to 1747, and for other data, we must rely entirely upon the venerable Dr. Enoch Fithian's admirable history of the church, who has bestowed the utmost pains in gathering information from all accessible sources.

A deed of gift is preserved from Jeremiah Bacon to Henry Joyce and Thomas Maskell, for "one acre of land for the people called Presbyterians, on the north side of Cohansey, to build and establish a meeting-house for the worship of God." It is said the church was formed in 1700 and supplied by Mr. Black. It is not known in what year Mr. Black left Greenwich. He was in Lewes, Del., in 1708, and probably never returned to Greenwich.

From the time of Mr. Black's removal to Lewes to the installation of Mr. Goold, in 1728, the pulpit of the Greenwich Church was probably vacant, with the exception of occasional supplies. It is possible that the two congregations of Fairfield and Greenwich had the same pastor, in the person of Rev. Henry Hook, ministering to each on alternate Sabbaths. He was censured by Presbytery for some misconduct, and removed in 1722 to Delaware.

Rev. Ebenezer Goold was installed pastor of the Greenwich Church in 1728. He was a native of New England, and graduated at Yale College in 1723. The next year after the installation of Mr. Goold the congregation procured a piece of land, on which they built a parsonage. The deed for the land, of which there were six acres, was from Nicholas Gibbon and Leonard Gibbon to "Josiah Fithian, Thomas Maskell, and Noah Miller, in behalf the Presbyterian or Descenting Presbyterian inhabitants of the north side of Cohansey," etc. The deed is dated Jan. 13, 1729–30. On this land the congregation built a house, in which their pastor, Mr. Goold, resided until it, together with the furniture it contained, was consumed by fire.

After Mr. Goold came to Greenwich he was married to Amie Brewster, a sister of Francis Brewster, one of the elders of the church, and a descendant of the Elder Brewster who landed from the "Mayflower" at Plymouth in 1620. She died in the year previous to that in which Mr. Goold resigned his pastoral charge, and was interred under the communion-table of the church, which had been recently erected. Near her grave still remains a marble slab, on which her death is recorded, July 16, 1739, aged thirty-six years.

The congregation so increased during the pastorate of Mr. Goold that it could not be conveniently accommodated in the wooden building, and in the spring of 1735 subscriptions were made for a new church edifice. The church was of brick, forty-four feet in length by thirty-four in breadth. It was used for public worship several years previous to its entire completion, which was not effected until some time in the year 1751. Tradition says the pulpit, which was hexagonal and of black walnut, and the sounding-board were made in Boston. When completed it was the largest and most imposing edifice in the county of Salem,—Cumberland at that time being a part of Salem County. Mr. Goold died at Granville, Mass., in 1778. Feb. 13, 1738, the graveyard was enlarged by the addition of one acre and a half to its southern end.

After the removal of Mr. Goold the church was without a pastor for six years. Its pulpit was occasionally supplied by some of the most eminent preachers in the church. The celebrated Whitefield visited Greenwich, and preached there with his accustomed eloquence, and on one occasion the number of people who assembled to hear him was so large that the church could not contain them, and the congregation assembled in the shade of an adjacent wood.

The Rev. Andrew Hunter, A.M., was ordained and

"SHEPPARD HOMESTEAD."

RESIDENCE OF PHILIP G. SHEPPARD,

GREENWICH, CUMBERLAND CO., N. J.

installed pastor of the churches of Greenwich and Deerfield, Sept. 4, 1746. During his pastoral relation to the two churches he preached two Sabbaths in immediate succession at Greenwich, and on every third Sabbath at Deerfield. The elders of both churches acted as the officers of but one church.

The congregation purchased a farm for a parsonage of Joseph James, May 3, 1754. The farm contained one hundred and five acres of land. It was afterwards somewhat enlarged. The parsonage farm became one of the best farms, with the best buildings thereon of any farm in the congregation. It was sold in the year 1811 to Abijah Harris.

The Rev. Andrew Hunter was born in Ireland in or about the year 1715. He was an able scholar and divine, and was much beloved by the people of his charge, among whom his influence and usefulness was great. From the first he took an active and decided part in favor of his adopted country. No other person probably was more influential in enkindling the flame of patriotism, which burned with so much ardor in the bosoms of the citizens of Cumberland County, than the Rev. Andrew Hunter. At the close of Mr. Hunter's ministry the church and congregation had never been in a more prosperous state. Mr. Hunter died of dysentery July 28, 1775. His remains were interred in the middle aisle of the church, near the pulpit.

After the death of Mr. Hunter the church was without a pastor till the year 1782. The Rev. Isaac Keith was for a time supply.

The Rev. George Faitoute being called to take the pastoral charge of this congregation, accepted the invitation and commenced his ministerial services Aug. 18, 1781. He was eventually called as pastor, and was installed April 8, 1782. At his request his relation to the church and congregation was dissolved in 1788. He was installed pastor of the church at Jamaica, L. I., Dec. 15, 1789. During the interval between the removal of Mr. Faitoute and the installation of another pastor a congregation was formed at Bridgeton, which drew largely for the materials for its formation from the Greenwich Church. Dr. William Clarkson was called as pastor of both churches, each to pay a salary in proportion to the time they enjoyed his labors. Dr. Clarkson was installed pastor of both churches in November, 1794. Dr. Clarkson, who had resided on the parsonage farm, became dissatisfied with farming, and in the spring of 1798 removed to Bridgeton. Having been a practicing physician previous to his engaging in the study of theology, he resumed the practice of his former profession. This proved a most unfortunate step. He was dismissed upon his own application to the Presbytery in 1801, and became pastor of a church in Savannah, Ga., where a few years afterwards he died of yellow fever. He was a popular and excellent preacher.

In the year 1802 the Rev. Alexander Boyd preached for one or two months for the congregation of Greenwich. The Bridgeton congregation did not concur in calling Mr. Boyd.

On the 4th day of July, 1804, the congregation unanimously agreed to call the Rev. Jonathan Freeman, of Newburgh, N. Y., to be pastor of the church and congregation. The congregation at Bridgeton concurred in the call of Mr. Freeman. He was installed pastor of both churches, in the church at Bridgeton, Oct. 16, 1805. After living a few years at the parsonage, Mr. Freeman was induced to change his residence to Bridgeton, and alter the time of public worship at Greenwich from the morning to the afternoon, and have public worship at Bridgeton morning and evening. This, with the pastor's change of residence, seemed to have been somewhat disastrous to the congregation of Greenwich for various reasons detailed by Dr. Fithian. A notice of the Rev. Mr. Freeman, one of the ablest men in the Presbyterian body, is given under the head of Bridgeton.

After the death of Mr. Freeman in 1822 the pulpits of the united congregations were supplied by the Presbytery.

After many vicissitudes, in April, 1824, the Rev. Samuel Lawrence supplied the pulpit until September, when, having been called, he was ordained pastor Nov. 10, 1824. A notice of Mr. Lawrence is also given under the head of Greenwich township.

The church edifice had become so much dilapidated it was resolved at a meeting of the congregation, held Feb. 14, 1835, to build a new church. Thomas E. Hunt, Philip Fithian, and Enoch Fithian were appointed a building committee. The congregation assembled in the old church on Sunday, April 12, 1835, to hear the last sermon and unite in the last song of praise within its venerated walls.

A lot of land containing twenty-four perches, adjoining the lot belonging to the congregation, east of the main street, was purchased, and on this lot the corner-stone of the new church was laid May 7, 1835. The church was built at an expense not exceeding five thousand dollars. On the morning of Dec. 23, 1845, the church sustained considerable damage by fire. In the spring of 1847, Mr. Lawrence applied to the Presbytery for dismission, which the congregation acquiesced in with affectionate regard for himself and family.

At a congregational meeting, Nov. 11, 1847, the Rev. Shepherd Kosciusko Kollock was unanimously called. He accepted, and was installed pastor Jan. 26, 1848. During the summer and autumn of 1852 a lecture-room was built in the lower part of the town of Greenwich. It was dedicated Jan. 30, 1853. In the spring of 1860 the church was enlarged and repaired, and the church lot was also enlarged by purchase. The church was reopened for public worship on Feb. 14, 1861. March 9th the Rev. Dr. Kollock, on account of impaired health, declared his intention of resigning. The pastoral relation of Dr. Kollock

was dissolved March 11, 1861. He was a fine scholar and was excelled by but few as a preacher. While pastor of the Greenwich Church he received from the college at Princeton the degree of Doctor of Divinity. He died in Philadelphia, April 7, 1865, aged nearly seventy years.

Nov. 4, 1861, Rev. John S. Stewart was unanimously called. He accepted the call, and was ordained pastor of the church and congregation Feb. 11, 1862. The burial-ground in 1863 was made larger by purchase of half an acre of land of Reuben Hunt. In 1867 the pastor's salary was increased and an organ was purchased. Feb. 9, 1870, having accepted a call from Towanda, Mr. Stewart sent in his resignation. The Presbytery dissolved the pastoral relation to the church Feb. 11, 1870. At a meeting of the congregation, Dec. 5, 1870, it was unanimously resolved to purchase a parsonage, situated a few rods south of the church on the main street.

March 14, 1870, the Rev. Henry E. Thomas, of Olney, Ill., was unanimously called to be pastor, at a salary of twelve hundred dollars and a parsonage. The call was accepted by him, and he was installed June 8th of the same year. He has been pastor for the past thirteen years. The congregation has, perhaps, never been larger than at the present time since so many of its members left it to form the congregation at Bridgeton. It consists of about ninety families.

Greenwich Baptist Church.—Rev. Henry Smalley, the pastor of the Cohansey Church at Roadstown for about a half-century, was accustomed to hold a meeting for preaching in Greenwich, in the town school-house and in private houses. The number of members living in Greenwich having increased, weekly prayer-meetings were established and were regularly held from house to house.

In 1837 and 1838, Rev. E. D. Fendally, during the latter part of the pastorate of Mr. Smalley, having business connections in the place, had regular appointments for preaching in the town school-house, which resulted so favorably that the subject of building a meeting-house was agitated. Money was subscribed, but the mother-church at Roadstown opposed it, fearing lest a new church here might seriously cripple the home church. Preaching was regularly kept up by the succeeding pastors of the Cohansey Church.

In the spring of 1843 meetings held at Roadstown, at Bacon's Neck, and at the town school-house, near the Head of Greenwich, resulted in large additions to the Baptists' ranks in this vicinity, while the opposition they met with during the meetings impressed upon them the need of a house of their own. In December, 1843, a subscription paper was started, and in two days and a half over two thousand dollars were pledged in the neighborhood. A society was organized, whose only object was to build a meeting-house, with twenty-three members, every one paying over fifteen dollars and a member of a Baptist Church being a member. They bought a lot, and early in 1844 the house was commenced, and was completed by October 21st, at a cost of two thousand eight hundred and two dollars and fifty cents, and on Saturday, Nov. 9, 1844, it was dedicated. From this time service was held every Sunday evening in the new building.

In the summer of 1849 a new organization was advocated, and Dec. 1, 1849, forty-nine members were dismissed from the Cohansey Church, and with one from Cape May became the fifty constituent members. The church was constituted Jan. 16, 1850. Rev. J. R. Murphy became the first pastor, Feb. 1, 1850, and remained until Sept. 11, 1852, when he resigned, owing to the condition of his throat, which required him to cease his labors for some time. Rev. George Young succeeded him in December, 1852, but he ceased his labors Aug. 1, 1853. He was followed by Rev. H. C. Putnam, who became pastor Dec. 1, 1853, and continued as pastor until the third Sunday in August, 1857. Rev. William Maul began to supply them in February of the next year, and in April, 1858, became pastor of the church, and after a successful pastorate of nine years left them, April 1, 1867. During the latter year the church erected a commodious parsonage adjoining the meeting-house at a cost of four thousand dollars.

Rev. Andrew J. Hay became the next pastor, Oct. 1, 1867, and remained until May, 1870, and was succeeded by Rev. Samuel C. Dare, June 12, 1870. During the winter of 1870–71 the church experienced the greatest revival it has ever known in its history, as a result of which seventy-four persons were baptized. In 1874 a recess for the pulpit was added to the house, heaters put in, and other improvements made. In 1878 they paid off the last debt on their church property. After a very successful pastorate of a little over ten years Mr. Dare resigned, July 1, 1880. The next pastor, Rev. Thomas M. Eastwood, commenced serving the church Nov. 1, 1880, and closed his labors in September, 1882. He was succeeded by Rev. J. M. Scott, the present pastor, in February, 1883. The present membership of the church is two hundred and forty-four, and of the Sunday-school one hundred and twenty-eight.

Greenwich Episcopal Church.—Nicholas and Leonard Gibbon, the first proprietors of a large portion of the land in this township, were Episcopalians, and built a church on land belonging to them. It was occasionally used for service by the rector of the church at Salem, after being consecrated in due form by Rev. Phineas Bond, a clergyman from New Castle, Del., and Rev. John Pearson, of Salem, in 1729, by the name of "St. Stephen's." The Gibbons arranged with the rector at Salem to serve this church, but the current of religious life did not run that way, and with the death or removal of its originators it dwindled away. Leonard Gibbon and his wife were

buried in the chancel. The building was of brick, and was removed nearly fifty years ago. A few tombstones could be seen a short time ago. The bodies of Gibbon and his wife were removed to the Presbyterian yard by some of his descendants.

MASKELL EWING was the oldest son of Thomas Ewing and his wife, Mary Maskell, and was born at Greenwich in 1721. His father was one of the Scotch-Irish emigrants who came from Londonderry to Long Island in 1718, and pretty soon from that place to Greenwich. The grandfather had fought with distinguished bravery at the battle of Boyne Water, and received from King William a sword, which was afterwards brought to this country and worn by a grandson during the Revolutionary war. Persons more or less remotely connected with this family are numerous in different parts of the United States. The late Thomas Ewing, of Ohio, who was a member of President Taylor's cabinet, was a grandson of Thomas and Mary. His daughter is now the wife of Gen. Sherman.

Maskell Ewing received only such an education as the schools in his neighborhood could furnish, but he made good use of his opportunities, and was an intelligent, well-informed man.

Mr. Ewing was held in high esteem by his fellow-citizens. In 1761 he was appointed surrogate, and held the office until the Revolution. In 1769 he was appointed sheriff, executing the duties of that office the legal term of three years. He was a justice of the peace before the Revolution, but when that event occurred he declined holding any office under the new government, upon the ground that having sworn allegiance to the king he could not conscientiously take the oath of abjuration required by the new law, and rather than do so he preferred to pay a fine and give security for his good behavior as those laws required. After the acknowledgments of our independence by the treaty of peace he was appointed a judge of the pleas, holding the office until his death. Although more conscientious about the change of allegiance than others equally intelligent and honest, it need but be inferred that he was properly classed among the "disaffected." His children were earnest Whigs, one of them, Dr. Thomas, having joined in burning the tea, and afterwards served with distinction in the army.

SAMUEL FITHIAN, second son of William and Margaret Fithian, of East Hampton, L. I., was married March 6, 1679, to Priscilla, daughter of Thomas and Mary Bennet, of Southampton. His sons, Josiah and Samuel, settled in Greenwich, Salem Co., about the year 1705.

Josiah, second son of Samuel and Priscilla Fithian, was born May 6, 1685, and married Nov. 7, 1706, to Sarah, daughter of Philip Dennis, a minister of the Society of Friends.

He was married to Abigail, daughter of the first Thomas Maskell, of Greenwich. His only child, a daughter, was married to Dr. Thomas Ewing, and was the mother of the late Dr. William B. Ewing. He died in the year 1752.

Samuel Fithian, son of Josiah and Sarah Fithian, was born Oct. 12, 1715, and married Sept. 3, 1741, to Phœbe, daughter of Ephraim Seeley, of Bridgetown, whose brother Ephraim married his sister. His commission as sheriff of Cumberland County, in the reign of George II., is dated Feb. 5, 1750. He was a justice, a judge, and was chosen by his fellow-citizens to represent them in the Provincial Congress of New Jersey in 1775.

His wife died March 12, 1764. While a member of the Provincial Congress, or soon after his return from one of its sessions, he had an attack of paralysis, which terminated his active and useful life, Nov. 2, 1777.

JOEL FITHIAN, eldest son of Samuel and Phœbe Fithian, was born Sept. 29, 1748. He received the principal part of his education from Mr. McGalliard, an Irishman or Scotchman, who had been trained for the ministry. In the years 1776, 1777, and 1778 he was elected sheriff of Cumberland County, being the first sheriff elected by the people, and serving during a period of his country's history when such service was attended with peril as well as difficulty. He was elected captain of a military company which was raised while the war of the Revolution was in progress, and composed of young men well qualified for the service, of which Isaac Mulford was lieutenant; John Worthington, ensign; and Josiah Seeley, John Woodruff, Levi Leake, and Joel Miller, sergeants. This company was engaged in the battle of Princeton, and it is believed in that at Monmouth, as well as in several other encounters with the enemy. He was elected a representative in the Legislature of New Jersey in 1779 and 1791–93, and a member of the Legislative Council in 1798, but being a decided Federalist, when the Democrats gained the political ascendency in 1800 his career as a civil office holder was ended.

PHILIP VICKERS FITHIAN was born Dec. 29, 1747, and was the oldest son of Joseph Fithian and his wife, Hannah Vickers. His father was a son of Josiah Fithian, and grandson of Samuel Fithian, who came from East Hampton, on Long Island, to New England Town, Fairfield, about the year 1698.

Philip V. Fithian having received a good preparatory education at a classical school taught by Rev. Enoch Green, at Deerfield, entered the college at Princeton, and graduated there in 1772, during the presidency of Rev. Dr. Witherspoon.

Mr. Fithian was licensed to preach Dec. 6, 1774. He does not appear to have been ordained, but he immediately commenced to preach in different places, and among others at Great Egg Harbor and elsewhere on the sea-shore. Shortly after he received his license, viz., on the night of December 22d, the tea was burned at Greenwich, a transaction in which

it has been always understood he took a part, with his classmate, Andrew Hunter, Jr., who, like himself, was a licensed preacher.

In the summer of 1776 he was appointed chaplain in the army, and was with the troops in the fall of that year, during the disastrous operations at Long Island and White Plains, upon one occasion taking part with his musket in an engagement with the army. On the 8th of October he died from an attack of dysentery. He left no descendants.

ANDREW HUNTER was born about the year 1715, in Ireland, and it is believed emigrated first to Virginia. He came to New Jersey in the year 1744, when he was taken on trial for the ministry by the Presbytery of New Brunswick, by which he was licensed as a preacher May 28, 1745. This was after the division of the church into two parties, called the Old Light and New Light, the New Brunswick being the leading Presbytery on the New Light side, while the old Presbytery of Philadelphia was at the head of the Old Light party. He preached at Deerfield and Greenwich, both of which churches were without pastors and inclined to the New Side, especially at Greenwich, where Whitefield had preached to a large assembly with great effect in 1740.

These two churches united and called Mr. Hunter as their joint pastor, as it would seem, as one church worshiping in two different places nearly twelve miles apart. He resided at Greenwich, and was accustomed to preach two Sabbaths in succession there, and on the third Sabbath at Deerfield. In 1754 the Greenwich people purchased a fine parsonage farm adjoining the south line of the farm now owned by John S. Holmes, shortly after which Mr. Hunter took up his residence there, where he continued during the remainder of his life. In 1760 the connection with the Deerfield congregation was dissolved, and he confined his labors to the Greenwich people, who were scattered over a considerable distance, including part of Bridgeton, in his day usually designated as "Cohansey Bridge." He sometimes preached in the court-house at this place.

He died at the parsonage July 28, 1775.

ANDREW HUNTER, JR., was the son of a brother, who was at one time an officer in the British army, and was born in Virginia. He came to New Jersey while a youth and resided with his uncle; was a student at Princeton College, where he graduated in 1772. Having studied theology under the direction of his uncle, he was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Philadelphia in 1773, and was then sent by that body as a missionary into destitute parts of Pennsylvania and Virginia.

He was at his uncle's in December, 1774, and took a part in burning the tea at Greenwich; and after the uncle's death he preached sometimes to his congregation. In the year 1778 he was appointed a chaplain in the American army, and about this time he married a lady of Cumberland County.

In 1784–85, Mr. Hunter resided in Bridgeton, and taught a classical school in part of the house then owned and occupied by Mrs. Seeley, widow of Col. Ephraim Seeley, now occupied by Mrs. Paulding, on Broad Street.

He was appointed Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy in 1804 in Princeton College, occupying that position until 1808, when he resigned and took charge of an academy in Bordentown. He was soon appointed a chaplain in the United States navy and stationed at the navy-yard in Washington. He died in 1823.

SAMUEL LAWRENCE, pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Greenwich from 1824 to 1847, was born in the city of Philadelphia in the year 1795. He was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Philadelphia in the year 1823. The Bridgeton and Greenwich congregations becoming vacant by the death of Mr. Freeman, he was engaged as a stated supply of the united churches, and preached his first sermon in Bridgeton, Nov. 23, 1823. In the ensuing spring these churches separated, and Mr. Lawrence received a call as pastor of the Greenwich Church, and was ordained and installed in November, 1824.

In the year 1847, Mr. Lawrence resigned his pastorate of the Greenwich Church, and after acting for some time as a missionary under the direction of the Presbytery of West Jersey, he removed to Pennsylvania and took charge of the church of Perryville, in the Presbytery of Huntingdon, and continued their pastor until 1857; after which time he was employed by that Presbytery as an itinerant preacher until his death, Aug. 30, 1875.

MARK REEVE came with Fenwick's company in the "Griffin," as a servant of Edward Champneys, who married Fenwick's daughter Priscilla. It has been said that those who came to America without any estate, and relying entirely on their own exertions, frequently became possessed of greater influence and property than those whose circumstances at first were more prosperous. This was exemplified in Mark Reeve. His mental endowments and native force gave him an influential position in the colony, and he became possessed of large tracts of land. After the expiration of his term of service with Edward Champneys, he purchased a plantation in Mannington, on the south side of Fenwick's Creek, on which he resided until after the death of Fenwick. He soon took a prominent position in the public affairs of the colony, and was a member of the Assembly that met at Burlington in May and September, 1683, and in November, 1685. The executors of Fenwick conveyed to him, Aug. 9, 1686, a sixteen-acre lot at Greenwich, beginning at the second landing on the northeast side of the main street, and running up the street sixty-four perches to a stake. He built a house upon this property, and conveyed it to Joseph Browne, late of Philadelphia, Dec. 4, 1686, reserving a right of way to a piece of ground containing twenty

square feet, where his wife was buried. This is the property well known as the Sheppard wharf property at Greenwich, it having been in the John Sheppard family since Dec. 16, 1760, and it is now owned by one of his lineal descendants, Philip G. Sheppard. A view of this property is among the illustrations of this work.

Mark Reeve's first wife, whose name is not known, was buried on this property, as above mentioned. He married as his second wife Ann Hunt, a widow, of Pennsylvania, on Dec. 3, 1686, the day before he sold to Browne. He had become the owner of a large tract of land in Back Neck, on the other side of the Cohansey, opposite Greenwich, on which he built a house, and to which he removed from Greenwich. He was a prominent member of the Society of Friends, and in 1698 he and James Duncan applied to Salem Monthly Meeting and obtained assistance in building a meeting-house at Greenwich, on a part of the lot he formerly owned, and which has ever since been used by the Friends for religious purposes. He died in November or December, 1694, leaving his widow, Ann, and children,—Charles, Mark, and Joseph, the latter by his second wife, among whom he divided his landed estate. His descendants were among the leading citizens of that community, retaining their estates there until about 1820 to 1830, when the last of them sold their property and removed from that neighborhood.

John Sheppard, the third of that name resident in the county, was born at Greenwich 1st month 29, 1767. This family is one of the oldest and now one of the most numerous in the county, the tradition being that four of the name from Ireland, originally Baptists, then written Shepherd, came to Fairfield about the year 1690, two of whom were brothers, and the other two also brothers, and cousins of the others. Their names were Thomas, David, John, and James. Thomas purchased two hundred and fifty acres of land in Shrewsbury Neck in 1698. A "Shepherd," whose first name is not stated, was a member of the Assembly from this county, then a part of Salem, in 1709. Thomas had two sons, Moses and David, and perhaps others. Moses, born about 1700, married in 1722 Mary Dennis, a Friend. He lived on the two hundred and fifty acres which he inherited as "son and heir" of his father, and was a member of the Old Cohansey Baptist Church. He was elected a member of Assembly from Salem County in 1744, previous to which time, and as early as 1734, he removed to the north side of the Cohansey. In 1752 he made his will, which was proved Jan. 19, 1753.

The children of Moses were Rachel, born in 1723, married —— Remington, and had a son Moses; Nathan, born 1726 (by the will of his father became the owner of the two hundred and fifty acres, and would have inherited it as oldest son and heir, which in 1753 he sold to John Reeve), he became a Friend; John (2d) born 1730; Sarah, born 1732, married Providence Ludlam, and died 1782; Moses (3d) born 1737 (was a merchant in Philadelphia, then lived at Chelsingham, and was a Friend), died in 1820; Mary, born 1741.

John Shepherd (2d) was received by the Monthly Meeting of Friends as a member in 1754, and in 1756 he married Priscilla, daughter of Richard Woodsen. In 1766 he purchased the house built by Mark Reeve in 1686 at Greenwich Landing, since greatly enlarged and improved, with the sixteen-acre lot on which it was situate, and established himself in business there, soon becoming a rich and prosperous merchant. In 1772 he was elected a member of the Assembly from the county of Cumberland.

John Sheppard (3d) succeeded his father in the business at the Landing. He was much respected by his neighbors, and in 1798 was elected a member of the Legislature as John Sheppard, Jr., but, having taken the side of the Federalists, he did not again succeed. He married Mary, daughter of Mark Miller, son of Ebenezer Miller, the surveyor, a woman greatly beloved by all who knew her. He died in 1855, in the eighty-ninth year of his age.

Richard Wood was born at Greenwich in the year 1755. He was the third of that name who lived in that vicinity. Their ancestor, also named Richard, emigrated to America from Bristol, England, in 1682, as one of the friends or followers of William Penn. Two of his children, Richard and Walter, came to South Jersey about the year 1720, and purchased a large tract of land on what was then called Gravelly Run, now Stow Creek. Richard married Priscilla Bacon, and they had thirteen children, many of whom died in infancy. He lived on the place where George W. Sheppard, one of his descendants, now lives, and died there in 1759. He was buried in a family burial-ground on the place, which is still maintained and kept in good order.

Richard Wood (2d) was born in 1728, and learned the trade of a cooper, which for a time he followed in the town of Greenwich, and was a man much respected and of good business capacity.

Richard Wood, the cooper, had two wives. His first wife was Hannah Davis, of Welsh descent. His second wife was the widow of Job Bacon. During the latter years of his life he had a sufficient property to enable him to retire from business, and was one of the judges of the Cumberland Court of Common Pleas. He purchased and lived in the house on the east side of the main street of Greenwich, originally built by Nicholas Gibbon in 1733.

Richard Wood (3d) was a man of superior intellect, well educated in the branches of learning taught at a good school maintained by the Friends in his native place, and for a few years was himself the teacher. He soon entered into mercantile business at the Landing, as a partner in the firm of Sheppard, Daniels & Wood, a very prosperous concern. The firm, how-

ever, did not last very long, Sheppard having bought out his two partners, who stipulated not to set up a rival business for three years. During this interval Wood built the store-house, still standing, at the southwest corner of Main and Willow Streets, and carried on a successful business there several years. About the same time he erected the dwelling-house on the opposite corner of Willow Street, now owned and occupied by his son, Dr. George B. Wood, and cultivated one of the best farms adjoining thereto in that neighborhood. He thus accumulated a large fortune, which, like that of most landed proprietors, became considerably reduced a few years after the close of the war with Great Britain in 1812–15, but remained ample to the close of his life, in 1822.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

HON. THOMAS E. HUNT.

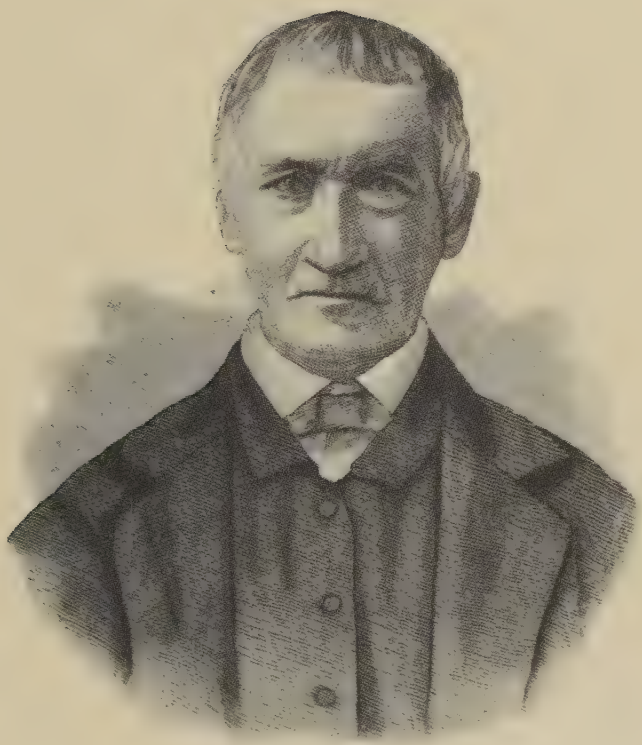
The Hunt family are of Scotch-Irish ancestry, Robert Hunt, the earliest representative in the county, having come from the north of Ireland, and settled in Shiloh, Cumberland Co., where he was an industrious farmer. He married Rebecca Ayars, daughter of a reputable farmer in Shiloh, and had one son, Bartholomew. Mr. Hunt, on the death of his wife, removed to North Carolina, while his son grew to manhood, acquired the trade of carpenter, married a Mrs. Wood, of Irish birth, and had children,—James B., John, William, Reuben, Esther, and Elizabeth. John married and left two sons, Richard and John, who settled in Springfield, Ohio. William became a physician, and settled in Salem County. Elizabeth married James Johnson, and lived until her death in Roadstown. Esther married Seeley Fithian, and lived and died upon the homestead.

James B. was born in Stow Creek township, and became in connection with his trade of cooper a farmer and merchant. He married Sarah, fifth daughter of Maskell Ewing, and grandfather of Thomas Ewing, of Ohio, late United States senator. Their children were Thomas E., Reuben, William F., and two who died in infancy. Mr. Hunt served during the war of the Revolution, was present at the battle of Trenton, and was during his later life a judge of the County Court, and a citizen of much influence. He died Aug. 5, 1824, in his seventy-first year. His son, Thomas Ewing, was born March 2, 1783, in Greenwich, his lifetime residence. His early advantages, though limited, were improved, after which he engaged in teaching, and ultimately purchased a farm at Stathems Neck, which was for many years his home. Later he became owner of the farm now the residence of his son, Thomas E. Hunt. He was four times married,—first to Margaret Johnson, who died Dec. 23, 1816; second, to Eliza Parvin, who died June 6, 1822; third, to Mary H. Shipley, whose death occurred Nov. 9, 1828, and a fourth time to Miss Sarah, daughter of Arthur Clark. She was born Nov. 10, 1801, and died Dec. 16, 1873. Their children were Charles E. (deceased), Thomas E., and Mary C. Thomas E. was married Dec. 16, 1863, to Cornelia M., daughter of Samuel C. Fithian, who has had three children, Sarah E., and a son and daughter who died in infancy. Mrs. Hunt having died, he married again on the 23d of January, 1879, Miss Margaret E., daughter of Henry E. Thomas, of Philadelphia. Their children are James B. and Frederick T. Mr. Hunt removed to the farm in Greenwich where the later years of his life were spent. He was an active politician and an earnest champion of the Old-Line Whig party until the formation of the Republican party, when he became equally enthusiastic in the advocacy of its principles. He was for a period of years a member of the board of freeholders, and held other township offices. He also represented his district in the Legislature of the State. His religious belief was in sympathy with the creed of the Presbyterian Church, of which he was an active member and an elder. Mr. Hunt possessed great business capacity, combined with strict integrity, which gave him a commanding influence in the community. He was benevolent and kindly in his instincts, with a purity of character and a genial manner which made all men his friends, and caused his death to be generally regretted. His official career was marked not only by sound judgment on all public questions, but by the most scrupulous honor. His moral character no less than his signal abilities commanded the deference of his associates, irrespective of party. His death occurred Jan. 19, 1859.

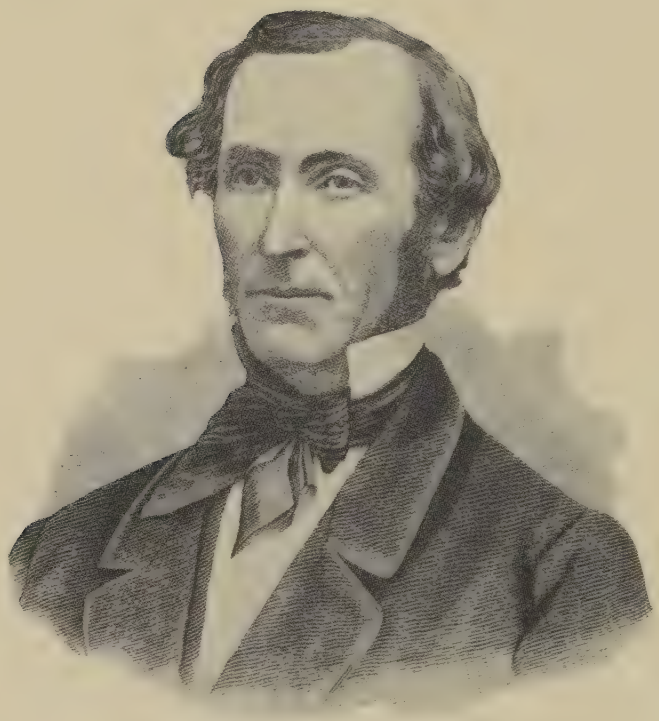
HON. REUBEN HUNT.

The subject of this sketch is the son of James B. Hunt, whose ancestry having been given in the sketch of his son, Thomas E., need not be repeated here. Reuben Hunt was born Feb. 9, 1785, in Greenwich, in the house now occupied by his daughter, Mrs. Eliza E. Kellogg. His youth was spent here, first in attendance upon such advantages of education as were at command, and later upon the farm, where he gave a willing hand to the cultivation of the land his father owned. On the death of the latter, in 1824, he became the occupant of the homestead, which continued to be his home during his lifetime. He was married to Mrs. Phœbe Watson, daughter of Thomas Noble, of Greenwich, who was of English birth. Their children are Mary M., James, who died at the age of twenty-two, and Eliza E. Mary M. (deceased) married Jonathan Y. Leaming, of Greenwich, and left four children,—James, who died in 1866; Rebecca, who married Robert M. Rocap, of Bridgeton; Reuben, who married Esola Compton, and served with credit

Thomas E Hunt



Reuben Hunt



Samuel Watson

H. P. Watson

during the late war; and Frank H., who married Clara Capron, and is a farmer. Eliza E. Hunt married Reuben Kellogg, and has one child, Ruth E., who married Charles E. Wallis, of Maryland, and has children,—Margaret D. and Reuben H. K. Mr. Hunt was a stanch Whig in his political principles, and easily espoused the platform of the Republican party on its organization. He filled the offices of justice of the peace and commissioner, and was in 1832 elected freeholder of his township. He also represented his constituents in the State Legislature. Mr. Hunt was a man of much activity and energy, and participated in all measures which redounded to the general welfare, though naturally modest and unobtrusive in his demeanor. He was upright, honest, and earnest in defense of the right. His judgment and fidelity were frequently called into requisition in the execution of important trusts. The death of Mr. Hunt occurred July 27, 1865, and that of Mrs. Hunt Oct. 29, 1858.

SAMUEL WATSON.

The name of Samuel has been perpetuated in the Watson family for generations, and was borne by the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, who probably resided upon the farm in the township of Greenwich now occupied by Jonathan Leaming. Among his children was Samuel, who married Miss Hannah Skellinger, of Cape May, N. J., and had two sons, Samuel and David. The death of Mr. Watson occurred in 1815. His son Samuel was born in 1790, and having inherited the taste for agricultural employments peculiar to his ancestors, became a farmer on the paternal lands, which were equally divided between his brother David and himself.

Samuel married Ruth, daughter of Job Sheppard, of Hopewell township, and had children,—David, Samuel (deceased), Samuel (2d), Job S., and Hannah S. (Mrs. Job English, of Greenwich). Mr. Watson died Oct. 27, 1831, in his forty-first year. His wife, who subsequently became Mrs. Bacon, died April 2, 1883, in her eighty-seventh year, having been for forty years an active member of the Baptist Church of Greenwich. Their son Samuel was born May 6, 1824, in Greenwich township; and having been left fatherless at an early age, he was required in a measure to depend upon his own resources for success in life. He acquired a knowledge of farming, and having already formed habits of self-reliance and industry, began bravely the battle of life. At the age of twenty-seven he rented a farm, and was, in December, 1852, married to Phœbe, daughter of William and Mary Bacon, to whom was born a daughter, Mary B. Mr. Watson then removed to the Bacon homestead, which was for fourteen years his residence. In 1865 he purchased the farm where he at present resides, and where he is still actively engaged in farming pursuits. He was in his political principles formerly a Whig, and at a later date a Republican, but has never been a strict partisan, nor ambitious for official preferment. He is a Baptist in his religious faith, and a member of the church of that denomination at Roadstown, as are also his wife and daughter.

HOWELL P. WATSON.

The great-grandfather of Mr. Watson was Isaac, whose son, Howell P., resided in Greenwich township, where he followed agricultural employments. By his marriage to Sarah Ludden he had children,—Howell P., George, William, Lydia (Mrs. Fithian), Elizabeth (Mrs. Miller), and Ann (Mrs. Probasco). Mr. Watson passed his life in Greenwich township, where his death occurred at his home. His son, Howell P., was born Nov. 8, 1793, and continued the occupation of his father on the land now the property of his son, Howell P. He was married on the 11th of March, 1828, to Tabitha B. Mulford, whose birth occurred Nov. 23, 1798. Their children were Sarah (Mrs. Alpheus Brooks), born in 1817; Elizabeth (Mrs. William Nice, wife of a Baptist clergyman), born in 1821; Howell P.; and one who died in childhood. The death of Mr. Watson occurred Feb. 11, 1826, in his thirty-third year, while his wife still survives, and enjoys in her advanced age robust health. Their son, Howell P., whose life is here briefly sketched, was born Dec. 25, 1824, on the homestead farm, his youth having been spent at Roadstown, with his grandfather, Isaac Mulford. Both the neighboring school and the farm absorbed his time and energies until sixteen years of age, when the home of his step-father, Henry L. Smalley, of Bowentown, became his residence, and the employments of the farm still engaged his attention, with intervals devoted to study. At the age of twenty-one, having inherited his portion of his father's farm, he purchased the remaining shares, and began vigorously an independent career of farming. He was married, April 9, 1851, to Lydia A., daughter of John Probasco, of Greenwich. Their children are Francis H., born April 6, 1858; Louisa B., whose birth occurred Oct. 21, 1866; and two who died in youth. Mr. Watson has, since his accession to the paternal farm, been wholly occupied in its management, and had neither time nor inclination for a life of political excitement, though he casts his vote on successive elections, and is in sympathy with Republican measures. He supports with his means and influence the Baptist Church of Roadstown, of which Mrs. Watson is a member.

GABRIEL D. HALL.

The Hall family are of English extraction, though no record of the arrival and settlement of its progenitors in America has been preserved. Ebenezer Hall was a resident of Greenwich township, and died at Bacon's Neck in 1805. He married Mary, daughter of Joseph Thompson, of Salem County, and had

children,—Ann (Mrs. John Bacon, deceased) and Gabriel D.; though by a previous marriage he had one daughter.

Gabriel D. was born March 27, 1802, at Bacon's Neck. After a period spent at the Friends' school, and later at popular places of instruction at Haddonfield, N. J., and in Philadelphia, he returned to his home, and engaged in the cultivation of the farm in connection with his step-father. On attaining his majority his patrimony embraced the farm which is his present home, where he has since resided. Having followed the routine line of farm labor until 1849, he removed to Greenwich village, and was for fourteen years one of its residents. In 1863 he returned again to the farm, which has since been his home. He was married on the 19th of March, 1823, to Miss Hannah, daughter of Isaac and Lucy Wheaton, and had children,—Ebenezer, born in 1825; Mary W., born in 1826; Isaac W., whose birth occurred in 1828; Ann B., born in 1829; Gabriel D., in 1832; George, in 1835; Gabriel D. (2d), in 1838, of whom Ann B. (Mrs. Charles L. Watson) is now living. Mrs. Hall died Aug. 31, 1849, in her forty-fifth year. Mr. Hall was again, in 1850, married to Mary Ann, daughter of Samuel Harris, of Roadstown, whose birth occurred Sept. 10, 1818. Their children are Edward F., born Nov. 9, 1850; John M., born March 23, 1852; and Charles B., whose birth occurred Nov. 24, 1857. Of this number John M. survives and cultivates the farm. He was married, in 1877, to Jenny O., daughter of John C. Fenderson, of Cape May, N. J., born March 29, 1857, and has three children,—Anna M., May F., and Charles F. Mr. Hall was a stanch Old-Line Whig in politics until the formation of the Republican party, when he indorsed the articles of its platform, and emphasized his belief in its principles with his vote. Both Mr. and Mrs. Hall are members of the Baptist Church of Greenwich, of which he is a deacon.

CAPT. CHARLES MILLER.

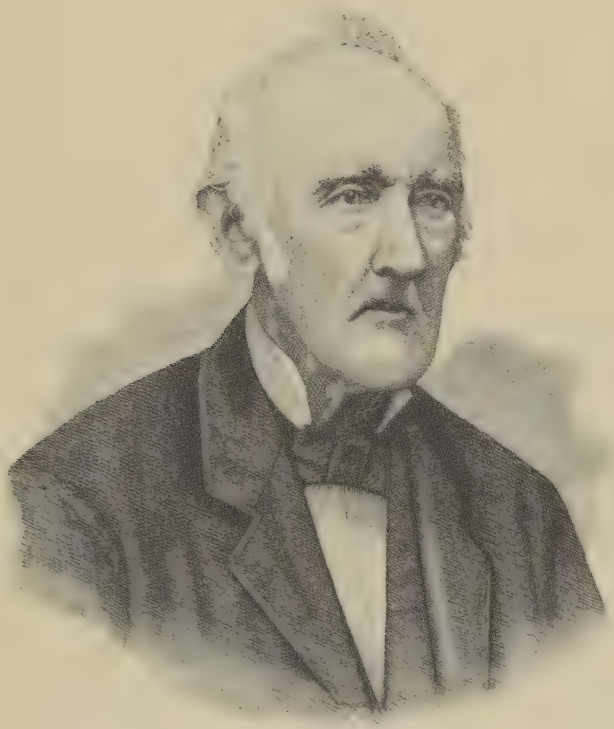
John Miller, grandfather of Capt. Charles Miller, emigrated from Germany, and located in Cumberland County, N. J., probably in Greenwich township. He married, and had children,—Martin, George, John, Ann (who became Mrs. Riley), Samuel, Lott, Mary Ann, and Philip (who died in youth). The death of Mr. Miller occurred in Greenwich township, where his son John was born, and where his life was spent, either as a farmer or as the popular landlord of the village hotel of Greenwich. He also for a period followed the fortunes of the water, and was owner and master of a packet running from his home to Philadelphia. He married Rebecca Van Winkle, of Greenwich, and had children,—Edwin F., Charles, John (who died in youth), Samuel (deceased), and Rebecca W. Mr. Miller was a man of much activity and energy, and led a busy life until his death, which occurred in 1846. His son Charles was born Nov. 26, 1827, in Greenwich township, where, with the exception of a very brief interval, his life has been spent. The public school and later the Friends' school in Greenwich afforded him a limited education, and at nineteen the farm offered a field of labor, which soon engaged all his energies. At twenty he determined upon the life of a waterman, and embarked on a schooner engaged in the coasting trade.

Capt. Miller was thus employed for several years, after which he returned to Greenwich and became interested in the grain trade. Three years later he resumed his craft as a boatman, and until his retirement was master of a vessel trading along the coast. He was, Jan. 10, 1854, married to Miss Harriet N., daughter of Samuel C. Fithian, of Greenwich. Their children are Anna P., Rebecca, Addie M., Samuel F., and Edwin F., of whom Samuel F. is the only survivor.

Capt. Miller in politics inclines to the principles of the Democracy, though neither his tastes nor habits of life have encouraged an active political life. He has abandoned business pursuits other than those incidental to the management of his private interests, and leads a life of retirement. Both he and Mrs. Miller are members of the Presbyterian Church of Greenwich, the captain being one of its board of trustees.

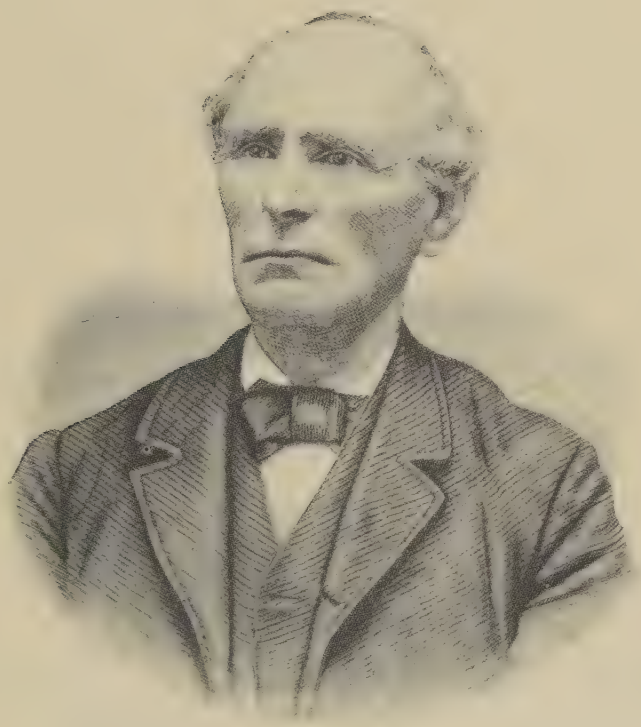
DANIEL M. SHEPPARD.

Enoch Sheppard, who was born in 1710 and died July 24, 1769, in his fifty-ninth year, was probably the son of Enoch, who died in 1718, and the grandson of John, one of the four brothers who settled in Cumberland County. Enoch had two wives; the first, named Rachel, born in 1713, and who died in 1756 in her forty-third year, was the mother of all his children. His second wife was Mrs. Martha, widow of John Swinney. Enoch Sheppard lived and died at Bowentown, Hopewell township, on the farm now belonging to the heirs of ex-Sheriff Jonathan Fithian, which land he willed to his son Furman. He had five daughters—Lucy (Mrs. Smith), Elizabeth (Mrs. John Dare, and by a second union Mrs. James Robinson), Dorothy (Mrs. Brooks), Rachel (Mrs. Bacon), and Dorcas—and one son, Furman. The latter, who is the grandfather of Daniel M., was born July 6, 1756. He was twice married,—first, on the 15th of September, to Mary ———, and again on the 20th of December, 1780, to Hannah Maskell, who was born Oct. 26, 1759, and died April, 1853. Furman died Dec. 21, 1832, in Bridgeton. He was chosen freeholder for Hopewell in 1805, and held other offices in the township. He was an ensign in the State troops, and served during the war of the Revolution. After its close he was for many years a captain in the Cumberland militia, and subsequently major in the Cumberland Battalion. His children by

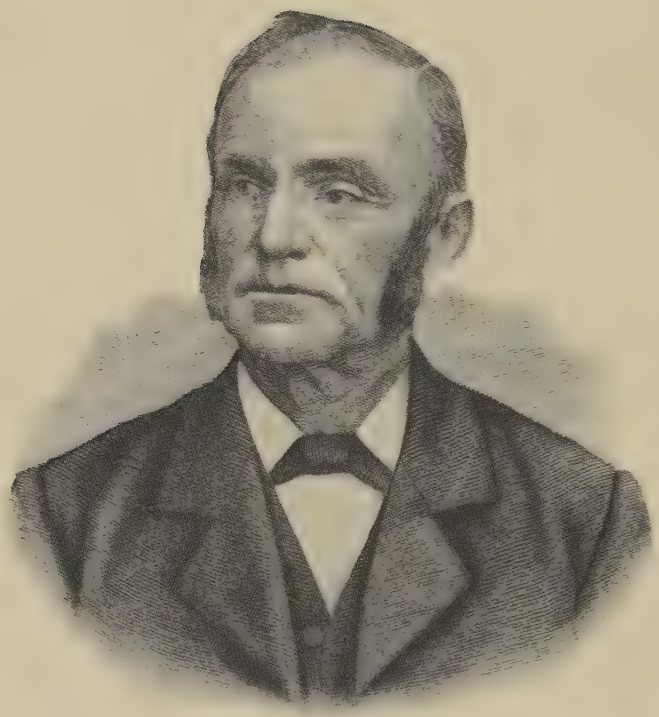


Gabriel D Hall

Charles Hillis



D. M. Sheppard



Benj F. Mank

the first marriage were Enoch and Mary, and by the second union Rachel, Sarah, Daniel M., Robert, Edmund, Thomas C., Samuel F., Eliza E., and William. Edmund was a physician, who lived and practiced at Newport, Cumberland Co., for many years, was elected chosen freeholder, and a member of the Legislature in 1825. In 1837 he removed to Eufaula, Ala., where his death occurred in 1874. Thomas C., father of the subject of this sketch, was born Nov. 15, 1793, and married Sarah S., daughter of Isaac Mulford. Their four children were Edward, Isaac M., Daniel M., and Lewis Henry. Isaac M. and Lewis Henry died in infancy, and Sarah S., who was born April 3, 1797, died June 6, 1826. Edward Sheppard was born March 25, 1817, and resided for many years in Delaware, where he represented his district in the State Legislature. He removed in 1859 to the West, and died Sept. 9, 1879. Thomas C. Sheppard married for his second wife Mrs. Mary M. Porter, to whom were born two children,—Thomas Henry and Mary Emma. Daniel M. was born Aug. 7, 1821, and spent his youth at Bacon's Neck, in Greenwich township, where he enjoyed ordinary advantages of education. He first became a farmer, and subsequently engaged in teaching, after which, in 1855, he engaged in a general grain and mercantile business, in which he was eminently successful. He was married Oct. 25, 1866, to Fanny A., daughter of David Cook. They have one child, Sallie Mulford. Mr. Sheppard now resides in Greenwich, where he leads a life of comparative retirement.

BENJAMIN F. MAUL.

Tradition relates that two brothers of the Maul family came at an early date from England, one of whom settled in New Jersey. From him was descended Garrison Maul, who resided in Bridgeton, where he was extensively engaged in business operations. Mr. Maul cultivated a farm, was a prosperous merchant, and also engaged in the cutting and shipping of wood to Philadelphia, one of the most active business industries of that period. He married Phœbe, daughter of Mason Mulford, of Roadstown, and had children,—Margaret (Mrs. Thomas Garrison, now deceased), Mary (Mrs. Lewis M. Goodwin), Lucius (deceased), Elizabeth (deceased), Maria (Mrs. Charles Kain, deceased), Benjamin F., and William G. The survivors of this number are Mary, who resides in Village Green, Delaware Co., Pa., and has one daughter, Mrs. Huldah Jones; William G., of Omaha, Neb., who married Miss Ella Dare, and has one daughter, Mary; and Benjamin F., who is the subject of this sketch, and was born July 14, 1828, in Bridgeton. His early life was spent in Salem and Roadstown, where such advantages of education as the common schools afforded were enjoyed by him. In 1849 he engaged in farming occupations, having rented a farm for a period of three years. At the expiration of this time he removed to Greenwich and became interested in the grain business, which was continued with success for twenty-five years, after which he led a life of comparative retirement. Mr. Maul was married December, 1848, to Sarah, daughter of William and Mary Bacon, of Bacon's Neck, Greenwich township. Their children are Lizzie and Annie H. (Mrs. Bolton Lott, of Bridgeton). Mr. Maul was in politics formerly a Republican, but has not recently confined himself within party lines, choosing rather to be independent in the exercise of his franchise, and giving his support to men of character for office, irrespective of party. Both he and his wife are supporters of the Baptist faith and members of the Cohansey Baptist Church of Roadstown.

JAMES DARE.

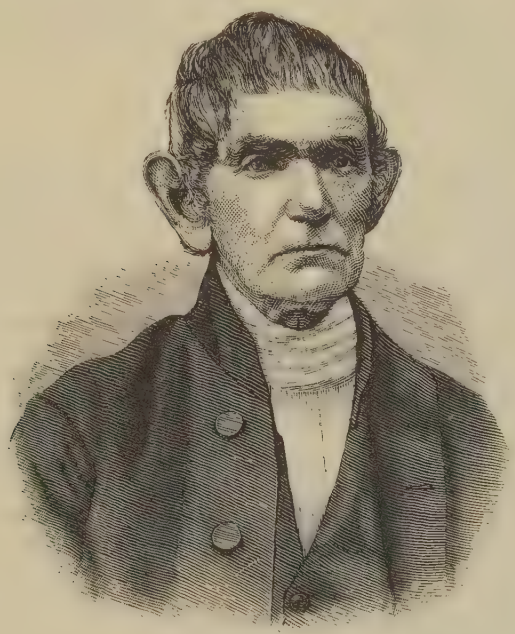
The subject of this sketch is the great-grandson of Benoni Dare, the son of William Dare (1st), who was sheriff of Salem County from 1703 to 1705 (see biographical sketch of William Dare). Benoni bought of the Gibbons, Sept. 10, 1730, a tract of land containing over three hundred acres, a part of their survey of five thousand five hundred acres. The land included in this purchase is in Stow Creek township, and lies on the northeasterly side of the road from Roadstown to Jericho, extending from Roadstown westward, taking in the farm now owned by Thomas Kernan. He was a farmer, and probably lived on this tract the most of his life. He also owned a large quantity of other lands, including a plantation in Greenwich township, to which he removed previous to 1760, and resided there until his death in 1770. He had two wives, the second of whom was Mrs. Clemmons Waithman, whom he married in May, 1760. His children were all by his first wife, and were as follows: Elkanah, who died in 1759, leaving a widow, two sons, Benoni and Elkanah, and six daughters; William, born May, 1735, married, and had two sons and eight daughters; Abiel, who left five children,—Abiel, Gabriel, Joseph, Gilman, and David; Reuben, to whom his father left his home-place in Greenwich, and who died in September, 1777, leaving children,—Margaret, Milicent, Samuel, and perhaps others; James, Eleanor, Elizabeth, and Rachel.

James, son of Benoni, was a farmer, and lived in Greenwich township. He died Nov. 30, 1791, leaving a widow, Mary Ann, and two children, Hugh Blackwood and Benoni, the latter of whom removed to Pittsgrove township, Salem Co., and left descendants there.

Hugh Blackwood Dare was born in 1771. He was a farmer, and lived and died at Bacon's Neck, Greenwich township, Charles Bacon having afforded him a home on the death of his father, where he remained

nine years. He was married, in 1802, to Martha Angevine, and had one son, James, the subject of this sketch, who was left motherless when eighteen months old.

Mr. Dare died in 1831, in his sixtieth year, while residing with his son James, who was born July 24, 1803, in Greenwich township. His youth was altogether devoid of romance, and, when but a lad, circumstances made him the architect of his own fortunes. He began active life as a quill-boy in the shop of a country weaver, and having acquired the trade followed it until thirty-two years of age. He was married on the 9th of May, 1822, to Prudence Rulon, who



James Dare

died in 1828, leaving children,—Franklin, residing in Bridgeton, and married to Caroline Fogg, of Stow Creek, and Mark R., who is a farmer, and married to Mary Stewart. James Dare was married a second time, Oct. 6, 1831, to Sarah E., daughter of Andrew and Mary Smith, of Salem County. Their children are Prudence Ann (Mrs. James Butler); Richard S., married to Beulah Tyler, and a second time to Rachel Ann Marble; and Sarah T. (deceased), who was Mrs. Stephen Coleman. Mr. Dare, in 1835, gave his attention to farming employments, and in 1838 purchased the farm which is his present residence. His wife having died in 1849, he was again married, in 1853, to Hannah B. Harmer, of Salem County. His later life has been devoted to farming occupations, in which he has been successful, though now debarred by the advance of years from active labor. Mr. Dare has never been identified with the excitements of political life. He cast his first Presidential ballot for John Quincy Adams, and has since the formation of the Republican party been one of its firm adherents. He was educated in the faith of the Quakers, and, in 1840 having connected himself with the Friends' Meeting, has since been identified with them.

PHILIP G. SHEPPARD.

The subject of this sketch traces his ancestry to Thomas Sheppard, one of the four brothers who settled at Back Neck, Fairfield township, in 1683. He was a large land-owner, and included in his possessions two hundred and fifty acres of land in Shrewsbury Neck (now Upper Back Neck), purchased in 1698. He was a member of the Fifth Assembly after the union of East and West Jersey, which met Nov. 21, 1709, and was dissolved Jan. 31, 1710, an office then requiring the holder to own one thousand acres of land. His death occurred in 1721, his wife, Ann, having survived him. He had children,—Moses, David, James, and Ann. James died leaving a son James (2d). Moses, son of Thomas, was born about the year 1700, and married Dec. 6, 1722, Mary Dennis. He resided upon two hundred and forty acres of land which was his patrimony. He was a member of the Old Cohansey Baptist Church, as was also his brother, though his wife was a member of the Society of Friends. He was a member of the Fourteenth Assembly, which sat from Aug. 18 until Dec. 8, 1744. Mr. Sheppard died in January, 1753. His children were Rachel, born Sept. 29, 1723; Nathan, born Nov. 13, 1726; John, born Dec. 28, 1730; Sarah, whose birth occurred Feb. 13, 1732; Moses, born July 23, 1737; and Mary, born Dec. 1, 1741. The sons changed their religious faith and united with the Society of Friends. John, son of Moses, married, in 1756, Priscilla, daughter of Richard Wood. He removed to Greenwich, and in 1760 purchased the brick house and property at the Landing, which has remained in the family until the present time, and a view of which is given on an adjacent page. He was a prosperous merchant, and in 1772 was elected a member of the last Assembly that met prior to the Revolution. He was also a member of the Assemblies of 1785, '86, '87, '88. His death occurred Jan. 12, 1805. His children were Rachel, born July 2, 1762; Mary, born Nov. 4, 1764; John (2d), born Jan. 29, 1767; Priscilla, born Nov. 25, 1769; Richard

W., whose birth occurred in 1771; Sarah, born Aug. 22, 1775; and Moses, born Feb. 3, 1777. John (2d), grandfather of Philip G., married Mary, daughter of Mark Miller. He succeeded his father in the business at the Landing, which he greatly increased. He was also member of Assembly in 1798. Their children were Thomas R., born April 29, 1789; Mark M., born Jan. 12, 1791; Charles R., whose birth occurred Feb. 10, 1793; Benjamin, born March 14, 1795; Charles, born Feb. 24, 1798; Priscilla W., born May 15, 1800; John E., born Nov. 28, 1802; Mary Ann, born about 1807; Clarkson, born April 14, 1813.

Mr. Sheppard's death occurred June 1, 1855. Of these children, John E. inherited the homestead in Greenwich now occupied by his son, the subject of this sketch. His life was passed in mercantile and farming pursuits at the paternal home, where his death occurred Jan. 12, 1882. He was a member of the Orthodox branch of the Society of Friends, a gentleman of quiet tastes and of religious life, caring little for the excitements of a political or public career. He married for his first wife Ann Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Wood, of Greenwich, and had children,—George Wood and Elizabeth Wood, who died in infancy. By a second union with Margaret, daughter of Philip Garrett, of Philadelphia, on the 2d of January, 1840, were born children,—Philip G., subject of this sketch; Annie E., wife of James S. Lippincott, of Haddonfield; and Margaret. His son, Philip Garrett, was born April 12, 1842, in Greenwich. When sufficiently old he repaired to a school at Westtown, Chester Co., Pa., under the auspices of the Society of Friends, and on his return decided to pursue the healthful employments of a farmer. At a later period he embarked in the grain, coal, and fertilizing business on the wharf adjoining the homestead. This wharf is situated on the Cohansey River, fourteen miles below Bridgeton and six miles from the mouth of the river, which is at this point navigable for vessels of five hundred tons burden. Mr. Sheppard married in 1867, Miss Elizabeth W. Garrett, of Wilmington, Del., who died in 1872. He was again married in April, 1882, to Miss Mary E., daughter of Thomas C. and Mary Sheppard, of Greenwich. Mr. Sheppard is still engaged in active business pursuits, as also in the cultivation of a farm, and is a successful peach-grower.

Though inclining toward the principles of the Republican party, he is not an active participant in politics. His brother, George W. Sheppard, was born in March, 1826, and educated at Westtown, Chester Co., Pa., and elsewhere. On the completion of his studies he engaged in farming occupations on the spot known as the Wood homestead, where for thirty years he was thus actively employed. In 1880 he removed to Greenwich, where he now resides.

He married Miss Ruth B., daughter of Moses Sheppard, of Greenwich, to whom were born five children. The only survivor of this number is John E., a practicing physician in Atlantic City.

CHAPTER XCVIII.

TOWNSHIP OF HOPEWELL.

Boundaries and Description.—Hopewell township is one of the original townships created by the act setting off the county. It is bounded north by Upper Alloways Creek township, Salem County; east by the Cohansey River, separating it from Deerfield and Fairfield, and by the Third Ward of Bridgeton; south by the Cohansey, separating it from Fairfield on this side also; and west by Greenwich and Stow Creek. Its original limits included the Third Ward of Bridgeton, which was set off from it in 1848 as the township of Cohansey, and has been since incorporated into the city of Bridgeton. Its surface is slightly rolling, and is a fine agricultural soil, covered with well-tilled farms and neat and commodious residences. Nearly its entire surface is under cultivation. Lying adjacent to the city of Bridgeton, a good market is offered for the sale of produce and grain. Corn, wheat, hay, and oats are extensively grown in the township, while tomatoes, market produce, and fruits constitute no small items in the yearly returns. Along the southern end of the township, bordering on the Cohansey, the meadows have been reclaimed by banking out the tide, and large crops of hay and grain are produced on some of them, while others of them are used for grazing purposes only. The villages of Shiloh and Roadstown lie partly in this township and partly in Stow Creek, and the neighborhood called Bowentown and the post-office of Cohansey lie wholly within it. The population of the township in 1880 was seventeen hundred and sixty-four.

VILLAGES.

Shiloh.—The village of Shiloh lies in both Hopewell and Stow Creek townships, the road from Greenwich through Roadstown to Philadelphia passing directly through it. It is about four miles northwest of Bridgeton, in the centre of a rich agricultural community, and in 1880 had a population of two hundred and sixty-five, one hundred and forty-three of whom resided on the Hopewell side and one hundred and twenty-two in Stow Creek. It is situated on that part of Dr. James Wass' survey which he sold to Robert Ayers, Nov. 21, 1705, containing two thousand two hundred acres. A company of Baptists came from Swansea, Mass., to this region with Rev. Timothy Brooks in 1687, and settled in the neighborhood of Bowentown, as is related in the sketch of the Cohansey Baptist Church. They were followed by the above Robert Ayers, who first settled in Back Neck, on six hundred acres of land which he bought of Restore Lippincott, of Burlington County, but soon removed to the land he purchased of James Wass. He was probably a Seventh-Day Baptist when he came to this county in 1705, and sold off his tract to those of his own faith, who naturally settled in the

same neighborhood, the better to carry out their belief and to keep the seventh day as the Sabbath. The establishment of a church of the Sabbatarian order at what was then called Cohansey Corners in 1737, but which name was soon changed to the more melodious one of Shiloh, made a nucleus about which the settlers of this faith gathered, and ever since has caused a slow but steady growth of the village. The history of the village is the history of the church, very few except the adherents of this faith residing within its limits. The surrounding country for a distance of from one to one and a half miles in all directions is filled with highly-cultivated farms, nearly all belonging to those of this faith. To one unaccustomed to the sight it seems out of place to find the people at work on their farms and in their shops and houses on the first day of the week, but if such a person will look in upon this community on the seventh day, and observe the scrupulous regard they show for the Sabbath as they view it, he must feel that only a conscientious conviction of the truth of their belief can inspire them in upholding the banner of Sabbatarianism in the midst of surroundings which ever tend to change their adherents, especially the younger portion of them, to advocates of the keeping of the first day as the Sabbath.

The first settlers of Shiloh were an intelligent people, and Shiloh became noted for its schools. In 1848 an academy was opened under the charge of Professor E. P. Larkin, A.M., who gave it its first impetus. In 1849 it was chartered as Union Academy. In 1850 the old church edifice was given to them, and was fitted up for their purposes. In 1866 a new two-story handsome brick building, about fifty feet square, was erected at an expense of ten thousand dollars, the first floor for recitation-rooms and laboratory, and the second being a large and excellent hall. For many years it was very successful, and hundreds of the youth of this section of the State enjoyed its facilities under the principalship of Professor Larkin, Professor George S. M. Cottrell, and others. But it was allowed to go down, and after standing idle for some time the building was bought by the public school district during the last year, and it is now used for public school purposes.

This community is almost purely agricultural. A canning establishment, started a year ago, is prosperous. A post-office was established here July 24, 1841, Isaac D. Titsworth being the first incumbent; the present officer is Theodore F. Davis, appointed June 11, 1883.

Roadstown is likewise situated partly in Hopewell and partly in Stow Creek, divided by the road above mentioned. It is surrounded by a fertile region, and it was early settled by the descendants of the first settlers. Its former importance was much greater than at present. Up to the Revolution it ranked next to Greenwich, New England Town, and Cohansey Bridge in importance, and would have been the equal of the last but for the county buildings located there. It was once called Kingstown, but that name was never generally used. During the Revolution and for some time previous and afterwards it was generally known as Sayre's Cross-Roads, from Ananias Sayre, the leading citizen of the place, who had been sheriff of the county two different terms. Since the beginning of this century it has been known by its present name. The post-office was established Jan. 1, 1803, with Thomas Harris as postmaster, and it is now held by Isaac H. Swing, appointed March 21, 1873. It contains a Baptist and a Methodist Church. The population is about two hundred.

Bowentown is the cross-roads of the old road from Bridgeton to Roadstown and the road from Lower Hopewell northward towards Philadelphia. It has been called by that name ever since the settlement of the Bowens at this place about 1687. It is also a station on the New Jersey Southern Railroad. There are fifteen or twenty houses within a half-mile of the place, but only a half-dozen within one or two hundred yards.

Cohansey, formerly called New Boston, is the name of a post-office in the extreme northern portion of the township, established March 3, 1870, with Jonathan B. Evans as postmaster. The present incumbent, James D. Evans, was appointed March 3, 1877.

CHOSEN FREEHOLDERS OF HOPEWELL.

1748. Josiah Parvin.
Obadiah Robins.
1749. —— ——
1750–51. Josiah Parvin.
Obadiah Robins.
1752–53. Josiah Parvin.
Isaac Mills.
1754. Obadiah Robins.
Samuel Fithian.
1755. Abraham Reeves.
Samuel Fithian.
1756. —— ——
1757. Abraham Reeves.
Enoch Shepherd.
1758–59. Benjamin Holmes.
Samuel Harris.
1760. Samuel Harris.
1761. Obadiah Robins.
1762–67. Benjamin Mulford.
John Miller.
1768. Samuel Harris.
Joseph Sheppard.
1769. Samuel Harris.
1770. Samuel Harris.
1771. —— ——
1772–73. John Reeves.
Ephraim Mills.
1774–76. Job Butcher.
Isaac Mulford.
1777–79. John Reeves.
Thomas Brown.
1780–82. Thomas Brown.
John Burgin.
1783. —— ——
Thomas Brown.
1784–87. John Burgin.
Thomas Brown.
1788. Nathan Sheppard.
John Golder.
1789. Nathan Sheppard.
1790. Nathan Sheppard.
John Burgin.
1791–93. John Burgin.
Eli Elmer.
1794–95. Nathan Sheppard.
Eli Elmer.
1796. —— ——
Eli Elmer.
1797. Nathan Sheppard.
Eli Elmer.
1798. Eli Elmer.
David Potter.
1799. David Potter.
Jonathan Bowen.
1800. James Sheppard.
Seth Bowen.
1801–3. Jeremiah Brooks.
Seth Bowen.
1804. Jeremiah Brooks.
Moses Platts.
1805. Furman Sheppard.
Moses Platts.
1806. George Burgin.
Jeremiah Brooks.
1807. George Burgin.
Daniel Bishop.
1808. James Sheppard, Sr.
Dr. Francis G. Brewster.
1809–10. Timothy Elmer.
George Burgin.
1811. Timothy Elmer.
Moses Platts.
1812. John Sibley.
Dr. Charles Clark.

1813. Isaac W. Crane.
Dr. Charles Clark.
1814. Dr. Charles Clark.
Timothy Elmer.
1815. Dr. Charles Clark.
Daniel Johnson.
1816. Dr. Charles Clark.
Hosea Sneathen.
1817. Dr. Charles Clark.
David Lupton.
1818–19. Dr. Charles Clark.
Smith Bowen.
1820–21. John Sibley.
Dan Simkins.
1822. Dan Simkins.
Abijah Harris.
1823. Jedediah Davis.
Abijah Harris.
1824. David Lupton.
John Sibley.
1825. William Sheppard.
Dan Simkins.
1826. William Sheppard.
Smith Bowen.
1827. Levi B. Davis.
Abijah Harris.
1828. Levi B. Davis.
Dr. Isaac H. Hampton.
1829. Levi B. Davis.
David Sheppard.
1830–31. Daniel Pierson.
David Sheppard.
1832–34. Levi B. Davis.
Daniel M. Woodruff.
1835. Archibald Minch.
Lewis McBride.
1836. Archibald Minch.
Daniel M. Woodruff.
1837. Daniel M. Woodruff.
1837. Jeremiah Parvin.
1838. Daniel M. Woodruff.
Archibald Minch.
1839–40. Daniel M. Woodruff.
Levi B. Davis.
1841. Daniel M. Woodruff.
Jeremiah B. Davis.
1842. Henry L. Smalley.
Levi B. Davis.
1843. Levi B. Davis.
Daniel M. Woodruff.
1844. Joseph W. Woodruff.
Jeremiah Parvin.
1845–46. Jeremiah Parvin.
Henry L. Smalley.
1847. Jeremiah Parvin.
William Riley.
1848–56. Archibald Minch.
Jeremiah B. Davis.
1857–59. Archibald Minch.
Richard Minch.
1860. Joseph H. Ogden.
William B. Glaspey.
1861–67. Joseph H. Ogden.
Richard Minch.
1868. Joseph H. Ogden.
Henry W. Glaspey.
1869–72. Joseph H. Ogden.
Robert Ware.
1873. Lewis M. Hires.
Joseph A. Minch.
1874–76. Robert Ware.
Francis B. Minch.
1877. Francis B. Minch.
Frank C. Probasco.
1878. Francis B. Minch.
Michael M. Johnson.
1879–80. Frank B. Minch.
1881–83. Joseph S Glaspey.

CHURCHES.

First Cohansey Baptist Church at Roadstown.—This is the oldest church in the county, antedating the Fairfield Presbyterian Church several years.

Rev. Robert Kelsay, pastor of this church from 1756 to 1789, in a sketch of the church furnished Morgan Edwards, says that "about the year 1683 some Baptists from the county of Tipperary, in Ireland, settled in the neighborhood of Cohansey, particularly David Sheppard, Thomas Abbot, William Button, etc.; in 1685 arrived hither from Rhode Island government Obadiah Holmes and John Cornelius; in 1688 Kinner (Rinear) Vanhyst, John Child, and Thomas Lamstone (Lambson) were baptized by Rev. Elias Keach, of Pennepek. About this time Rev. Thomas Killingworth settled not far off, which increased the number of Baptists to nine souls, and probably to near as many more including the sisters; however, the above nine persons were formed into a church with the assistance of said Killingworth, whom they chose to be their minister. This was done in the spring of 1690." Researches show these nine were not all the Baptists here at that time. David Sheppard had brothers, John, Thomas, and James, settled near him in Back Neck, who were adherents of that faith, and probably members, as they are known to have been at a later time, and in the neighborhood were also John Gillman, John Lacroy, and Alexander Smyth, all of whom were adherents of the Baptist faith and probably members, and among those who formed this church. Mr. Kelsay, from the way he words his statement, evidently does not wish to be understood as naming all of them. Rev. Thomas Killingworth became their first pastor. His field extended not only throughout the lower part of this State, but into Chester County, Pa., where were Baptists under his charge. He was one of the presiding judges of Salem Court, and was one of the leading men in the community. At a court held at Salem, Dec. 24, 1706, of which he was the presiding judge, he signed the articles of the Toleration Act, for exempting dissenters from the penalty of certain laws, and took the oath as the act directs. At a court held April 13, 1708, on the application of himself and Jeremiah Nickson, they "obtained orders that the house of Jeremiah Nickson, in Penn's Neck, should be the place of Thomas Killingworth's ordinary preaching or religious worship." He lived in Salem, at the head of Broadway, on the property so long owned by the Keasbey family, where he died pastor of the church, in the spring of 1709, leaving a wife, Prudence, who also died in a few months, but no children. During his pastorate the church built and occupied a log meeting-house in Back Neck, on the south side of the Cohansey. The Baptist Church in Ireland from which this one originated, called "Cleagh Keating," was in a flourishing condition in 1767, and was still in existence in 1838, but it is now extinct.

About 1687 a company of Welsh Baptists, part of Rev. John Miles' company, who came from Swansea, Wales, in 1663, and settled at Swansea, Mass., came from there to Cohansey and settled in the neighborhood of Bowentown, where they built a meeting-house and were a regularly-organized church, with Rev. Timothy Brooks as pastor. They differed regarding predestination, singing of psalms, laying on of hands, and the like, and thus a separate organization was kept up by them for twenty-three years.

After Mr. Killingworth's death, through the efforts of Rev. Valentine Wightman, the two churches united on the principle of "bearance and forbearance," and Mr. Brooks became pastor of the united church. Each of the meeting-houses being inconvenient to the other part of the united church, a new site was selected in Lower Hopewell, about half-way between the two former houses and near the Cohansey, so that those residing on the south of the river could cross in boats, while those at Bowentown could go to meet them at the new location. Roger Maul gave them the land for their meeting-house and graveyard, by deed dated Dec. 28, 1713, where now is the old Baptist graveyard, about a quarter of a mile east of Sheppard's mill. This graveyard was afterwards enlarged by a gift of a piece of land from Nathan Sheppard, by deed of Feb. 6, 1779, and contains in all about an acre and a quarter of land. Here they erected a church, probably in 1714, where their services were

afterwards held. The place of crossing the Cohansey by those residing on the south side was from what is called the "Red-House Farm," now owned by Thomas B. Husted, to a landing in the marsh, but near the upland on the north side, a little farther up the river, where the remains of an old landing are still to be seen. This landing was about a mile south of the church, and from its general use for this purpose it became known as "Baptist Landing," a name which has ever since remained, although now gradually fading away with the disuse and disappearance of the old landing.

Rev. Timothy Brooks continued to minister to the church until 1716, when he passed away, in the fifty-fifth year of his age. According to Mr. Kelsay's letter to Morgan Edwards, Mr. Brooks "was not eminent for either parts or learning, yet he was a very useful preacher, meek in his carriage, of a sweet and loving temper, and always open to conviction, which gained him universal esteem, and made the Welsh ministers labor to instruct him in the ways of the Lord more perfectly."

His wife was Hannah Bowen, by whom he had three sons and four daughters. He was the ancestor of those of that name in this vicinity.

During a vacancy of nearly five years the church was supplied once a month by Rev. Nathaniel Jenkins, pastor of the Cape May Church.

Rev. William Butcher, a young man from Chester County, Pa., seems to have been attracted to Cohansey by a young lady whom he subsequently married. He was invited to preach for them, and gave great satisfaction. Having secured his services he was ordained pastor of the church in 1721, but his life of usefulness was soon ended. He died Dec. 12, 1724, in the twenty-seventh year of his age.

During a vacancy of nearly six years the church was again supplied once a month by Rev. Nathaniel Jenkins, of Cape May, and at the end of that time, in 1730, he became the pastor of the church. Mr. Jenkins was a man of talents, and while at Cape May was one of the members of the Assembly from that county for many years. While in the Assembly a bill was introduced "to punish such as denied the doctrine of Trinity, the divinity of Christ, and the inspiration of the Scriptures." Mr. Jenkins stood boldly forth as the champion of soul liberty, declaring that, although he believed those doctrines as firmly as the warmest advocate of the ill-designed bill, he would never consent to oppose those who rejected them with law or with any other weapon than argument. As a result the bill was quashed, to the great disappointment of those who would have the scenes of persecution which raged in New England repeated in New Jersey. The church grew under his labors, and outposts at Pittsgrove, Alloways Creek, Dividing Creek, and Great Egg Harbor were established. Three young men, Abraham Garrison, Robert Kelsay, and Job Sheppard, were licensed to preach, and in 1741 a new meeting-house, thirty-six by thirty-two feet, was built on the lot where the old church stood. Mr. Jenkins died June 2, 1754.

Rev. Robert Kelsay, a licentiate of the church, who had been serving the branch at Pittsgrove, was immediately invited to become their pastor, but he declined. Having been at Pittsgrove about twelve years, he was attached to the people there, and moreover thought that Rev. Job Sheppard was the proper successor of Mr. Jenkins. But a fire having burned his dwelling-house at Pittsgrove in April, 1756, the call was renewed and accepted. May 18, 1756, he removed to Cohansey. The old records of the church having been burned in the loss of Mr. Kelsay's house, he commenced a new pastoral register. It is a large folio, begun in 1757, and contains a list of the members, one hundred and six, at that time. April 27, 1757, a farm of one hundred and seven acres was bought as a parsonage, situated at Bowentown, and was retained by the church until Sept. 6, 1785, when it was sold to David Bowen. It is the present excellent farm of John S. Holmes. During his pastorate a church was formed at Dividing Creek in 1761, Salem having been formed in 1755, just before he became pastor. His pastorate ended with his death, May 30, 1789, in the seventy-ninth year of his age.

Rev. William Rogers, a professor in the University of Pennsylvania, from which he received the honorary degree of D.D., supplied the church most of the time for the next year, during which twenty-three persons were baptized.

Rev. Henry Smalley took charge of the church July 3, 1790. He was born Oct. 23, 1765, and graduated at Princeton in 1786; was licensed to preach soon after, and Nov. 8, 1790, was ordained pastor of this church. In 1798 a subscription was started toward building a new house of worship. In December, 1799, a lot of three acres was purchased at Roadstown for one hundred and twenty dollars. Materials were gathered together, and the house erected and dedicated in 1802. It was forty-five by sixty-three feet, with side and end galleries. He received a yearly salary of $333.33.

In 1812 steps were taken toward building a meeting-house at Bridgeton, which was finally accomplished by Jan. 1, 1817. In 1819 five were dismissed to form a church at Canton, Salem Co. In January, 1828, thirty-eight members were dismissed to form a chnrch at Bridgeton, who had been occupying the house built by this church in 1812–16. Jan. 2, 1830, a Sunday-school was organized. Feb. 10, 1838, an assistant pastor, Rev. Peter Simonson, was elected, and he entered on his duties in October. March 31, 1838, a letter was read from the mother-church in Ireland asking an account of the rise and progress of this church, and Mr. Smalley was requested to reply. Accompanying the letter was a hymn-book, as a sort of love-token from the mother to her far-distant daughter. After a service of only a little over two

months the assistant pastor, Mr. Simonson, died, Jan. 9, 1839, and was followed, Feb. 11, 1839, by Mr. Smalley, in the seventy-fourth year of his age, having been pastor nearly forty-nine years, but six of which were without some baptisms, while the total number baptized by him was over five hundred.

Rev. Isaac Moore succeeded him in April, 1840, and closed his labors in March, 1843, having baptized eighty-one members. Rev. Edward D. Fendall became pastor April 9, 1843. In 1844 a brick edifice was erected in Greenwich for a preaching station, and it is now the house of worship of that church. He closed his labors in September, 1846. Rev. Jonathan G. Collum began his service Nov. 22, 1846, and ended July 28, 1850. Dec. 1, 1847, forty-nine members were dismissed to form a church at Greenwich. He was succeeded in October, 1850, by Rev. Joseph N. Folwell, who closed his pastorate in February, 1852, during which time the church edifice was remodeled. Rev. James M. Challis was the eleventh pastor, beginning in April, 1852, and remaining until April 1, 1860, and he was succeeded May 1, 1860, by Rev. Thomas G. Wright. In August, 1861, a lot for a parsonage adjoining the church was presented to them by Benjamin Mulford, and they at once erected the present neat and commodious parsonage upon it, which was first occupied in March, 1862. In 1864 the meeting-house was remodeled and enlarged and a baptistery put in. Mr. Wright ceased his pastorate in May, 1871; Rev. Thomas O. Lincoln, D.D., succeeded him Aug. 1, 1871, and remained until April, 1874. Rev. W. F. Basten, the present pastor, began his labors July 5, 1874. During the succeeding winter a great revival was had, resulting in the baptism of sixty persons. In 1876 they erected a commodious chapel adjoining the church, at an expense of twelve hundred dollars, which was dedicated Sept. 26, 1876. The present membership is two hundred and ninety-two.

The Seventh-Day Baptist Church of Shiloh.—In the year 1663 a large number of Welsh Baptist emigrants, known as the "Rev. John Miles' company," settled in Massachusetts, and named their location Swansea, after their native place in Wales. Meeting with persecution, a large number of their children and grandchildren, with some Baptists from Scotland, moved to South Jersey in the year 1687, and settled at Barratt's Run, Bowentown, and Shiloh. This colony from New England was known as the "Rev. Timothy Brooks" or the Bowen company, and kept up a separate society until 1710, when they united with the Old Cohansey Baptist Church. From 1695 to 1700, and subsequently, Jonathan Davis, a Seventh-Day Baptist, of Miles' company, son of the Rev. Jonathan Davis, having married Elizabeth Bowen, one of the "Miles company," visited his Welsh cousins at Bowentown and vicinity, and gained many converts to his persuasion. Their numbers were also increased by additions from Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and from Trenton, Bonhamtown, and Piscataway, N. J. About the year 1700, Jonathan Davis moved from Long Island and settled at Trenton, with his brother, Elnathan Davis, a noted land surveyor, and from there made frequent visits to his brethren at Shiloh.

Jonathan Davis, son of Elnathan Davis, the surveyor, married Esther, daughter of Isaac Ayars, Sr., of Shiloh, and located near by, and became a prominent preacher of the gospel. His uncle, Jonathan, of Trenton, however, was from the first recognized as the actual founder of the church.

On the 27th day of March, 1737, the Seventh-Day Baptist Church of Shiloh was organized with articles of faith and agreement.

The following were the constituent members: John Swinney, Dr. Elijah Bowen, John Jarman, Caleb Barratt, Hugh Dunn, Jonathan Davis, Jr., Caleb Ayars, Jr., Joseph Swinney, Samuel Davis, Jaen Phillips, of Newton Square, Pa., Deborah Swinney, Deborah Bowen, Abigail Barratt, Amy Dunn, Esther Dunn, Deborah Swinney, Jr., Ann Davis, Anna Swinney.

Some of the constituent members had burial lots in other societies and were not interred at Shiloh. Among this class was Deborah Swinney, who was buried in the Old Cohansey Baptist ground, about six miles south of Shiloh. On a marble tombstone, still standing, are carved these words: "In memory of Deborah Swinney, who departed this life the 4th day of April, 1760, in the 77th year of her age. She was the first white female child born in Cohansey." The name Cohansey then included the greater part of Cumberland County.

At the constitution of the church Jonathan Davis, Jr., was chosen pastor; ruling elders and deacons were also elected officers of the church. About the year 1830 the office of ruling elder was discontinued.

On the 24th of March, 1738, Caleb Ayars, Sr., deeded to the church one acre of land near the village of Shiloh for a meeting-house lot and burying-ground, and a frame house for worship, thirty by forty feet, was erected the same year. The younger Jonathan Davis continued his labors till his death, Feb. 2, 1769, in the sixtieth year of his age.

His successor was Rev. Jonathan Davis, son of David Davis, of Welsh Tract, near Newark, Del. He married Margaret Bond, of Delaware, a descendant of the Sharpless family. Before settling in Shiloh he founded the Newark Academy, which has since grown into Delaware College. This Elder Davis was born July 7, 1734, ordained in Shiloh Church, Nov. 13, 1768, and continued his labors until his death, July 23, 1785. It was this man, so eminent for learning and piety, that gave to the village the name of Shiloh, in imitation "of the ark of God resting at Shiloh." Previous to that time the place was called Cohansey Corners. In 1771, during his pastorate, a brick meeting-house, thirty-six and a half by forty feet, was erected, and in 1824 a large

gallery on three sides was added. Rev. Jonathan Jarman was his colleague for some years, and after Mr. Davis' death supplied the church until he moved to Cape May.

For about two years, Rev. Thomas Jones, a First-Day Baptist minister, supplied the church, and Deacon Philip Ayars, a prominent member of the church, administered the ordinance of baptism in the absence of a pastor.

Nov. 13, 1786, Nathan Ayars was called by the church and ordained to the gospel ministry, and remained pastor till his death in 1810. John Davis, youngest son of Jonathan Davis, of Delaware, was ordained in 1807, and continued his labors with the church until 1842, when he resigned on account of old age. During his pastorate there were large revivals and many were added to the church.

Rev. Azor Estee was the next pastor, who remained nearly three years. In 1844, Rev. Solomon Carpenter took the oversight of the church, but was soon transferred to the China mission. In 1845, Elder Samuel Davison took the pastoral charge, and was succeeded in 1848 by Rev. Giles M. Langworthy, whose sickness and premature death again left them without a pastor. Rev. Enoch Barnes supplied the pulpit during the summer of 1850. Elder George R. Wheeler, of Salem, supplied the church occasionally.

Rev. William M. Jones was called to take charge in the fall of 1850. During his ministry the present brick meeting-house, forty by sixty feet in size, was completed and dedicated, the old building donated to Union Academy and fitted up especially for the wants of that institution, then so prosperous under the principalship of Professor E. P. Larkin. In 1853, Mr. Jones resigned his charge, and was succeeded by Rev. Walter B. Gillette. After a very successful pastorate of nearly twenty years, during which the present academic building was erected, he resigned the pastorate.

In April, 1873, Rev. A. H. Lewis was elected pastor. A parsonage in the village was purchased and remodeled at a cost of about three thousand dollars. Mr. Lewis resigned May 4, 1876. He was an attractive speaker, and was very affable in his manners.

Rev. David H. Davis was settled in May, 1876, and left for the China mission Nov. 1, 1879.

Rev. Theodore L. Gardner took the pastoral charge of the church Dec. 1, 1879, and is still the popular and successful minister.

About the year 1827 a Sabbath-school was organized, and has continued uninterruptedly.

In 1811 the Marlboro Church, just over the line in Salem County, was organized from members of the Shiloh Church. Other small colonies have gone west and helped to organize churches of the denomination.

Harmony Methodist Episcopal Church.—In the winter of 1857–58 the Methodist Church at Alloways-town, Salem Co., under charge of Rev. John W. McDougall, were having extra meetings, and nine persons from this neighborhood went up to attend them, became interested, and were converted. A class was formed at Harmony, and Mr. McDougall, assisted by Mr. Nelson, a local preacher from Allowaystown, preached in the Harmony school-house once a week. Measures were at once taken to build a meeting-house, and on Sept. 14, 1858, a contract was made with Walter S. Goff to build a house, thirty-six by fifty feet, before December 25th next, for the sum of two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars. It became an appointment of Salem Circuit, composed of Allowaystown and Nazareth (Watson's Corner) Churches in Salem County, and Roadstown and this church in Cumberland. In 1859 the ministers on this circuit were John I. Carson and Willis Reeves; in 1860, Carson and William Barnhart. In 1861 it became a station. This church has always been connected with another church in the services of a pastor, the most of the time with Roadstown.

The ministers who have served the church since it was made a station are: 1861–62, William Stockton; 1863, Charles Kirkbride; 1864, David H. Schock; 1865–66, Samuel C. Chattin; 1867, L. O. Manchester; 1868, J. T. Woolston; 1869, Charles W. Carson; 1870, William Pittinger; 1871–73, John S. Gaskill; 1874–75, Nomer J. Wright; 1876–77, James Meyers; 1878–79, William A. Lilley; 1880, Levi Herr; 1881, C. M. Brittain (expelled in May); remainder of 1881, W. S. Ludlow; 1882, William E. Blackiston; 1883, John B. Whitton. This church is situated in the country, there being no village within several miles, and therefore has no chance to make a rapid growth, but it does well the work found for it to do, and gives the preaching of the word to those who otherwise would seldom hear it.

Jonathan Bowen was born in the township of Hopewell in the year 1737, and was the son of Jonathan Bowen, who died in 1782, at the age of sixty-eight years. He belonged to a numerous family, several of whom emigrated from Swansea, in Glamorganshire, Wales, to Massachusetts in 1662, with their pastor, the Rev. John Miles. Jonathan Bowen, the elder, was the son of Dan Bowen, who died in 1729, and he was the son of Samuel Bowen, who came to Cohansey from Swansea, Mass., and died about a month before his son Dan. Two others were named Richard and Hezekiah Bowen. They were Baptists, and as such obnoxious to the original Puritan settlers of New England.

Jonathan Bowen, the elder, resided at Bowentown, and built the house now owned by Mrs. McBride, one of his descendants. He had several children. One of them, named David, was appointed sheriff of the county by the royal Governor in 1775, but was superseded in 1776 by Joel Fithian, elected under the provisions of the new Constitution by the people. He

built the brick house occupied by John S. Holmes, and owned the farm.

The families of Bowen in the county became very numerous. Seth Bowen, son of Dr. Elijah, Sr., and cousin of Jonathan, the elder, was a lieutenant of artillery in the Revolutionary army.

Jonathan Bowen, Jr., appears to have been a man of great respectability and worth. He was elected a member of the convention that adopted the new Constitution of New Jersey in 1776, and also in the same year a member of Assembly. He was subsequently elected to the Assembly seven times, his last service being in 1800. About the commencement of the Revolution he removed to Bridgeton, and became the owner of the property on the west side of the Cohansey, from the Mason line twenty rods south of the bridge to the Ireland Mill property, his west line to Muddy Run, since called Jeddy's Pond, running along the top of the hill and north of that run, extending west of the Ireland Mill road. His dwelling-house, one of the first erected in the vicinity, long since taken down, stood a few rods northeast of the house lately occupied by E. Collin Woodruff. He built the stone house standing on the west side of Atlantic Street, about half-way between Commerce and Broad, and occupied it at his death in 1804.

He had several children,—two sons, Smith and Daniel, and two daughters, who both married Bacons. He left most of his Bridgeton property to his son Smith, born in 1763, who, with Ebenezer Seeley and James Lee, the owners of the land on the east side of the creek, built the dam, now called Tumbling-dam, about 1810, and then sold the property on the west side to Benjamin and David Reeves, who established the iron-works. During the war of 1812–15 he owned and occupied the hotel, now Davis'.

The valuable farm at Bowentown, containing more than two hundred acres, was left to his son Daniel, and became the property of his granddaughter, Mrs. McBride, and her sister, Mrs. Souder, now owned by Robert J. Buck.

John Burgin, born Nov. 30, 1735, was descended from a family of considerable importance in England, the castle of whose head the Earl of Dunbar called Burgin Castle, is situate in the county of Norfolk, a few miles from the town of Great Yarmouth. His coat of arms, a sword and key crossed, with the motto "*Sub Spe*," has been kept in the American branch of the family. The first emigrant to this country was named John Burgin, who in 1651 married Mary Winthrop Dudley, of Massachusetts, and came from that province to New Jersey.

John Burgin (3d) had only the education afforded by the country schools of his day, and was by occupation a farmer. He married Elizabeth Abel, daughter of Col. George Abel, and resided most of his married life on a large and productive farm, situate on the east side of the main road from Roadstown to Philadelphia, about a mile north of Shiloh, a part of which now belongs to B. F. Elmer, and is still known as the Burgin farm. In 1784 he was elected a member of the Legislature of New Jersey, and, with the exception of one year, was re-elected every subsequent year during his life. He died in 1793, and judging from the inventory of his effects made by his executors, amounting to fourteen hundred and twenty-nine pounds, equal to three thousand seven hundred and eighty-six dollars, was prosperous in his business.

He had eight children, and was accustomed to say to his friends who complained of the burden of a large family that he considered every child born to him of the value of one hundred pounds.

Elnathan Davis was born at Shiloh in the year 1735, and was the son of Rev. Jonathan Davis, one of the original constituents and first pastor of the Seventh-Day Baptist Church at that place, and was a grandson of Elnathan Davis, who settled at Trenton about the close of the seventeenth century. The family came from Wales to Massachusetts in 1662, in company with Bowen, Bacon, Barratt, and others, some of whose descendants settled in this county.

The subject of this notice in May, 1757, married Susanna Bond, of a family originally Friends. He lived on a farm about half a mile southeast of Shiloh, lately owned by his grandson, Dickerson D. Sheppard, and followed the business of a surveyor. He held the appointment of a deputy of the surveyor-general, was a man of remarkable sagacity, and, considering the imperfections of the instruments in use at the time, his surveys were made with great accuracy, and are easily followed by those who have succeeded him. He had the largest business of any contemporary surveyor.

About the year 1795 he was employed to survey two large tracts of land, comprising a considerable part of the best portion of Fairfield township, settled by New Englanders nearly a hundred years before, and now occupied and claimed by the descendants, for which suit had been brought by the English proprietors.

He died in 1802; had ten children, many of whose descendants are living in the county.

Azariah More, son of Jacob More, was born in Upper Hopewell township in 1739. He was a weaver by trade, and by strict attention to business secured a competency. During the Revolutionary war he was an ardent Whig, and early enlisted in the army. Azariah never married. He lived to a serene old age on the homestead he had worked to earn. The accounts that are recorded of him give him an excellent character. He was a justice of the peace, and was well known in his day and generation as a man of sound judgment. He was remarked for his kindness and benevolence. He died Sept. 6, 1818, in his eighty-third year, and is buried in the Presbyterian churchyard at Greenwich. John, his brother, who died Feb. 22, 1800, was also in the army of the Revolution. He had sons,—Lewis (father of Elmer), Aza

riah (father of Hon. Robert More), and the late Elder John More, grandfather of John More Tyler, of Company F, Third New Jersey Volunteers, who was killed in the war for the Union. Besides the latter there were three other great-grandsons of John More (1st) who volunteered in the service of the United States during the Rebellion, viz.: one from Ohio, one from Iowa, and one from Pennsylvania, the latter dying in the service.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

ARCHIBALD MINCH.

Henry and Adam Minch, or Mensch, brothers, sailed from Amsterdam, Holland, between the years 1750 and 1755, and landed in Philadelphia. Henry settled near Lancaster, Pa., and Adam, together with Barbara Kerns, who sailed in the same vessel with him, had their services purchased by John Miller, of Pittsgrove, Salem Co. They were married about the year 1757, and in 1768 purchased a farm of one hundred acres in Cumberland County. Their children were Andrew, Susanna, Peter, and Benjamin. Benjamin Minch married Hannah Miller, granddaughter of John Miller, and had children,—Elizabeth, Mary (who died in youth), Margaret, Benjamin, Archibald, Phœbe, Michael, Benjamin (2d), Richard, and Adam.

Benjamin Minch spent his life in farming employments, and also conducted a saw-mill. His death occurred in 1832, on the homestead. His son Archibald was born Sept. 20, 1797, and when a lad attended the schools which were accessible from his home. Farming occupations presented many attractions to the youth of that period, who had been surrounded with all the accompaniments of country life, and Mr. Minch aided in the cultivation of the homestead farm until twenty-four years of age. He then became the owner of a tract of land in Hopewell township, of the same county, upon which he settled in 1821, and remained until his death, in 1882. He married, March 4, 1823, Ruth, daughter of Lewis Moore, of Hopewell, whose death occurred soon after. He married again, Nov. 17, 1825, Nancy, daughter of Peter Minch, brother of his father. Their children are Mary E., born Nov. 5, 1826; Robert, whose birth occurred Feb. 16, 1828, and his death Dec. 22, 1832; and Francis B., born Sept. 14, 1833.

Mr. Minch was a practical farmer, though the latter years of his life were spent in retirement from active labor. He was one of the charter members and the last survivor among the early stockholders of the Cumberland National Bank, organized in 1816. He maintained for years extensive business connections, and established a reputation for sagacity and correct judgment. His early Whig sympathies found expression in the indorsement of Republican principles, and local campaigns were occasions of great interest to him. He was for successive terms freeholder of his township, and for twenty years its collector, as also for years a member of the township committee, and for fifty-one years collector of the Holmes Banking Company. In his religious views Mr. Minch was a supporter of the worship of the Presbyterian Church. His death occurred on the homestead farm in Hopewell, May 7, 1882, in his eighty-fifth year.

LEWIS BACON.

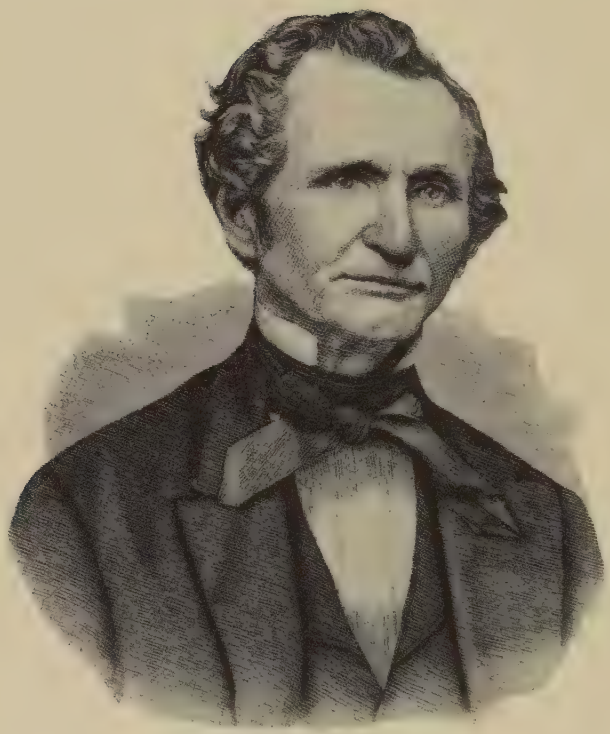
The Bacon family was first represented in America by three brothers, who emigrated from England, one of whom was the ancestor of the grandfather of Mr. Bacon, who resided in Greenwich township, and married a Miss Smith, of Salem County. Their children were Abel, Daniel, William, and three daughters. His son William was born in Greenwich township, where his life was devoted to labor on the land now owned by his son Lewis. He was united in marriage to Mary Hand Bowen, of Bridgeton, and had children,—William, Mary, Lewis, Jane, Phœbe, Margaret, Sarah, and three who died in youth. Mr. Bacon adhered to the platform of the Whig party until the formation of the Republican party, when he indorsed its principles, though not an active worker in its ranks. His death occurred at the homestead, on attaining the age of sixty-four years. His son Lewis was born Feb. 8, 1811, at the paternal home in Greenwich township, where he remained for a period of thirty years. He enjoyed during his boyhood the best advantages offered at the schools of the neighborhood, and early became associated with his father in the conduct of his farm. He was married in 1840 to Miss Sarah Watson Miller, daughter of Ebenezer Miller, of Greenwich township. Their children are two daughters,—Louisa, who is deceased, and Catherine, wife of William R. Knight. On his marriage Mr. Bacon removed to a farm in the same township, one and a half miles distant from the homestead, and remained for several years, after which he became a resident of Bowentown, his present home. He has devoted his energies wholly to the improvement of his landed property, and never actively interested himself in the political issues of the day, though in politics formerly a Whig, and later a Republican.

Mr. Bacon affiliates with the Baptist denomination, and is a member and trustee of the Baptist Church of Roadstown, Cumberland Co.

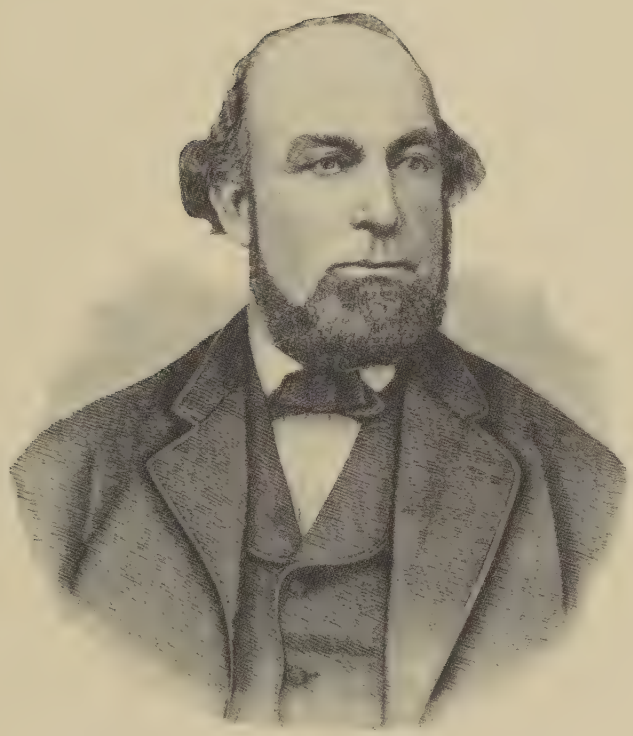
HON. ISAIAH W. RICHMAN.

Henry Richman, the father of Isaiah, was an enterprising farmer in Pittsgrove township, and married Sarah Mulford, to whom were born children,—Harman, Elizabeth (Mrs. Garret Du Bois), Henry, Joseph,

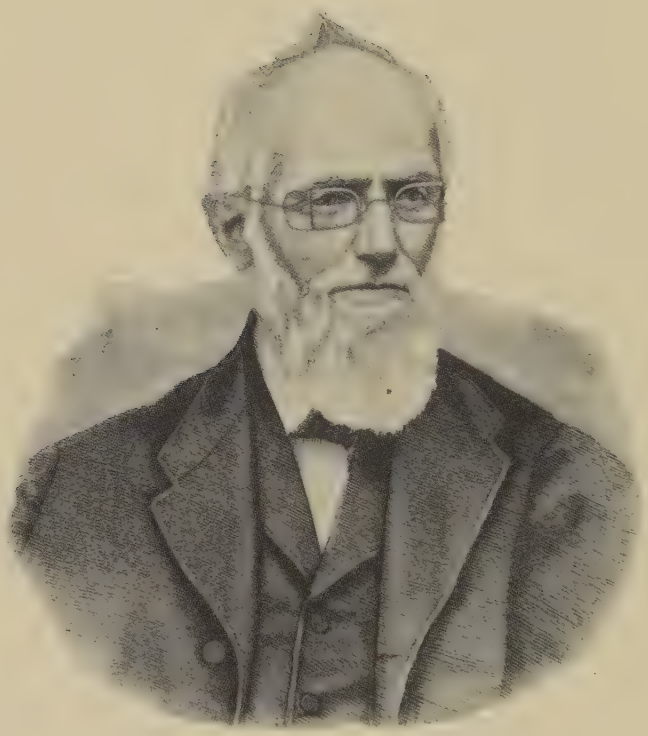
Archibald Minch



Lewis H Bacon



Isaiah W. Richman



Lorenzo Shaw

and Isaiah. Mr. Richman died on the farm in Pittsgrove, in his fifty-ninth year.

His son Isaiah was born May 24, 1823, at the paternal home, where he remained but a brief time. His father having died when the son was but a year old, he removed with his mother to Philadelphia, and became an inmate of the home of his step-father, where he remained until ten years of age. He then returned to Pittsgrove, and until eighteen years of age resided with his brother Harmon. Having determined upon a more active and independent career he, in connection with Albert Van Meter, established at Sharpstown, in the same township, a store for the sale of general merchandise, which business was conducted for one year. He then sold, and soon after opened a similar store, which was successfully continued for a period of eight years, during which time he was appointed postmaster under the Presidency of Franklin Pierce. He married Sarah, daughter of Joseph and Martha Peak, of Sharpstown, and had children,—Morris P., deceased; Charles, now cultivating the farm in Hopewell township formerly occupied by his father; and Lydia. Mrs. Richman having died, he married again Rebecca P., daughter of Ebenezer Wallen, a native of Cumberland County. After renting for a term of two years, Mr. Richman purchased a farm in Hopewell township, and cultivated it until 1882, when he removed to his present home near Bridgeton. He has as a Democrat held nearly all the township offices, and was, in 1855, elected to the State Legislature in a district which, though largely Republican, gave him an exceptional majority. His brother Harmon also served in the same capacity during the session of 1851. Mr. Richman during his term of service was a member of the Committees on Industrial Schools, Soldiers' Home, and others. He is a member of the executive committee of the County Agricultural Society, and treasurer of the Montecute Canning-Factory, of Hopewell township. He is in religion a supporter of the West Presbyterian Church of Bridgeton.

LORENZO SHARP.

In Cape May County, N. J., lived and died Isaac Sharp, who emigrated from England prior to the year 1750 and became a farmer. A numerous descent from this progenitor of the family are scattered over various points in the United States. One son, John Sharp, located in Downe township, Cumberland Co., where he purchased an extensive tract of land and engaged in farming and also in lumbering. His children were John, Enoch, Eli, Ephraim, Imly, Margaret, Sarah, and Mary, all of whom are deceased, with the single exception of Ephraim, a vigorous old gentleman, who at eighty-three years still superintends the cultivation of his farm. John, of this number, was born May 2, 1782, in Downe township, where he was an enterprising farmer. He married Catherine Haley, of the same township, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Haley, who were of German parentage. Mr. and Mrs. Sharp had children,—Lorenzo, John Page, and William H. Mr. Sharp pursued with vigor his daily routine of labor until his death, in 1849, on the farm formerly occupied by his maternal grandfather. His wife died Feb. 4, 1881, having survived until her ninety-second year. Their son Lorenzo was born March 22, 1822, in Downe township, on the homestead near Mauricetown. His boyhood was fraught with the experiences peculiar to the sons of farmers, and the pleasures of youth, as he approached manhood, were exchanged for the daily routine of toil. This activity was, however, rewarded by possession of the farm on the decease of his father. He was married Feb. 7, 1844, to Miss Jane, daughter of Isaac Peterson, of Mauricetown. Their children are B. Franklin, a farmer, married to Miss Sallie Daniels, of Cumberland County; Elizabeth H. (Mrs. James N. Bateman, of Cedarville); John Howard, also a farmer, married to Julia Townsend, of Cape May County, N. J.; William W., a mechanic, married to Miss Anna Bates, of Erie, Pa.; Mary C. (Mrs. Edward S. Holmes, of Bridgeton); Alfred S., a blacksmith; Ella Louisa (Mrs. David Hitchner, of Hopewell); and Jennie.

In 1870, Mr. Sharp purchased of David Tomlin a valuable farm near Bridgeton, for which he paid one hundred and fifty dollars per acre, and which, by his energy and knowledge of agriculture, has been rendered very productive. This continued to be his residence until the fall of 1883, when he removed with his family to Bridgeton. In his political views, Mr. Sharp was formerly a Whig, and became, on the formation of the Republican party, one of its earnest supporters. He has served as a member of the township committee of his township, and held other minor offices. The family have for generations espoused the creed of the Methodist Episcopal Church, John, his father, having been a member of the church of that denomination at Haleyville, and held numerous important offices during his connection with it. Lorenzo, his son, became a member of this church in 1838, and soon after superintendent of its Sunday-school. He was later one of the stewards of the church at Mauricetown, and is now a member of the Central Methodist Episcopal Church of Bridgeton, and has been a steward since his identification with it.

ISRAEL WOODRUFF.

The ancestors of Mr. Woodruff are on the paternal side English, while French blood flows through the veins of the family on the maternal side. His father, David Woodruff, was born in 1748, in Cumberland County. Hopewell was his life-long residence, where he early followed his trade of tailor, and later became a farmer. He was four times married. By the first and second marriages there were no children. The third wife, Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Zebulon

Woodruff, had a daughter, Phœbe, who became Mrs. William McNichols, deceased, of Salem County, and a son, Israel, the subject of this sketch. Mr. Woodruff married a fourth time, Miss Eunice Davis, and had one son, Uriah D., deceased. Israel Woodruff was born Nov. 9, 1802, in Hopewell township. When three years of age his father removed to the farm at present occupied by his son, where his early years were spent. After limited advantages of education he devoted himself to farm labor, and his father being an invalid, the care and responsibility of its successful management devolved upon him. Before attaining the age of twenty the property became his by gift from his father. Mr. Woodruff was married, in 1822, to Rachel S., daughter of William Reeves, of Salem County. Their children are A. Smith, Isaac D., Elizabeth T. (Mrs. William English), and William R. The Woodruff family have always been strongly Whig in their proclivities, and Mr. Woodruff is now an exponent of the principles of the Republican party, though with no taste for office, which honor he has always declined. Mr. and Mrs. Woodruff, their daughter and sons are all members of the West Presbyterian Church of Bridgeton.

JOHN T. DAVIS.

The progenitor of the Davis family in New Jersey was John, who emigrated from Wales to America, and settled on Long Island. He later removed to Salem County, where he resided until his death. In the direct line of descent was Jonathan, great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, whose son Elnathan settled in Trenton, and subsequently removed to Shiloh. He was appointed surveyor-general of South Jersey, and was a member of the commission of six designated to survey and construct the road from Greenwich to Woodbury. He married Susanna Boud, and had ten children,—Jonathan, Jacob, Ebenezer, Jedediah, Samuel B., Jeremiah, Elnathan, and three daughters. He died and was buried in Shiloh, December, 1802, in his sixty-seventh year. Ebenezer was born May 7, 1763, and married Margaret, daughter of James Tomlinson, formerly of Pennsylvania. Their children were John T., James, Maria, Jane, and Ebenezer. Mr. Davis was by profession a land surveyor, and resided upon a small farm in Hopewell township. His death occurred March 13, 1827. His son, John T., was born June 4, 1791, in the latter township, and after a limited time in school, at the early age of ten years learned to follow the plow. Since that time, with hardly an interval of rest, he labored assiduously upon the farm until his seventy-fifth year. In 1865 he removed to the village of Shiloh, and having abandoned active participation in the cares and employments of the farm, retired to the rest and comfort which his industry had won for him.

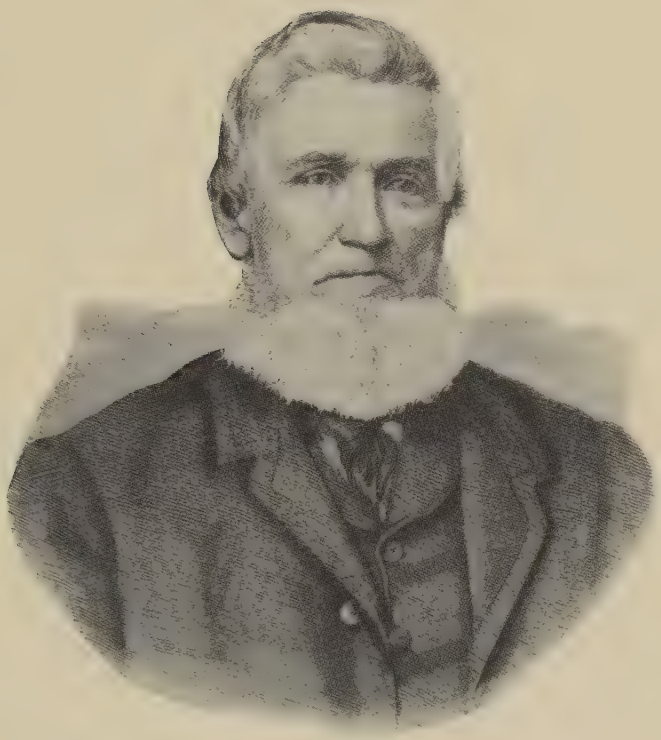
Mr. Davis, at the age of nineteen, became a teacher, and followed this vocation successfully for four years. He was also an instructor in vocal music, and for thirty years chorister of the church.

He was married, March 12, 1812, to Beulah, daughter of Jonathan Davis, and had children,—Emeline, Ami, Louisa, Margaret, Elhannon W., Margaret T., and Amanda H. Mrs. Davis died April 20, 1865, and he married again Miss Melita Robinson, whose death occurred Feb. 17, 1875. On the death of his second wife he married Ann Maria West, his present wife. Mr. Davis is a Republican, having formerly been a Whig. He has held several minor offices, and also been an officer of militia. Both he and Mrs. Davis are members of the Seventh-Day Baptist Church at Shiloh, of which he was for fourteen years a trustee and treasurer for the same period.

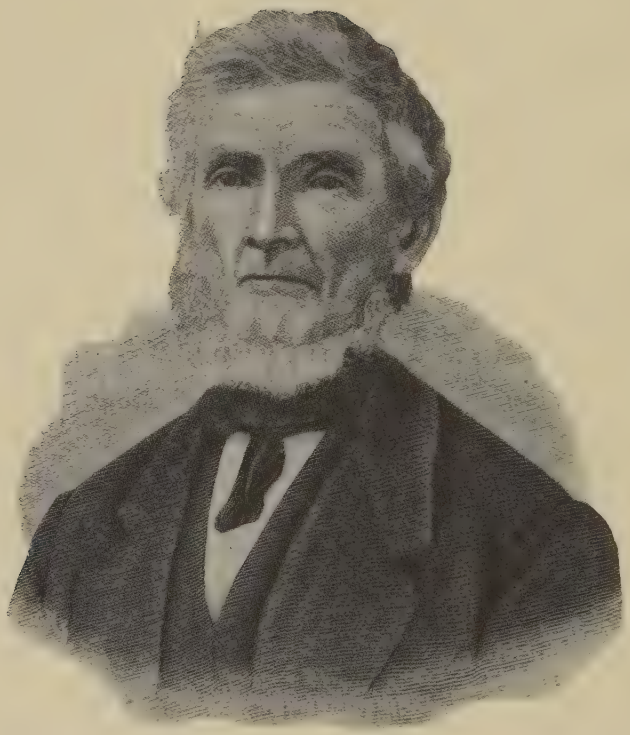
THEODORE F. DANZENBAKER.

Lewis Danzenbaker, the great-grandfather of the subject of this biography, was born in Germany, and settled in Freasburg, now in Salem County, on his emigration to America, in 1772 or 1773, where he pursued farming occupations. He had three sons—Lewis, Henry, and George—and three daughters. Lewis, the grandfather of Theodore F., was born in 1789, and died Feb. 13, 1855. He married Christiana, daughter of Michael and Susanna Minch Johnson, and had six children,—Michael, Daniel, Peter, Susanna, George, and Christiana. By a second marriage, to Mrs. Sarah Pierson Dare, widow of Charles Dare, he had one daughter, Sarah, who became the wife of John L. Bitters. Peter Danzenbaker was born June 15, 1815, in Hopewell township, and married May 21, 1837, Martha West. Their children are Charles, who died in youth, and Theodore Frelinghuysen, who was born in Hopewell township, April 1, 1847, and in his youth attended the Union Academy at Shiloh until sixteen years of age, when he became a pupil of the Business College of Bryant & Stratton, of Philadelphia, from which he graduated and received his diploma March 17, 1865. He then engaged as book-keeper with the cloth house of Oliver T. Terry, of Philadelphia, and two years later became salesman for Thomas Sheehan & Brother in the same business. His health not having proved robust he returned to his home and began the culture of strawberries and onions in Hopewell township. On the 26th of November, 1873, he married Miss Edith B., daughter of Asa and Rebecca Colson, of Woodbury, Gloucester Co., and at this time assumed the name of Theodore F. D. Baker, which change was made as a matter of convenience in business. Their children are Charles, born March 1, 1875; Joseph Sidney, whose birth occurred Feb. 28, 1877; and Edith, born Aug. 7, 1879.

Mr. Baker, on the 25th of March, 1874, purchased his present farm in Hopewell township, and began

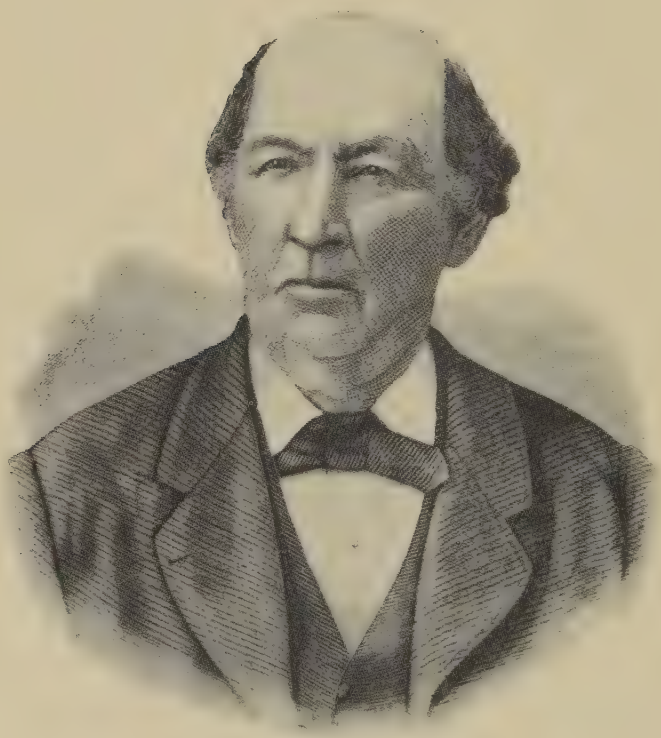


Isaac Woodruff



John T Davis

Theo. F. D. Baker



Jacob Heyner

the business of market gardening, making the growing of onion seeds and onion sets a specialty, a contract having been effected with Peter Henderson & Co., of New York, and David Landreth & Sons, of Philadelphia. He has been signally successful in this undertaking, having grown upon twelve acres two thousand seven hundred bushels of onion sets per year, and received in a single year seven thousand five hundred dollars as the return of his labor in this specialty.

Mr. Baker, though formerly a Democrat in politics, now supports the Republican ticket, and manifests a keen interest in the local issues of the day. He has served for eight years as the clerk of Hopewell township. He is a member of the County Agricultural Society, and vice-president for Cumberland County of the State Horticultural Society. He is also a member of the Cohansey Lodge, No. 44, of Knights of Pythias, of Bridgeton. He supports the Protestant Episcopal Church, of which Mrs. Baker is a member.

JACOB HEPNER.

John Hepner, the grandfather of the subject of this biographical sketch, was born in Germany, and on his emigration to America settled in Shiloh, Cumberland Co., where he cultivated a farm. He married Mary Hitchner, and became the father of children,—Matthias, John, Jacob, Barbara, Margaret, Betsey, and Mary. He served during the war of 1812, in which he was wounded, and subsequently removed to the West, where his death occurred. His son Jacob was born Sept. 11, 1787, in Shiloh, though his life was principally spent in Deerfield, where he succeeded to the occupations of his father. He was on the 7th of June, 1794, married to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Frederick Fox, and had children,—John, born in 1813; Mary, whose birth occurred in 1816; Frederick, born in 1819; Elizabeth, in 1821; Catharine, in 1825; Lydia Ann, in 1828; George, in 1831; Matthias, in 1833; David, in 1836; and Jacob, who is the subject of this biography. Mr. Hepner's death occurred in Deerfield township in 1876. Jacob, his son, was born Oct. 9, 1823, on the homestead in the latter township, where his youth was principally devoted to labor, with such limited advantages of education as were afforded by the neighboring schools. At the age of twenty-one he left home, and was employed in various capacities until twenty-seven years of age, when his present productive farm in Hopewell township was purchased, which has since been his home. In 1873, Mr. Hepner, in connection with his brother Matthias, erected a saw-mill in Jericho, where they are now actively engaged in the lumber business. Jacob Hepner was married, March 14, 1850, to Lucinda M., daughter of John Randolph, of Shiloh. In his political views he is a Democrat, though the close attention paid to his own business leaves no time for participation in political or public life. Mr. and Mrs. Hepner are members of the First Baptist Church of Bridgeton.

CHAPTER XCIX.

TOWNSHIP OF LANDIS AND BOROUGH OF VINELAND.

Incorporation.—This township was created by an act of the Legislature, approved March 7, 1864, setting off the northeastern part of Millville township as a new township, which received its name in honor of Charles K. Landis, the founder of Vineland.

Soil.—The soil of the township is light and sandy for the most part, but under the labors of the enterprising people who have settled upon it it has been made to produce good crops of nearly all kinds, and especially of grapes, pears, and the small fruits generally.

Previous to 1860 there were very few inhabitants within the limits of this township. The small settlement at Willow Grove, in the northwestern part of the township, containing probably a hundred inhabitants or so, was the only village. Scattered farm-houses, mostly along the road from Millville to Philadelphia, now known as Malaga road, and on Main road, on the east of the railroad, probably added another hundred to the number within the present limits of the township. In addition to the farming which these inhabitants carried on, nearly all of them were also engaged a portion of their time in carting wood and lumber to Millville and other markets.

Vineland Tract.—Charles K. Landis, who had previously been interested in building up the settlement at Hammonton, Atlantic Co., bought from Richard D. Wood the most of the lands owned by him in the limits of this township, and afterwards made large purchases from other parties. The Vineland tract, as it is called, covers nearly all of this township, and also extends into the counties of Atlantic and Gloucester. It includes an area of over twenty-eight thousand acres, or nearly fifty square miles.

The history of the township and of the town of Vineland are so interwoven that they will be treated for the most part as one.

Town of Vineland.—Mr. Landis laid out the town on both sides of the railroad, six miles north of Millville, and about thirty-five miles south of Philadelphia. He laid out the town plat, about one mile square, in lots of six hundred by three hundred feet, the avenues and streets running east and west and north and south. The streets running east and west, commencing at the north side of the town plat, are Park Avenue, Peach, Pear, Plum, Wood, Landis Avenue, Elmer, Grape, Montrose, Almond, Quince, and Cherry Streets, and Chestnut Avenue. The streets running north and south were numbered up as high as Eighth, with East and West Avenues on the respective sides of the town plat. The Railroad Boulevard, two hundred feet wide, was laid out along

the railroad with a broad drive on either side of the track, and it extends from North Vineland to South Vineland. Landis Avenue is one hundred feet wide, and extends from the Maurice River on the west, through the centre of the tract, a distance of ten miles. Outside of the town plat the roads were laid out a half-mile apart. Aug. 8, 1861, Mr. Landis cut the first tree on the town plat, and drove the first stake, made from that tree, where Landis Avenue intersects the railroad. He fixed his office at the house of Andrew Sharp, at the corner of Park Avenue and Main road, which was then the only good house on the tract. A footpath was the only direct route from the railroad to Mr. Sharp's house, and the old Maul's Bridge Road was the only one for teams.

The land being almost entirely unoccupied, Mr. Landis was enabled to carry out his plans more completely. Several distinctive features were introduced, which have had much to do with the present beauty of the place, and with attracting settlers to it. His own words concerning the plan of the place are: "I decided that all the roads should be broad and straight and at right angles, making up for the want of the picturesque in the straight line and right angle by requiring trees for shade, in single or double rows, to be planted along all the roads. It was required that the purchaser should erect a habitation not nearer than twenty feet from the side of the street in the city plat, or seventy-five feet from the roadside in the country. The stipulation about setting houses back removed them from dust, and induced great attention to the ornamenting of front gardens with flowers and shrubbery. The next stipulation was that the roadsides should be seeded to grass within two years and kept seeded. Another important question was with regard to the sale of liquor. I believed that if the public sale of liquor was stopped, both in taverns and beer-saloons, the knife would reach the root of the evil. The local-option law in Vineland has been practically in operation since the beginning of the settlement, although the act of the Legislature empowering the people of Landis township to vote upon license or no license, was not passed until 1864." This latter act was the act setting off the township.

Early Purchasers and Pioneer Buildings.—The first purchaser in the tract was J. G. Colson. He bought ten acres of land on the West Railroad Boulevard, above Oak Road, Oct. 24, 1861. The next purchaser was George L. Post, who bought forty acres on the southeast corner of Main and Post roads, and in the following winter erected the first house on the tract, under the Landis title. A small shanty, known as "Packard's Hotel," was previously erected in the fall of 1861, on Capt. Post's premises. Mr. O. Packard built the house for Capt. Post, and Mrs. Sharp and Mrs. Post, through the invitation of the builder, had the pleasure of helping to raise the first house of any account. The first house on Landis Avenue was built by James Stuart, east of Spring road. The first house on Landis Avenue, west of the station, was built by Mr. Washburn. The first building on the town plat was erected by E. W. Fletcher, in the rear of where C. P. Davis' hotel was afterwards built, in February, 1862, and has since been purchased by the Vineland Historical Society, and placed upon their lot on Peach Street, to be preserved as the first beginning of the place. The visitors who came to look at the land during 1861 and the spring of 1862 were accommodated at Mr. Sharp's house, and it was often overcrowded.

By the act of March 7, 1864, setting off the township, most of the peculiar features of Mr. Landis' plan were enacted into a law. It gave to the township committee authority to divide the roads into suitable road districts and appoint overseers, and authorized the election of a town superintendent of public roads having charge of all the roads in the township, and required him to put out the work on them by contract, and to report at the annual town-meetings. The sides of the roads were required to be seeded, and shade-trees put out, as the committee ordered, and they were authorized to fix the building limit at twenty feet in the town, and seventy-five feet in the country districts. Fences were not required to be built, beer saloons were prohibited, and no hotel was to be licensed unless the majority of the people should vote for it at their annual town-meeting. Under these powers great benefit has been derived to the settlement. The avenues, which are one hundred feet wide, generally have two rows of trees on each side, and the other roads, fifty to sixty-six feet wide, have on each side a single row. The streets and roads of the entire tract have been graded and covered with gravel, and no finer or better roads can be found in any community, or more beautiful than are those of Vineland in the summer season, lined with beautiful shade-trees, and ornamented with handsome and well-kept lawns and flower-beds on both sides.

Early History.—Mr. Landis extensively advertised the new settlement, and settlers began to come in more rapidly. Not over a half-dozen settlers located on the tract in 1861, but quite a large number came in 1862. During this year Landis Avenue was cleared of stumps as far east as Spring road, and put in traveling condition; Main Avenue, leading to Millville, was straightened and widened, and other streets were opened. The first hotel was opened by C. P. Davis, where the Vineland House now stands. A school-house was erected, and a private school opened by Miss Lucille Richardson, with eleven scholars. The first religious meeting was held in Mabbett's barn, by Rev. M. C. Connaugh, of the Millville Presbyterian Church. The first child born in Vineland was William C. Richardson, born Jan. 16, 1863, and the first death was that of Hezekiah Davis, died March 31, 1863.

Growth.—From this time the incoming tide of set-

tlers became stronger. Every train brought new arrivals, and improvements began in all directions. Lands were cleared and put under cultivation, and the demand for dwelling-houses was greater than could be supplied. In the one month of January, 1865, over one thousand acres of wild land were sold, and as the plans of Mr. Landis divided the land into small farms, averaging not over fifteen or twenty acres each, the above represents quite an addition to the population in the one month. During eight months of that year over five hundred buildings were erected. Many of the new-comers were among the best citizens of the land, and quite a number were wealthy. These were attracted to Vineland by its fame as a temperance town and the mildness of the climate as compared with that of New England and the Northwest. In 1866 more than twelve hundred buildings were erected.

About 1868 the tide of new settlers began to slacken as compared with the rush of the preceding years. Vineland began to settle down into a slower but steadier and more certain condition. Dependence no longer being put in new-comers, manufactures began to spring up, and though for a few years Vineland was in a condition of partial stagnation, she is now slowly but more surely advancing to the position and importance to which the enterprise and thrift of her inhabitants entitle her.

In 1873 Italian settlers began to arrive in Vineland, and mostly settled in the eastern part of the tract near the line of Atlantic County. Quite a large number of these industrious, law-abiding people have come to Vineland, some of the later ones locating northwest of the borough, between the Blackwater and Manaway Branches of Maurice River.

The Landis-Carruth Tragedy attracted great attention throughout the whole country. An opposition to the management of township affairs, as they were carried on by Mr. Landis and his friends, gradually grew up, and was voiced by the *Independent*, edited by Uri Carruth. Mr. Carruth carried the opposition to extremes, and indulged in a series of personal attacks on Mr. Landis, criticisms of his policy, and ridicule of his public and private acts. On March 19, 1875, Mr. Landis, after reading the issue of the *Independent*, containing an article which ridiculed Mrs. Landis as well as himself, went to the office of Mr. Carruth. There were no witnesses to the meeting in the office. In a few moments Mr. Carruth rushed into the printing department, followed by Mr. Landis, who fired at him, the bullet entering the back of Mr. Carruth's head. Mr. Landis gave himself up, and was committed to jail to await the result of the injury. Mr. Carruth recovering, Mr. Landis was admitted to bail. It was thought Mr. Carruth would entirely recover, but he died, before the expiration of a year, from abscesses which formed around the bullet. Mr. Landis was recommitted to jail, and was tried at the adjourned January term, 1876, of the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Cumberland County, Judge Alfred Reed presiding. After a long and tedious trial the jury returned a verdict of not guilty, on the plea of temporary insanity. It was the most noted criminal trial in the history of the county.

Fruits.—The soil of Vineland seeming well adapted to the growth of grapes, pears, and other small fruits, large vineyards, orchards, and berry-patches were set out shortly after the first arrivals, and these constitute the leading crops of Vineland. The strawberry crop for the season of 1881 showed a total of two hundred and fifty thousand quarts shipped from Vineland, worth about twenty-five thousand dollars, besides large amounts from the North and South Vineland Stations. During the fifteen days ending July 27th, four hundred and nine thousand six hundred quarts of blackberries were shipped to New York and other points. During the entire season the total shipments of blackberries amounted to about seventy thousand dollars. Large shipments of grapes and pears were also made. During the season of 1883 one million one hundred and eighty-four thousand quarts of berries of all kinds were shipped from Vineland.

Freeholders.—The chosen freeholders of this township have been as follows:

1864. Charles K. Landis.
John Kandle.
1865–66. John Kandle.
James M. Fitch.
1867. Edwin M. Turner.
John Kandle.
1868. Edwin M. Turner.
Hiram N. Bostwick.[1]
John C. Wheeler.[2]
1869. George Roberts.
John C. Wheeler (resigned).
Caleb H. Bennett.[2]
1870. George Roberts.
Caleb H. Bennett.
1871. Nelson Roberts.
1871. Jonathan Wilde.
1872. Nelson Roberts.
Oliver D. Graves.
1873. Nelson Roberts.
Elias Doughty.
1874–76. Nelson Roberts.
Eli B. Hendee.
1877–78. Horatio N. Greene.
Arthur T. Parsons.
1879–80. Horatio N. Greene.
1881. Arthur T. Parsons.
1882. Arthur T. Parsons (res'd).
B. C. Skinner.[2]
1883. Albro S. Brown.

BOROUGH OF VINELAND.

Vineland having become one of the most enterprising towns of South Jersey, the question of incorporation for the purpose of having increased local powers was agitated. A meeting of the citizens was held March 23, 1880, and resolutions adopted in favor of incorporating the town plat under the general Borough Corporation Act of the State. An election was held May 25, 1880, at which three hundred and four persons voted, and one hundred and eighty-one voted in favor of incorporation, and one hundred and twenty-two against it. An election for borough officers was held on Tuesday, Oct. 5, 1880, and immediately after that the Council passed ordinances, appointed minor officers, and the machinery of the borough was set in motion. The population of Vineland in 1880 was two thousand five hundred and nineteen.

[1] Elected at the annual meeting, but died before the board organized.
[2] Appointed by township committee to fill vacancy.

Borough Officers.—The following have been the officers of the borough:

Mayors.—1880, Quartus Wright; 1882, Joseph Mason; 1883, Albro S. Brown.

Borough Clerk.—1880, Levi D. Johnson, and continued to present.

Council.—1880, (for one year) E. Morley, H. B. Reese, (for two years) Solon S. Gould, John P. Ashworth, (for three years) Albro S. Brown, Henry Hartson; 1882, (for three years) John Prince, Daniel A. Russell; 1883, (for three years) Dr. C. R. Wiley, Oliver D. Graves, Freeman S. Hale, to fill vacancy caused by resignation of Albro S. Brown.

Post-Office.—A post-office was established here Aug. 31, 1861, upon the condition that Mr. Landis would pay twenty dollars a quarter towards the expense of carrying the mail. This payment was continued for almost two years. Mr. Landis was appointed postmaster, and kept the office where he had his own office, at Andrew Sharp's, about one and three-quarter miles from the railroad station. He attended to the duties of the office in person until the spring of 1862, when he had as assistant postmaster Mr. H. M. Holbrook, and the office was removed to the second story entry of C. P. Davis' hotel. Mr. Holbrook was followed by C. P. Morehouse as deputy. In 1863 the office was removed to the store of W. F. Bassett, in rear of the hotel, who acted as deputy, and upon the purchase of the store by William G. Smith he became the deputy. The receipts of the office for the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1862, were only eight dollars and fifty cents. Such was the growth of the settlement that the business of the office for the quarter ending June 30, 1881, was six thousand one hundred and forty-eight dollars and fifty cents. Charles Lyford acted for a long time as deputy, and in March, 1876, was appointed postmaster, and remained in office until his death, Jan. 1, 1879. He was succeeded by Seaman R. Fowler, who held the office four years, and was followed by the present officer, William H. Loppy, appointed Feb. 5, 1883.

PRESS.

The Vineland Weekly, the first weekly newspaper published in that place, was issued Sept. 9, 1865, by M. C. & F. P. Crocker, and enjoyed a large patronage under their management. It was then especially devoted to the interests of Charles K. Landis in establishing the Vineland settlement. After the death of Moses C. Crocker, March 17, 1874, the paper was conducted by Frank P. Crocker, and was finally sold to E. G. Blaisdell and Charles D. Thomas in the spring of 1877. Mr. Thomas soon retired from the business, and Mr. E. G. Blaisdell continued to edit and publish the paper until Oct. 1, 1879, when Mr. H. K. Flint became part owner. It was published by Flint & Blaisdell until March 1, 1880, when it was purchased by H. K. Flint. On Aug. 1, 1880, the *Weekly* was consolidated with the *Independent*, with Mr. H. W. Wilbur, editor, and Wilbur & Flint, proprietors, and called the *Weekly Independent*. Aug. 1, 1881, Mr. Flint retired, leaving H. W. Wilbur as editor and proprietor, until the present time.

The Vineland Independent was started in 1866, by E. Hale and William Taylor, and was run in the interest of those who opposed Mr. Landis politically and otherwise. Mr. Hale was connected with the paper but a short time, and disposed of his interest to Mr. Charles W. Blew, whose relations with the paper were also brief. Mr. Taylor finally disposed of the business to Messrs. Gill and McKenzie, who sold to Messrs. Smith and Carruth. Mr. Smith did not continue long in the business, and sold his interest to Uri Carruth, who edited and published the paper. After the shooting of Carruth, March 19, 1875, the *Independent* was conducted by C. B. Bagster till it was bought by friends of Edwin A. Teall, who conducted it for a short time and was succeeded by E. G. Blaisdell. Henry W. Wilbur and Myron H. Dodge purchased the business May 8, 1876; Dodge retired in February, 1877, and the *Independent* was consolidated with the *Weekly* Aug. 1, 1880.

Evening Journal.—The *Daily Journal* was established June 7, 1875, by W. E. Cansdell, being the first daily paper issued in Vineland. It was transferred, May 1, 1876, to B. F. Ladd and Obert Spencer. Mr. Obert Spencer retired from the business the following year, since which time the paper has been edited and published by Benjamin F. Ladd. The name of the *Daily Journal* was changed Dec. 14, 1880, to the *Evening Journal*. In November and December, 1882, Mr. Ladd erected one of the handsomest and best newspaper buildings in South Jersey. He moved into it Jan. 1, 1883.

The News-Times.—*The Daily Times* was established Nov. 17, 1877, by Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Duffey, who conducted it for over four years. About September, 1880, they commenced the issue of a weekly edition, called the *South Jersey Times*.

The Morning News was established Oct. 29, 1881, by Theophilus French. Mr. French bought out the *Times* and consolidated the two papers into one, called *The News-Times*, the first number of which was issued Feb. 13, 1882. It is a sprightly paper, Republican in politics. The weekly *South Jersey Times* was also bought by Mr. French, and is now a six-column, eight-page paper.

Public Schools.—Vineland is noted for its excellent public schools and fine school buildings. The Vineland High School was opened Jan. 24, 1870, in Plum Street Hall, with Charles H. Wright as principal. The High School District was formed by the consolidation of three smaller districts. Sept. 26, 1873, the corner-stone of the Vineland High School building was laid in the presence of a large audience. The building was dedicated Aug. 22, 1874; President Grant, Governor Parker, and other high officials were present on the occasion, and short speeches were made

by them. It is a handsome three-story brick building, with basement, and cost twenty-five thousand dollars. It stands at the southeast corner of Sixth and Plum Streets, and is the ornament and pride of the town.

The fine and convenient two-story brick school-house, at the corner of Second and Park Streets, was built the same summer as the high school building, and was dedicated Nov. 3, 1874. It cost five thousand dollars. The Orchard road school-house is a two-story brick building, and cost about three thousand dollars. The one-story brick school-house at Chestnut and West Avenues cost two thousand five hundred dollars. The Wheat road school-house, also a one-story brick building, cost two thousand dollars. Besides these, there is a two-story frame school-house at Park and East Avenues, and a similar one at Chestnut and East Avenues, both of which were built about 1863, and are still good buildings. These schools are all included in District No. 44, and are under control of a board of three trustees, one of whom is elected each year.

During the year ending Aug. 31, 1882, the township raised by tax, for school purposes, $9201.86, and the total amount received from all sources was $15,443.68; value of school property, $51,150; number of children within school age, 1582; and six male and nineteen female teachers are employed.

There are no private schools of high grade. The Methodists of this section of the State having determined to erect a seminary of high order, Vineland was selected as the site, owing to large subscriptions made by its citizens towards the building. The erection of the building was begun in 1868, and the corner-stone was laid with appropriate ceremonies Nov. 18, 1868. It was situated on the West Boulevard, north of Park Avenue. The centre building and one wing were inclosed, but funds were not forthcoming to complete it. A mortgage was given upon the property, and the money expended, but the building was still unfinished. The New Jersey Conference finally abandoned the attempt to found another institution of learning, and the property, after being sold for taxes, was finally sold on a foreclosure of the mortgage, and passed into the hands of the mortgage-holder. In 1878, Rev. Thomas Conway and others attempted to establish an Inebriate Asylum in the building, but funds could not be secured, and the attempt was abandoned. Mr. L. D. Farr, having become the owner of the building, fitted it up for an oil-cloth factory, but when nearly ready to commence operations Mr. Farr died, in the spring of 1883, and it now awaits the settlement of his estate.

Vineland Library Association.—This association was organized at a meeting held at the office of E. M. Turner, May 24, 1876. Through the instrumentality of a number of gentlemen a library was established and opened May 27, 1876. It occupies a rented room on Landis Avenue near Sixth Street, and has a library of about two thousand volumes. It has been materially aided by liberal contributions of money and valuable books.

Vineland Historical and Antiquarian Society.—This society was organized soon after the first settlement of the place. The first officers were: President, J. W. Morton; Vice-President, Timothy Hoyt; Secretary, Hosea Allen; Assistant Secretary, Mrs. William Bridges; Treasurer, Mrs. O. D. Graves. The society held regular meetings for a long time, which were attended with great interest, and it has done much towards preserving for future use many items of information concerning the first settlers of Vineland, their ancestry and former residences, their coming to Vineland, and the experiences of the founding of new homes, the erection of churches, schools, and other public buildings, and the multitudinous array of events which accompany the founding and upbuilding of a new settlement. The work of an historical society is of that kind which is little appreciated by the great mass of the community at the time, and only in after-years, when the facts which they placed on record have ceased to be remembered by living persons, are the invaluable nature of their records appreciated, and the thanks of posterity are earnestly given to those who have labored in that field. This society is still in existence, but for some years past it has not been actively engaged in its chosen work. It is to be hoped that it may take on a new lease of life, and again arouse the attention of the Vineland people to the importance of preserving the early records of this part of the county. The experience of the writer in preparing this history has impressed on him with additional force the great desirability of full and accurate data concerning the passing events of every-day life. The unsatisfactory and incomplete nature of many records, their direct contradictions in some cases, and the unreliability of the human mind as a medium of transmitting facts of history for even a short space of time, have been vividly impressed upon him. The officers of this society are: President, Dr. John Ingram; Secretary, C. B. Campbell; Corresponding Secretary, C. B. Bagster; Treasurer, T. B. Welch.

Vineland Agricultural and Horticultural Society.—This society was organized in 1863, with T. T. Hoyt, president; W. W. Cone, secretary; and James McMahon, treasurer. The next year a valuable library was established in connection with the society. The library and the discussions at the weekly meetings have been of great benefit to the farmers and fruit-growers of the place, many of whom had no agricultural experience before settling at Vineland.

Vineland Gas-Light Company.—This company was chartered March 15, 1870, an organization was effected in August of that year, and the works were built at once. The president of the company is William A. House, Esq.; the secretary and superintendent, Benjamin H. Barnes.

CHURCHES.

The First Methodist Episcopal Church of Vineland was organized April 12, 1863, by Rev. Landon Taylor, from the State of Iowa, who had settled in Vineland, he having been appointed by Rev. Charles H. Whitacar, presiding elder of Bridgeton District, to take charge of the members of the Methodist Church who lived in Vineland and vicinity. On that day was formed the first class here, consisting of the following: John H. Haswell, Anna S. Haswell, John Baradet, Hezekiah Davis, Eliza A. Davis, David Landis, Augustus Davis, John Johnson, Jacob Cole, Richard F. Lombard, Betsey Emory, Justin H. Loomis (local preacher), Maria S. Loomis, Edmund S. Davis, James Chance, James H. Amsden, Pardon Gifford, Amanda M. Gifford, and George W. Hondtlett. Of these, James Chance and Pardon Gifford are still living in Vineland. Justin H. Loomis was the first class-leader.

The society first worshiped in a barn and in private houses. The first Quarterly Meeting was held Aug. 30, 1863, in a grove near the Landis school-house.

The first board of trustees consisted of John H. Haswell, Richard F. Lombard, Justin H. Loomis, George W. Hondtlett, and Pardon Gifford.

Measures were inaugurated in the autumn of 1863 for the erection of a church, and a deed was granted by Charles K. Landis for a lot of land one hundred and fifty feet square. On this lot a house of worship was erected during 1864. It was built of stone, and was temporarily roofed and used till 1866, when the present brick superstructure was erected, and the original auditorium became the basement of the present church. It includes a lecture-room and the necessary class-rooms. The auditorium has a seating capacity of four hundred, and the total cost was twenty-two thousand dollars.

In 1875 commodious sheds were built in the rear of the church for the accommodation of members residing at a distance from Vineland.

The debt incurred in the erection of these buildings has been recently discharged, leaving the valuable property without incumbrance. The present membership of the church is three hundred and fifty.

The pastors of the church have been Revs. George Hughes, 1863; George C. Stanger, 1864–65; R. J. Andrews, 1866–67; George H. Neal, 1868; A. K. Street, 1869; William Pittinger, 1870–72; William W. Moffett, 1873–74; J. E. Adams, 1875–76; William Pittinger, 1877–79; George K. Morris, 1880; George L. Dobbins, 1881–82; and the present pastor, Philip Kline, 1883.

The present board of trustees consists of Professor S. P. York, Hon. P. P. Baker, Dr. C. R. Wiley, Pardon Gifford, R. C. Souder, John Anderson, and John Errickson.

Pleasantville Methodist Episcopal Church.—This church is situated in a country community, about a mile east of Willow Grove and one and a half miles northwest of North Vineland. Members of the Willow Grove Church, which is situated in Salem County, a short distance west of the village of Willow Grove, residing in this vicinity, a class was formed here several years before the building of the meeting-house. The number of Methodists having increased in the vicinity, a meeting was held Sept. 21, 1869, to arrange plans for building a house of worship and organizing a church. A lot was given them by John Nichols, Zaccheus Joslin, and Hosea Nichols, and a meeting-house erected, which was dedicated May 8, 1870, with services by Rev. A. K. Street. The building cost about fourteen hundred dollars, and the furniture and other expenses made a total of about seventeen hundred dollars. It is a small but neat frame building, seating about two hundred persons. A debt of four hundred dollars remaining due the builders, and the financial distress of the succeeding years seriously crippling the church, the building was sold from them about five years ago, and is now owned by Wilson Purves, of Rosenhayn. The church rents it from him, and meetings are regularly held. This church has always had the same pastor as the Willow Grove Church, and has been served by the following: 1869–70, Ezra B. Lake; 1871–73, John P. Connelly; 1874–76, Matthew H. Shimp; 1877–79, Albert Matthews; 1880–81, William Lilley; 1882–83, Joseph G. Edwards. The number of members at this time is twenty-four.

South Vineland Methodist Episcopal Church.—This church was organized through the efforts of Mrs. Annie Barrows, who started the Sunday-school in her own house. Through her influence a Mrs. Lowber, of Philadelphia, became interested in the enterprise, and she contributed a part of the means to erect, in 1866, a small house for their use, seating about one hundred and fifty persons, which was called Lowber Chapel. This chapel was situated at the corner of Grant Avenue and the Boulevard. They were supplied with preaching at first by Rev. Mr. Corson, then by Rev. F. S. Chubbuck, and after that by local preachers. In the fall of 1874, this building was destroyed by fire. Services the next Sunday were held in the open air, but after that they obtained the use of the school-house. A new church was commenced on a lot situated on Sherman Avenue, near the Boulevard, and the first service was held therein Feb. 14, 1875. It cost about two thousand dollars, and is a neat frame building, about forty by twenty-four feet in size, and seating about two hundred persons. The church has been served by the following persons, part of them local preachers, since the building of the new house: Josiah Estlen, one year; H. W. Clifford, two years; William Burley, one year; George Goe, one year; M. C. Brittain, one year; M. H. Shimp, about three months; F. J. Carrell, remainder of the year. After being out of a pastor nearly a year they were, in March last, attached to the Vineland Church, the pastor of which preaches here one Sunday in the

month, and local preachers supply them the other Sundays. The membership is now about thirty.

Wesleyan Methodist Church.—The Rev. John P. Prouty, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, came to Vineland in 1865. About eight years ago he commenced preaching to a neglected class of the community. Services were for about two years held in private houses, and then between one and two years in a shoe-shop. A Mr. Myers contributed one thousand dollars towards building a church, and since his death, in 1879, his family have given three hundred dollars more. The church was erected in the fall of 1879, but was not completed for a year. Mr. Prouty preached to the congregation until it was opened and dedicated, Jan. 23, 1881. The Rev. William Schenck then came, and is the present pastor.

The church is a pretty little brick building, thirty by fifty feet, and cost fifteen hundred dollars. It is situated on Seventh Street between Elmer and Grape Streets.

First Free Methodist Church.—This church was organized in 1880 by six persons who met at a private house. The first pastor after its organization was the Rev. Elbert E. Adams, who remained one year, leaving Sept. 1, 1881, when Conference met and appointed Rev. William M. Parry, who remained until the next September. Rev. Jacob E. Logan was then appointed and is the present pastor.

A neat frame meeting-house, twenty-two by thirty-six feet, was completed and dedicated Feb. 26, 1883. The number of members is about twenty. This denomination of primitive Methodists is not numerous in this region as yet, but it is quite large in the West and rapidly growing in strength and influence.

First Presbyterian Church.—Very soon after the founding of the new settlement of Vineland, a few persons connected with Presbyterian and Congregational Churches began to look very anxiously for the institution of the ordinances of the gospel among them, and the privileges and blessings of the sanctuary.

Accordingly, when the Presbyterian Committee on Home Missions sent hither a person to "break ground" on this new field, they were prepared to give him a hearty welcome, and most cordially to co-operate with him in his labors, and to forward all plans for the extension of the gospel.

After the preliminary steps had been taken the church was organized, July 7, 1863, by the Fourth Presbytery of Philadelphia.

At the same time the pastor elect, Rev. John O. Wells, was duly installed over the church, and persons who had been previously chosen were ordained and set apart as elders and deacons.

At the outset of the enterprise the attention of the brethren was directed to the importance of at once erecting a house of worship, and efforts were commenced, which, after many difficulties and discouragements, were crowned with success.

Religious services were for a time held in a small school-house, but when the church building was barely inclosed it became henceforward the home of the Sabbath gatherings.

On the 6th of June, 1865, less than two years from the organization of the church, the present house, situated on Landis Avenue below Eighth Street, north side, though not entirely completed, was solemnly dedicated to the service of God, Rev. E. E. Adams, D.D., of Philadelphia, preaching the dedicatory sermon. The church was promptly relieved of indebtedness by the contributions of the people and the generous aid of brethren in Philadelphia.

At the present time, with a membership of one hundred and twenty-five, a large and intelligent congregation, active and efficient officers, a well-ordered Sunday-school of over three hundred members, and an able, faithful, and beloved pastor, the church enjoys an unusual degree of prosperity.

Trinity Episcopal Church.—Trinity Church and parish was organized Aug. 8, 1863, by the election of W. J. Spencer and Oliver D. Graves as wardens, and Benjamin B. Brown, Justin H. Loomis, John W. Day, William Hilton, Arad Wakelee, William O. H. Gwynneth, and H. J. Barnes as vestrymen. The corner-stone of the church was laid on the lot selected for the church, on the south side of Elmer Street, west of the Boulevard, on the 4th day of November, 1863, Dr. Franklin L. Knight, of Bridgeton, officiating.

The church was inclosed in January, 1864, and was occupied by February following. It was the first church built in Vineland. Dr. Knight continued to labor with the congregation. Rev. F. E. R. Chubbuck was called as the first pastor of the parish July 1, 1865. He was succeeded by the Rev. William J. Clark, March 29, 1869. The Rev. Mr. Clark left in the fall of 1872. During his pastorate, on Sunday afternoon, July 16, 1871, a most terrific storm struck Vineland and caused great destruction of property. The steeple of the Episcopal Church was blown over and fell on the roof of the building, which was frame, demolishing the entire structure. The Rev. Merritt H. Wellman became pastor Dec. 23, 1873, and ceased Aug. 5, 1877. Rev. W. A. W. Maylin came in September, 1878, and left in the fall of 1880.

The Rev. John L. Egbert became rector Oct. 11, 1881.

The present stone church was erected at the corner of Wood and Eighth Streets, at a cost of twelve thousand dollars. It was opened by Bishop John Scarborough April 18, 1882, and will be consecrated free of debt next January.. Since the destruction of the original church, meetings have been held in public halls.

The number of communicants is one hundred and thirty.

South Vineland Episcopal Church.—On Feb. 9, 1868, a Sunday-school was organized at South Vine-

land in an unoccupied building. February 14th, following, a society was formed to raise funds to erect a church building. Chapel services were held in the railroad depot at South Vineland, in the autumn of that year, by the Rev. Mr. Chubbuck. There were about thirty members when the society was organized. Mr. Landis gave a lot on East Boulevard near the depot, where the church now is. Ground was broken for the building Jan. 11, 1870. The corner-stone was laid April 18, 1870, Rev. W. J. Clark, the pastor of Trinity Church, Vineland, officiating.

The church as erected is frame, Gothic style, fifty by twenty-two feet, and cost two thousand dollars. The pastors of Trinity Church, Vineland, have been the pastors of this church since its organization.

First Baptist Church.[1]—This church was organized May 23, 1865, with thirty-three members. The Rev. J. M. Challis, having served as missionary and secured the organization of the church through his labors, was retained as supply until a pastor could be secured. The meetings were held in Union and Reed's Halls.

Rev. Lyman Chase was the first pastor, commencing July 1, 1866. During his pastorate lots were purchased on Wood and Seventh Streets, and were afterward exchanged for the present location, on the south side of Landis Avenue, between Eighth and East Avenue. He resigned June 1. 1867.

Rev. J. Henry Brittain commenced his pastorate Aug. 1, 1867, and was ordained to the ministry Sept. 26, 1867. The corner-stone of the church edifice was laid June 18, 1868, the whole to cost thirty-two thousand dollars. He resigned Nov. 1, 1870.

Rev. N. B. Randall commenced Dec. 15, 1870. The church was very deeply in debt, but, through the exertions of the pastor, not only the floating debt but the remainder of the building debt (amounting in all to about $7000) was paid off. The membership of the church was also fully doubled. He resigned Oct. 1, 1876.

Rev. Thomas W. Conway commenced Feb. 1, 1877; resigned Jan. 30, 1878.

Rev. Charles A. Mott commenced Aug. 1, 1878. During his pastorate troubles, that had arisen during Mr. Conway's pastorate, culminated in the withdrawal of certain members, who formed themselves into an organization and continued separate until 1881. He resigned Dec. 11, 1879.

Rev. James Walden commenced March 1, 1880, and terminated his services June 24, 1883. The difficulties existing between the church and the seceding members were adjusted, and the latter returned. Repairs and improvements (amounting to nearly two thousand dollars) were placed on the edifice, and all debts were wiped out.

Rev. Edward S. Towne, of Plainville, Conn., commenced as pastor Nov. 1, 1883. Present active membership of the church, one hundred and thirty; value of property, thirty-five thousand dollars.

South Vineland Baptist Church.—This church was constituted June 20, 1871, with twenty-two members, and with Rev. P. R. Russell as their first pastor. They bought a small meeting-house, which had first been erected as a chapel for Union meetings. Mr. Russell remained their pastor nearly four years, and was succeeded by Rev. William W. Meach, Feb. 1, 1875, who has remained their pastor until the present time. They are now repairing and painting their meeting-house. The present membership is forty-eight.

A mission Sunday-school was established by Mrs. Meach, in October, 1874, at Magnolia school-house, two and a half miles northeast of the church, and has since been carried on by her with great success.

Church of the Pilgrims (Congregational).—On March 25, 1871, at the residence of Moses C. Crocker, was held the first meeting to consider the organization of a Trinitarian Congregational Church in Vineland, N. J.

April 16, 1871, the first public services of the Congregational Church of the Pilgrims in Vineland were held in Temperance Hall, the Rev. Edward Howes, of Philadelphia, conducting the worship.

On April 30, 1871, the Sunday-school in connection with the church was organized.

On May 21, 1871, under the leadership of the Rev. Burdett Hart, of Philadelphia, the Church of the Pilgrims was fully organized, consisting of twenty-four members.

Rev. Burdett Hart continued his services as acting pastor about one year.

Rev. J. L. Beaman began his work July 8, 1872, and was installed as pastor by a council of churches Sept. 18, 1872. During his pastorate the present house of worship at the corner of Elmer and Seventh Streets was erected. It is a neat, well-finished frame building. Mr. Beaman was dismissed by council June 17, 1874.

Rev. J. B. Sharp was acting pastor from Aug. 2, 1874, to October, 1875, after which, until April, 1876, Rev. M. H. Williams, of Philadelphia, supplied the pulpit.

On April 16, 1876, Rev. F. B. Pullan, a licentiate of the New Haven East Association, commenced his service with the church, and was ordained and installed as pastor by a council Sept. 6, 1876. At a meeting of the church, regularly convened, Jan. 16, 1879, a "Manual," embracing the "Articles of Faith" and the "Constitution" of the church, was unanimously adopted. Rev. Mr. Pullan was dismissed by council May 29, 1879.

Rev. Charles S. Walker was the third pastor of the church, being installed by council Dec. 10, 1879, and dismissed by council May 24, 1881. There have been no pastors after Mr. Walker, the pulpit being filled by supplies. In the spring of 1883, Rev. Au-

[1] By Mr. S. F. Hamilton, clerk of the church.

gustus Seward commenced his labors as supply, and still continues as such.

First Christian Unitarian Church.[1]—On the 26th of November, 1865, the heads of half a dozen Unitarian families, who had moved from New England to Vineland, met at the house of William H. Earle, and considered the matter of establishing a Liberal Christian Church in the town of their adoption. On the 18th of December a constitution and basis of organization for such church was adopted. On the last day of December the Sunday-school was formed, and met in the old academy building. April 5, 1866, the infant church met for worship in Mechanics' Hall, when a Unitarian minister for the first time preached a sermon in South Jersey. Rev. Oscar Clute, the first pastor of the church, was called to his position Nov. 10, 1877. Feb. 20, 1878, the stone church edifice, corner of Elmer and Sixth Streets, was dedicated, and at the same time Rev. Mr. Clute was ordained to the ministry. Mr. Clute continued in the pastorate till Dec. 18, 1872. The church was without a settled pastor from that time till September, 1874, when Rev. J. B. Harrison became pastor, and sustained that relation till December, 1877. His successor was Rev. N. A. Haskell, who was pastor of the church for a year from June 9, 1878. Rev. Charles H. Tindell commenced his pastorate Sept. 14, 1879, and severed his connection with the church in March, 1881. The present pastor is Rev. N. A. Haskell, who was called to his position the 6th of April, 1883.

New Jerusalem Church.—Services were held by Dr. E. R. Tuller, in Merchants' Hall, in 1870. In the winter of 1872–73 the congregation erected the present church, and in February, 1873, it was dedicated. Rev. Mr. Tuller was ordained and installed pastor in December, 1872, and officiated until June, 1876. From ill health he resigned, when the Rev. J. P. Stuart took his place and remained two years. For about two years they were without a pastor, but the Sunday-school was kept up all the time. The Rev. Mr. Tuller then commenced preaching to them occasionally, when in the spring of 1882 he began to preach regularly, which he continued to do ever since. This is the only Swedenborgian Church in South Jersey, and it is in a very flourishing condition. It numbers one hundred members.

Church of the Sacred Heart.—Many years since mass was first celebrated at Vineland in a room over the railroad depot, and afterward from time to time in private houses. A mission was established here, and was under the ministrations of the priests at the Church of St. Mary Magdalene, at Millville. About 1875 the present church edifice was erected. It is a stone structure, with a seating capacity of three hundred. This was a mission till 1883, when it became a separate parish, and was placed under the charge of the Fathers of the Sacred Heart.

[1] By Henry W. Wilbur, of Vineland.

CEMETERIES.

Siloam Cemetery Association was organized in 1864, and the cemetery was located on fifteen acres of ground situated on Valley Avenue, between Park Avenue and Oak Road. It is beautifully laid out, and contains a large number of handsome monuments.

Oak Hill Cemetery Association was incorporated in 1870. A lot of ten acres on Malaga Road, west of the town, covered with a natural growth of timber, was purchased, and has been handsomely laid out, leaving many of the trees standing.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Vineland Lodge, No. 69, A. F. and A. M., meets every other Monday evening at Masonic Hall, Brown's building. This lodge was instituted Feb. 11, 1865, with a membership of about twenty-five, which has increased to seventy-five. The following is a list of the Past Worthy Masters and present officers:

C. Miles, J. D. Bentley, Walter H. Davis, F. A. Newcombe, James W. Mills, Thomas B. Steele, W. H. Loppy, J. Cunningham, A. K. Hobart, James Loughran, E. D. Schoofield, Isaac D. Eilenburg.

Present officers: T. L. Whitney, W. M.; W. T. Holmes, S. W.; D. W. Allen, J. W.; H. T. Manley, Treas.

Eureka Chapter, No. 18, H. R. A. M., meets every other Wednesday at Masonic Hall, Brown's building. This chapter was instituted in the year 1867, and has a present membership of fifty. It is fairly prosperous and continues to grow. The following is a list of the P. M. E. H. P. and present officers:

W. A. Warriner, Harvey M. Hill, Charles H. Lyford, W. B. Prince, Oliver D. Graves, Thomas B. Steele, John H. Cunningham.

Present officers: D. W. Allen, M. E. H. P.; O. D. Graves, E. K.; S. W. Odell, E. S.; J. C. Parsons, Treas.

Odd-Fellows.—The Odd-Fellows' fraternity have prosperous organizations in the borough of Vineland. Their hall, corner Sixth and Landis Avenue, is large, and is fitted up handsomely.

Hobah Lodge, No. 122, I. O. O. F., was instituted in 1867. The charter members were N. Henry Stevens, Dr. C. R. Wiley, Henry Meese, R. B. Palmer, Eugene Wiley, H. C. Perry, D. W. Price.

The first officers were: N. G., Eugene Wiley; V. G., N. Henry Stephens; Treas., D. W. Price; Sec., C. R. Wiley. Past Grands: Eugene Wiley, C. R. Wiley, R. B. Palmer, H. C. Perry, H. E. Thayer, John Reed, J. W. Day, James Chance, John L. Ring, Charles Clark, H. B. Reese, T. E. Bailey, E. H. Pierson, James Mukely, C. W. Taylor, E. Morley, W. G. White, E. C. Wells, A. F. Parsons, J. T. Duncan, I. D. Eilenberg, W. H. Blake, T. B. Steele, S. C. Singleton, J. A. Temple, Robert McMahan, Charles Goodenough, John P. Ashworth, John H. Cunningham, Martin L. Hart, Charles P. Lord, Frank B. Potter.

It has at present ninety members, and is a very strong lodge. The following is a list of the present officers:

N. G., A. J. Washburn; V. G., T. K. Eastburn; Rec. Sec., G. L. Randall; Per. Sec., J. A. Temple; Treas., James Chance.

Vineland Encampment, No. 54, I. O. O. F., was instituted Aug. 22, 1876, and has now twenty-five members. The encampment, though small in number, is in a flourishing condition. The first officers were: C. P., James Chance; S. W., H. B. Reese; J. W., W. H. Blake; Scribe, C. W. Vaughn; Treas., E. H. Pierson; H. P., W. C. Sharp. Past Chief Patriarchs; H. B. Reese, W. H. Blake, W. G. White, S. C. Singleton, E. C. Wells, J. T. Duncan, Miles Myres, W. C. Pasco, Theodore Foote, I. D. Eilenberg, M. L. Hart, W. H. Nickerson, F. N. Parker. The following are the present officers: C. P., George L. Randall; S. W., A. J. Washburn; Scribe, W. H. Nickerson; Treas., James Chance; H. P., W. H. Blake.

The Knights of Labor organized in the year 1879 with thirteen members. They meet in the Grand Army Hall every Thursday evening, and have a present membership of fifty. The following is a list of the officers from the origin of the lodge: First, S. T. W. Barton, M. W.; Jarvis Wanser, W. F.; N. E. Nelson, Sec. Second, Jarvis Wanser, M. W.; Joseph Hargraves, W. F.; J. L. Welch, Sec. Third, J. L. Welch, M. W.; Joseph Hargraves, W. F.; Charles Bergenstean, Sec. Present officers: Frank Graham, M. W.; Henry T. Ives, W. F.; W. L. Vanmeter, Sec.

Vineland Council, No. 110, O. U. A. M., was organized in 1875, with thirty-six charter members, and it has a present membership of sixty. The following is a list of the Past Councilors: E. S. Harner, D. W. Allen, C. E. Greene, L. S. June, J. Stevens, C. W. Palmer. The present officers are H. M. Hill, Councilor; William Montgomery, Vice-Councilor; V. T. Howell, Sec.

The Knights of Honor were instituted in 1879, and have a present membership of twenty. The following is a list of the Past Dictators: George G. Souther, N. Henry Stevens, Lewis W. Gould, E. Morley, Theodore Foote, Charles E. Greene, T. W. Walker. The present officers are L. D. Johnson, Dictator; D. A. Russell, Vice-Dictator; Charles E. Greene, Reporter.

Local Branch, No. 13, Iron Hall.—This society is similar to Chosen Friends, and was organized in 1881, with twenty-four members, and has at present one hundred and sixty. The following is a list of the Past Chief Justices: N. P. Wiswell, Theodore Foote, J. S. Bowman. The present officers are Charles E. Greene, C. Justice; Joseph Mason, Accountant.

Acme Council, Chosen Friends, No. 3.—This council was organized in 1880, with sixty members, and has a present membership of one hundred and ten. They have a handsome hall, and are in a flourishing condition. The following is a list of Past Councilors: Theodore Facet, N. P. Wiswell, C. E. Greene, J. S. Bowman, C. D. Bailey. The present officers are Gilbert F. Washburn, Councilor; E. L. Bolls, Vice Councilor; Frank Hurd, Sec.

Lyon Post, No. 10, G. A. R.—This post was organized in 1875, with a membership of forty, and has now one hundred and thirty. It is one of the most energetic posts in South Jersey, and is in an excellent condition. The following is a list of Past Commanders: C. P. Lord, W. G. White, A. T. Parsons, A. F. Gutterson, S. C. Singleton, Charles E. Greene, Thomas B. Ross, David H. Burge. The present officers are George W. Swing, Commander; Jarvis Wanser, Sen. Vice Commander; E. H. Foote, Jun. Vice Commander; W. G. White, Adjutant; A. F. Gutterson, Quartermaster.

Vineland National Bank.—A national bank was organized in November, 1878, with B. D. Maxham, president; Thomas H. Vitner, cashier; and Willis T. Virgil, teller. Mr. Horatio N. Greene was afterwards elected president, and Willis T. Virgil, cashier. This national bank was succeeded on Jan. 1, 1881, by the Security Trust and Safe Deposit Company. B. D. Maxham became president; Henry Hartson, cashier; and Willis T. Virgil, teller.

A national bank was again organized, and commenced business May 19, 1883, with a paid-up capital of fifty thousand dollars. The company bought the building of the Security Trust and Safe Deposit Company, which retired from business, and elected the following officers: President, D. B. Maxham; Vice-President, Myron J. Kimball; Cashier, Charles H. Anderson. On account of failing health Mr. Maxham resigned, Sept. 4, 1883, and Mr. Kimball was elected president, and Mr. Horatio N. Greene was elected vice-president in his place. The deposits of the bank are about one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars; discounts, ninety-eight thousand dollars. Their business has been better than anticipated. The building is valued at six thousand dollars, furniture and fixtures one thousand dollars.

MANUFACTURES.

Kimball, Prince & Co.'s Sash, Door, and Blind Manufactory.—This enterprise dates its origin from 1864, but it was not till 1872, when the present firm succeeded to the business, that it was made to assume more than ordinary proportions. It is now the largest concern of the kind south of Camden.

The plant is excellently located on the corner of the Boulevard and Almond Street, the West Jersey Railroad running through the former. There are three large buildings, and out-sheds for the storage of lumber, etc., together with every facility that is afforded by ample space to conduct the large business. A powerful engine with great boiler capacity is required to operate the machinery in use, all of which is of the most improved modern design, for wood-

working purposes. They are extensive manufacturers of fruit-boxes, the home demand alone for this specialty being very large, Vineland being a fruit-growing community. The co-partners are Messrs. Myron J. Kimball, William V. Prince, and John Prince. They possess an unusual aptitude for the business, over which they exercise the closest supervision.

A. K. Hobart's Brick-Yard.—This well-known brick-yard, on East Avenue above Oak Street, was established in 1868, and has been very successfully carried on ever since under several different firm-names, although the Hobarts have always had a controlling interest. When Hobart's yard was first established there were three other yards here in full operation, but they, not being able to compete with Mr. Hobart in price and quality, were soon abandoned, leaving Mr. Hobart the only one on the Vineland tract. The business has grown very extensive, and is constantly on the increase. He makes twenty different patterns of brick, including the regular Philadelphia press-brick. Large quantities of brick are shipped elsewhere, while nine-tenths of all the immense quantity of brick used in Vineland comes from this yard.

Opposite Mr. Hobart's yard, George A. Irish has started a brick-yard in June of this year.

Morris' Steam Grist-Mill.—This mill, situate on Boulevard below Montrose Street, was established Nov. 1, 1878, by Manlief Morris. Building and steam-power rented from Kimball, Prince & Co. Grinds corn, rye, oats, etc. Grinds for market six hundred bushels per week.

H. A. Cotton's Steam Saw, Grist, and Bone-Mill.—This was established August, 1881. The building is frame, and is located on Sixth, corner Quince Street. He furnishes his own steam-power. The grinding capacity of the mill is six hundred bushels per week.

Charles Keighley's Shoe-Factory.—Mr. Keighley first started on a small capital in 1875 in a building on Sixth Street, now occupied by Thomas H. Hawkins. He gave employment then to about ten hands. Business began to grow to such large proportions that he eventually moved to the present location on East Boulevard and Montrose Streets. He has now the largest shop in Vineland, employing one hundred hands in his extensive manufacturing trade. Mr. Keighley has all the latest improved machinery in his shop, making two thousand four hundred pairs of shoes per week, with large orders ahead.

Thomas H. Hawkins' Shoe Factory.—Mr. Hawkins began the manufacture of shoes in Vineland in 1876, with ten hands and a limited amount of machinery in Merchants' Block. In 1879 he moved to the present location on Sixth Street below Montrose, and added steam-power and all the latest improved machinery. He employs over one hundred hands, and is turning out several hundred dollars' worth of shoes per day, which are sent to all parts of the country.

J. H. Hunt's Shoe-Factory.—Mr. Hunt started the factory formerly run by C. H. Birkinshaw in 1874. He came to Vineland and took charge of the shop on Landis Avenue, west of Boulevard, where he is now located, employing over fifty hands. His machinery is run by foot-power.

Thomas H. Proctor's Shoe-Factory.—Mr. Proctor established business in Vineland in 1872. At present he employs about fifty first-class workmen, and pays out several hundred dollars a week. He has all the late improved machinery, which is run by foot-power.

A. H. Blaisdell's Machine-Works.—This concern was first established by Mr. Blaisdell in 1872, and from its inception has been successful. The buildings, three in number, are located at the junction of the West Jersey with the New Jersey Southern Railroad. They are fitted with the most improved machinery and mechanical applicances. Twelve skilled machinists and moulders are employed, and the work turned out by Mr. Blaisdell is noted for its excellence.

George A. Cheever, Grape-Box Manufacturer and Book-Binder.—Started in 1866. Carried on the manufacture of paper boxes, making the celebrated Cheever paper box a specialty. The firm is now doing an extensive business, making thousands of boxes annually for the various glass firms throughout South Jersey. The factory turns out as many as four hundred thousand grape-boxes alone, besides other work of binding, etc.

L. L. Belknap, Manufacturer of Wearing Apparel.—Commenced to manufacture wearing apparel of all kinds in 1874, and now gives employment to a large number of hands. The goods are made principally for large houses in Philadelphia. This business has become one of the principal industries of Vineland.

R. S. Armstrong's Foundry.—This business was established in 1830 at Milton, on the Hudson, New York State. It was moved to Vineland in August, 1880, by Mr. Armstrong, who brought his tools and machinery with him. The principal kind of work done is iron mortars for druggists, wagon-boxes, etc., which are used principally in the South. Plows and plow-castings are a specialty. This is the only foundry on the Vineland tract. Goods are shipped to New York, Boston, and other large cities.

H. Durgin, Glove Manufacturer.—Started the business in 1872 on the corner of Landis Avenue and Fourth Street. He employs upwards of ten hands in the manufacture of gloves, which he sends to all parts of the country. He has been very successful.

James' Button-Factory.—The pearl-button factory of David James is located at the corner of Brewster Road and Maple Avenue. He employs fifteen to twenty hands regularly, and manufactures

from four to six hundred dollars' worth of goods per week. The factory is run by steam.

Willow Grove is a village lying on the Maurice River, about five miles northwest of Vineland. It is the oldest place in the township, and was settled previous to this century. Previous to the setting-off of Vineland probably nearly one-half of the inhabitants within the present limits of the township lived in this vicinity. The dam across Maurice River, at this place, furnishes water-power for a grist- and saw-mill which have been here for many years, and are now owned by Richard Langley & Sons. Part of the village lies on the Salem side of the river, and was for years called Fork Bridge, but it is now all called Willow Grove, deriving its name from the large trees of that variety growing along the stream. In the early part of this century lumber was taken to Millville to a market, from there and from Malaga, by floating it down the river. Large gates were constructed in the dam, and when there was a sufficient head of water they were opened, and the logs and lumber were carried down on the current. The Union Pond, near Millville, also had similar gates. The only business carried on for many years, besides the mills, has been cutting wood and carting it to market. A mile east of Willow Grove is the cross-road called Pleasantville, with a small Methodist Church, now owned by a private individual. The post-office at Willow Grove was established March 22, 1870, with Thomas Dare, Sr., as postmaster. The present incumbent, Michael Potter, Jr., was appointed April 7, 1879.

North Vineland is a railroad station and post-office on the West Jersey Railroad, about three miles north of Vineland, and about half a mile south of the Gloucester County line. A railroad station and post-office being established at this point for the convenience of the neighboring regions, a few houses have been built near the station. The population near the station is about one hundred. It was made a post-office Sept. 29, 1864, with George W. Cottrell as postmaster. The present one, appointed June 15, 1881, is William A. Warren. There was formerly a Congregational Church at this place, but it has become extinct, and the meeting-house has passed into the possession of the Catholics.

South Vineland is a railroad station and post-office on the West Jersey Railroad, about two and a half miles south of Vineland. Both this and North Vineland are only continuations of Vineland proper, but, for convenience of shipping, a station was established, around which a small village has grown up. South Vineland contains a Methodist, an Episcopal, and a Baptist Church, all three of which are weak organizations. The population of the village is about one hundred and fifty. The post-office here was established Nov. 21, 1866, David H. Cramer being the first incumbent, and the present one is Andrew S. Whitten, appointed Dec. 14, 1874.

Main Avenue is a station and post-office on the New Jersey Southern Railroad, two miles northeast of Vineland, for the convenience of the neighborhood. The post-office was established May 6, 1872. Robert B. Knowles was appointed postmaster, and still holds the office.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

THOMAS JONES.

The Jones family are of Welsh descent, Thomas Jones, the grandfather of the subject of this biographical sketch, having emigrated from his native land to England and settled in Birmingham, where he followed his trade of baker. He married and had children,—John, Thomas, Ann, Sarah, Mary, and Jane. His son Thomas was born about the year 1812 in Wales. He accompanied his father, when eleven years of age, to Birmingham, and there learned his trade of pearl-button making, having previously assisted in the baking business. He married Louisa Davis, of the latter city, and had three children,—Thomas, John, and James. Mr. Jones continued to be industriously employed in Birmingham for many years, and died in 1867, his wife's death having occurred two years previously. Their son Thomas was born March 28, 1832, and having followed his father's trade, began working in pearl when ten years of age. He continued for many years in Birmingham, but in 1858 emigrated to America, having discerned in the New World a wider field of activity for the artisan than his home at that time afforded. He settled in Philadelphia, and engaged in the trade of pearl-button making with Edwin Marklow, for whom he soon became manager. In 1859 he himself began with but a limited capital the manufacture of pearl buttons in the same city, and in 1860 entered into a copartnership with James Largay. The following year he returned to England and remained two years, after which, in 1863, Philadelphia again became his home, and the former partnership was resumed. In February, 1864, having disposed of his interest, he began the manufacture of pearl buttons alone, and in 1877 sold again, and embarked in the importation of mother-of-pearl shells for the supply of manufacturers, which were purchased chiefly, though not exclusively, in London and San Francisco. In 1872 Mr. Jones became a resident of Vineland, where he purchased land and engaged in improvements. In 1876 he sold the farm, in the cultivation of which he had been greatly interested, and two years later returned to England with a view to retiring from active business pursuits. He, however, found little employment for his active mind in a life of leisure, and the same year brought him again to American shores and made him a resident of Vineland, where he became extensively engaged in building. In 1879,

Thomas Jones

E. O. Miles & Co., of which he was the principal, established a pearl-button factory at this point, and in 1882 erected a building for the use of their operatives, Mr. Jones subsequently becoming proprietor of the business. In this peculiar branch of industry he has been exceptionally successful, and conducted it with great profit, having established a trade extending from Boston to California. He was married, in 1850, to Miss Mary Fisher, daughter of Enoch Fisher, of Birmingham, England. Mr. Jones, though a Republican in his political principles, devotes but little attention to politics, his time and energies being wholly employed in the management of his business. He was educated in the Church of England faith, and still adheres to its tenets.

CHAPTER C.

TOWNSHIP OF MAURICE RIVER.

Original Boundaries and Subsequent Changes.—This was one of the original six townships into which the county was divided by the act creating it, in 1748. It included all the land on the east side of Maurice River, which remained its bounds until Millville township was created, in 1802. As has been already mentioned, in 1844 the eastern corner of the township was set off to Cape May County, but was set back in 1845, and in 1878 that portion of the township which includes Marshallville was again set off to Cape May, where it has ever since remained. It is the largest township in the county, but a large portion of it has few if any inhabitants.

Name.—This township received its name from the river which forms its western boundary. The Indian name of the river was Wahatquenack. The English name was probably derived from Maurice, Prince of Orange. An old tradition says that the name of the river was derived from the circumstance of a ship, the "Prince Maurice," being burnt by the Indians and sunk, about half a mile below Mauricetown, at a reach in the river known as the "No Man's Friend." A vessel by that name, owned by the Dutch West India Company, came from Holland to New Netherland, as New York was called by the Dutch, in the neighborhood of two hundred and fifty years ago. It is possible that she might have come into the Delaware, and been burned in this river, according to the tradition. On a map of "Nieuw Nederlandt," including "Zuyd Revier," or the South River, as the Delaware was called by the Dutch, which map was published at Amsterdam in 1676, this river is called "Mauritius Revier." This was the Dutch or Latin name for "Maurice," and was evidently derived from the Prince of Orange, either directly or through the vessel which was named from him.

In the early records of the court at Salem, at the first mention of it, in 1717, it is called "Morrisses River," and it continued to be spelled in that way throughout the Salem records. When the county was created, in 1748, it was called "Prince Maurice's River," and the township "Maurice River precinct."

Settlements.—The early settlements, as already stated, were made along the bank of the river. The Swedes were among the earliest arrivals, and about 1743 they erected a church on a lot of land which they obtained of John Hoffman, lying on the east bank of the river, above Spring Garden Ferry, and nearly opposite Buckshutum. Worship was maintained here until after the Revolution by the missionaries from Sweden, who served the Swedish congregations at Swedesboro and Penn's Neck. This church long ago went to decay and disappeared, and only a few tombstones in the graveyard are still to be seen. Among the descendants of the Swedes are the Petersons, Vannemans, Lords Hoffmans, Erricksons, and others. In 1718 the number of inhabitants along the river was sufficient to require a constable to be appointed by the court at Salem, and in 1728 an overseer of roads was first appointed. In 1740 a tavern license was granted to John Bell, of Maurice River, who resided at Port Elizabeth, which indicates an increase in the number of inhabitants, and the same year a constable was appointed for each side of the river. In 1742 an overseer of roads was appointed for the upper part of Maurice River, and one for the lower part.

Maurice River increased rapidly in population in the latter part of the last and the beginning of this century, but afterwards lost its importance in the county, other portions increasing in population and business in a greater ratio. At this day a large portion of its population are engaged in the oystering and coasting trade, while ship-building is the most important industry in the township.

Villages and Hamlets.—It contains the villages of Port Elizabeth, Bricksboro, Dorchester, Leesburg, Heislerville, Ewing's Neck, Belle Plain, and the railroad station of Manamuskin, and the neighborhood (hardly a village) of Manamuskin Manor. There are six Methodist Churches, but none at this day of any other denomination, in the township. The population of the township is two thousand three hundred and seventy-four.

Port Elizabeth.—This town is situated on Manamuskin Creek, about half a mile east of Maurice River and six miles south of Millville. The site of this town was a part of Bartlett's ten thousand acre survey, which afterwards became John Scott's. He sold the portion of it, where Port Elizabeth stands, to John Purple about 1720, who sold it to John Bell, who kept a tavern there in 1740. Bell sold it, in 1771, to Mrs. Elizabeth Clark, afterwards Bodely, who laid out the town previous to 1785. It received its name in honor of her. A dam was erected across the Manamuskin, near its mouth, previous to 1782, in which

year a law was passed authorizing it. In 1789 the act of Congress was passed establishing districts for the collection of duties on imports, and the eastern side of the Delaware from above Camden to Cape May was made the district of Bridgeton, with Bridgeton as the port of entry, and Salem and Port Elizabeth as ports of delivery. Trade was carried on from the Maurice and Cohansey Rivers directly to the West Indies for some years, but the greater advantages of Philadelphia and New York ended all foreign trade from these places some fifty years ago. Port Elizabeth was relatively a place of much more importance in the latter part of the last and the early part of this century than of later years.

In 1794 an act of the Legislature was passed appointing commissioners to lay out and open roads from Bridgeton and also Roadstown to Cooper's Ferry, now Camden, and also from Port Elizabeth to Bridgeton. All of these roads were laid, but only the one from Roadstown to Camden was opened. The one from Port Elizabeth to Bridgeton crossed the river to Buckshutum, and then ran a straight northwesterly course to Bridgeton. Application was made by the commissioners to the board of freeholders for money to open the road, but they at first refused to grant any, and in 1797 granted only three hundred dollars, but the road was never opened. The present straight road from Bridgeton to Buckshutum, and from there across the river to Port Elizabeth, was laid, in the usual way, a few years later, a short distance north of the location of the former one. At that time Port Elizabeth was the second place in the county in business enterprises, but it has since lost the most of its old-time importance.

In 1821 the board of freeholders built a bridge over the Manamuskin Creek, at Port Elizabeth, eight rods long, eighteen inches high above all tides in the creek, and twenty feet wide in the clear. In 1830 a new one was built, sixty feet long and twenty feet wide, on the truss plan, and it is covered over. It was built by Amos Campbell, contractor, for the sum of two thousand three hundred and fifty dollars.

About 1795, James Lee, of Irish descent, came to this place from Chester County, Pa., and about 1799 his half brother, Thomas, also settled here. They were among the most enterprising citizens of the place. About 1801, James Lee, in connection with parties in Philadelphia, established works for the manufacture of window-glass, near where they still remain. After a few years Lee removed from the place, and was engaged in manufacturing glass at Millville, and afterwards in building the dam across the Cohansey, above Bridgeton, known as the Tumbling dam. About 1814 he removed to the West, and died in New Orleans. The glass-works passed into the hands of Joshua Brick, and then to Samuel P. Wetherill, who at first rented them to a firm of which Joseph, John, and Christopher Getsinger, John Welser, and Francis Langraff were members, and afterwards sold them to those parties about 1816. Welser and Langraff retired from the firm, and Christopher Getsinger died, and the works were carried on by Joseph and John Getsinger for about thirty years from the time they first became interested in them. After the failure of the Getsingers the works were obtained by Charles Townsend and George Cooper, who ran them several years. After Cooper retired Townsend had several different partners, among them John Andrews and Francis Allen, all of which firms failed. Dr. Edmund L. B. Wales became possessed of them, and sold to Samuel Townsend, the present owner, about thirty years ago. They lay idle for a number of years, but a few years ago were started up by Mr. Townsend with John Focer as manager, who carried them on about two years. In May, 1881, William Johnson became manager for the present proprietors, the Whitney Brothers, of Glassboro. Since the starting up of these works Port Elizabeth has been more prosperous than for many years past.

The public school building, a two-story frame building, was built in 1854, and a good school is maintained. A Catholic Church, erected by the efforts and means of James Ward and the Getsingers, has been taken down and removed to Cape May County, there being no adherents of that faith left. A Quaker meeting-house was erected about fifty years ago on the west side of the creek, but the society has ceased to exist, and the meeting-house is now much dilapidated and decayed.

The hotel at this place, built in 1803, was destroyed by fire May 14, 1883.

Port Elizabeth was made a post-town Jan. 1, 1803. J. Hammet was the first postmaster. The present incumbent is Daniel Harris, who was appointed Aug. 26, 1854.

Dorchester.—This village is situated on the banks of Maurice River, about three and a half miles south of Port Elizabeth. Among the tracts of land surveyed by John Worledge and John Budd, in 1691, was a twenty-five hundred acre survey set off as the town plat of Dorchester, which also covered the site of Leesburg. No town, however, was built until long afterward. About 1799, Peter Reeve purchased the land where Dorchester now is, and laid out a town and commenced selling lots in 1800. At that time there were only three houses in the vicinity. The original settlers in this vicinity were mostly Swedes.

The principal business here is ship building, which has been carried on for many years. One of the yards was managed by Blew & Carson, and then by Stiles & Davis, and afterwards by Hezekiah Godfrey and Francis L. Godfrey, and then by Smith Godfrey, and since the fall of 1881 by Ellis Reeves, who has a marine railway, and is largely engaged in the repairing of oyster vessels. The other yard was commenced by Baner & Champion nearly thirty years ago, by whom it was carried on until Mr. Champion's

death, in August, 1881, Mr. Baner having retired from the firm about a year previously. The yard was rented by Vanneman Brothers, of Mauricetown, in 1882, and they are now building a large three-masted schooner of eight hundred and fifty tons capacity.

The town contains about seventy houses, and has a population of three hundred and twenty-nine. The post-office was established July 25, 1882, with Ellis Reeves as postmaster, who still holds the position.

Leesburg is one mile below Dorchester, and is situated on a fine site on the bank of the river. It was established by two brothers named Lee, about 1795. They were ship-carpenters, and came from Egg Harbor. An old graveyard formerly existed along the bank of the river, which has been partly washed away, and was probably the burying-place of the early Swedish settlers of this vicinity. William Carlisle, long one of the leading citizens of the place, went there in 1795, when there were only two or three houses there. It has been a place for building coasting vessels ever since the first settlement, and it is almost the only business at the present day. A ship-yard was established in 1795 by John Lee and his brother, shipwrights, after whom the town was named. The late James Ward, an influential and enterprising citizen, built a marine railway for the repair of vessels in 1850, which has been extensively patronized ever since. Mr. Ward died in 1863, when it passed into the possession of Enos Harker, and then to John Russell, the present proprietor, who moved to Leesburg in 1869. Mr. Russell employs about thirty men in the ship-yard, and launches at least one large vessel every year.

The population of the place is four hundred and seventy-three. The post-office was established, with James Ward as postmaster, Dec. 4, 1838. The present officer is D. G. Carlisle, appointed Oct. 19, 1870.

Heislerville is a small village, about three and one-half miles south of Leesburg, which was named after the Heisler family, long resident in the vicinity, and of which George Heisler, who kept a store here for many years, and was a leading citizen in the community, was a member. Its residents are principally engaged in the oyster industry. The population of the village is about one hundred, beside whom the road leading to Leesburg is thickly settled, and for over a mile might be considered a part of the village. The post-office, established Jan. 4, 1875, with Ephraim P. Sharp as postmaster, is now under charge of Joel Sayre, appointed April 19, 1882.

Ewing's Neck is a post-village and country neighborhood, about two miles east of Heislerville, and near West Creek, the eastern boundary of the county. It contains a Methodist Church and a school-house. The population of the whole neighborhood is about three hundred. The post-office was established Jan. 9, 1851, with Joel S. Robinson as postmaster, and is now in charge of Horace P. Bickley, appointed Feb. 28, 1881.

Bricksboro.—This village was laid out by Joshua Brick, who commenced selling lots in 1807, but the place did not grow very fast, there being no business carried on to support it. It is about three-quarters of a mile south of Port Elizabeth, and contains about one hundred and twenty-five inhabitants. Its post-office is Port Elizabeth.

Belle Plain is a village on the West Jersey Railroad, near the line of Cape May County. It has grown up within the last twenty years, since the opening of the railroad to Cape Island, and is a flourishing village. The population is over one hundred. The post-office was established Jan. 16, 1867, George W. Blinn being the first incumbent. The present occupant is Rettie M. Goff, appointed Oct. 8, 1878.

Manamuskin is a station on the West Jersey Railroad, about one and one-half miles northeast of Port Elizabeth. It is the railroad station for that and the other villages along Maurice River, in the upper part of the township. The post-office was established June 30, 1864, Timothy Hoyt being the first postmaster. George W. Stevens, appointed Oct. 16, 1878, now fills the office.

Manamuskin Manor is about two miles north of the station of that name, on Manamuskin Creek, and is now a country neighborhood, lying around the church and the saw-mill; the water-power, formerly driving a thriving industry, being now only used to run the latter. The neighborhood contains a population of one hundred and sixty.

The country bordering on the Manamuskin and Menantico was originally covered with large timber, and saw-mills were put up on the streams at an early date, the one at Leaming's Mill being built as early as 1720. Eli Budd, of Burlington County, became a Methodist, and removed to Maurice River, and bought the property on the upper part of the Manamuskin, and put up a forge for the manufacture of iron. His son Wesley, with one or two persons from Philadelphia, built a blast-furnace at Cumberland Furnace, as Manamuskin Manor was then called, about 1810. They failed in 1818, and the property passed into the hands of Hollinshead & Platt, merchants of Philadelphia, and afterwards became the property of Edward Smith, of Philadelphia, by whom the business was carried on profitably until 1840, when the supply of wood for the manufacture of charcoal, with which the ore was smelted, being exhausted, the iron-works were abandoned, and soon decayed.

During the early part of this century the manufacture of iron in blast-furnaces was carried on to a considerable extent in this and adjoining counties. The ore used was bog ore, dug in the swamps of Downe and other townships, and in Gloucester and Burlington Counties. The quantity found in this county was not very large. It was also brought here from Delaware, and from Burlington County. The charcoal used to smelt the iron was the most bulky, and therefore the furnaces were located near the fuel, and the

ore brought to them. These blast-furnaces have long since disappeared, and the manufacture of iron in that way has ceased.

A saw- and grist-mill were also maintained at Cumberland Furnace for many years, but the grist-mill went down about the same time as the furnace. The saw-mill is now run by Wilson, Cornelius, and Wesley Banks, and is owned, together with the tract of about twenty thousand acres adjacent to it, by the heirs of Richard D. Wood. Upon the death of Edward Smith the property descended to his son, Thomas, and his daughter, the wife of Dr. J. T. Sharp, who bought out the share of Thomas Smith, and sold the property to the heirs of Richard D. Wood.

Schooner Landing, on the Menantico, about a mile below where the railroad now crosses, was at one time a place of some importance. In 1793 the property here was purchased by Fithian Stratton, who laid out a town in 1800, which he named after himself, "Stratton Burrough," the last part so spelled for "Borough." The road from Millville to Port Elizabeth passed through here, and was straightened and relaid in 1803. About a dozen houses were erected, and he endeavored to secure a direct road to Bridgeton, and a bridge over Maurice River west of the place, hoping thus to get ahead of Millville, but was unsuccessful. After the establishment of the straight road from Port Elizabeth to Millville the road through Schooner Landing was vacated, and the bridge over the stream removed. The place went to decay, the houses have been removed, and nothing is left of the projected borough.

FREEHOLDERS.

1748. Gabriel Iszard.
John Purple.
1749. Abraham Jones.
Thomas Peterson.
1750–51. Gabriel Iszard.
William Jones.
1752. Thomas Peterson.
Gabriel Iszard.
1753. Abraham Jones.
John Hoffman.
1754. —— ——
1755. Abraham Jones.
John Hoffman.
1756. John Hoffman.
1757. —— ——
1758. Abraham Jones.
William Willis.
1759–60. —— ——
1761. Abraham Jones.
David Eldredge.
1762. —— ——
1763. Randolph Daniels.
Abraham Jones.
1764. Andrew Godfrey.
Jonas Hoffman.
1765. Thomas Daniels.
Elemuel Edwards.
1766. Elemuel Edwards.
1767–69. —— ——
1770. Abraham Jones.
Richard Swain.
1771. —— ——
1772. Jonathan Smith.
Thomas Daniels.
1773–74. Jonathan Beesley.
Jonathan Smith.
1775. Derick Peterson.
Jonathan Beesley.
1776. Derick Peterson.
David Lore.
1777. —— ——
1778–79. George McGloughlin.
1780. George McGloughlin.
William Furnace.
1781. Elemuel Edwards.
Henry Reeves.
1782. —— ——
1783–84. Elemuel Edwards.
1785–89. Joshua Brick.
Elemuel Edwards.
1790. James Jess.
Joshua Brick.
1791–93. James Jess.
William Peterson.
1794. —— ——
1795. Henry Reeves.
John Errickson.
1796. Jonathan Dollas.
John Chance.
1797. Elemuel Edwards.
Henry Reeves.
1798. Maurice Beesley.
Daniel Heisler.
1799. Daniel Heisler.
1799. Archibald Stewart.
1800–1. James Lee.
Jonathan Dollas.
1802. James Lee.
James Johnson.
1803. Jonathan Dollas.
Eli Budd.
1804. Joshua Brick.
Jonathan Dollas.
1805. Henry Reeves.
Jonathan Dollas.
1806–7. James Lee.
Jonathan Dollas.
1808. —— ——
1809. Jonathan Dollas.
Levan Chance.
1810. Jonathan Dollas.
Dr. Benjamin Fisler.
1811–12. Jonathan Dollas.
William Peterson.
1813–21. John Elkinton.
Jonathan Dollas.
1822. Jonathan Dollas.
Daniel Carrell.
1823. Jonathan Dollas.
John Elkinton.
1824–26. Daniel Carrell.
Jonathan Lore.
1827. Jonathan Lore.
Owen Jones.
1828–32. Jonathan Lore.
Israel Stratton.
1833. Jonathan Lore.
William Lore.
1834–36. Jonathan Lore.
1834–36. William Arey.
1837. Jonathan Lore.
Israel Stratton.
1838–42. Jonathan Lore.
Joshua Brick.
1843–45. Jonathan Lore.
John Spence.
1846–47. Jonathan Lore.
Owen Jones.
1848–54. James Ward.
Stephen Murphy.
1855. Stephen Murphy.
David Cullen.
1856–62. Stephen Murphy.
James Ward.
1863. Stephen Murphy.
James Ward (part of year).
Joel S. Robinson (remainder of year).
1864–66. Stephen Murphy.
Joel S. Robinson.
1867. Stephen Murphy.
Hezekiah W. Godfrey.
1868–74. J. Howard Willets.
Francis L. Godfrey.
1875–76. Francis L. Godfrey.
Benjamin F. Shaw.
1877. Benjamin F. Shaw.
Francis L. Godfrey (part of year).
Thomas S. Shaw (remainder of year).
1878. Benjamin F. Shaw.
Thomas S. Shaw.
1879–83. Thomas S. Shaw.

CHURCHES.

Port Elizabeth Methodist Episcopal Church.—During the year 1773, Benjamin Abbott, having been converted the year before and joined the Methodists, entered upon his work as an evangelist. Abbott at that time resided in Pittsgrove township, Salem Co. Mr. Abbott was, doubtless, the most remarkable man of early Methodism. Stevens, in speaking of him, says, "Religious biography hardly records his fellow, except it be in the 'glorious dreamer' of Bedford jail. His early life had been riotously wicked, and notwithstanding the spirit of God had often alarmed his guilty soul of its danger, he continued in sin until the fortieth year of his age. When, after the most desperate resistance and a struggle with despair itself, he sought relief in the labors of the field, his troubled heart beat so loud that he could hear the strokes. Finally yielding, he threw down his scythe, and stood weeping for his sins. Such is the reclaiming, the sublime strength of conscience in the rudest soul, when once awakened." In 1778, Abbott attended a quarterly meeting at Maurice River, very probably at Port Elizabeth. Doubtless about this time, a society was organized at this place. A Mr. Donnelly, who was a local preacher there, died in 1783, and is buried in the Methodist graveyard. Oct. 1, 1785, for the nominal sum of five shillings, Mrs. Elizabeth Bodely, who owned nearly all of the land in the neighborhood of Port Elizabeth, and after whom the town is named, gave a lot, containing one acre and twenty-seven-hundredths, "for the purpose of building a preaching-

house on and a burying-yard, and to build a school-house for the use of the neighborhood after the said meeting-house is built." The deed is given to "Philip Cressey, Esq., and Abraham Walton, of county of Cape May, Henry Firth, of county of Salem, James Sterling, Esq., of county of Burlington, John Champion, Esq., of county of Gloucester, and William Furnis, Daniel Heisler, Eli Budd, and Martin Long, of Maurice River, in county of Cumberland, trustees chosen in behalf of the society of people called Methodists of the Episcopal Church." The church was probably erected the following year, 1786.

Dr. Benjamin Fisler, who entered the traveling connection, and continued as circuit rider for a few years, his health no longer permitting that, located there, and was a very prominent citizen, member of the church, and acceptable local preacher for fifty years. He was born in 1769, and was converted at Fislerville, now Clayton, Gloucester Co. He commenced traveling as a preacher in 1791, in Nova Scotia, and in 1797 traveled on the Salem Circuit, and located, in 1799, at Port Elizabeth, where he practiced medicine. He died July 4, 1854. Fithian Stratton, of Schooner Landing, on the Menantico, an eccentric man, was for a number of years a famous local preacher. He died in 1810.

About 1814, Bishop George, who was esteemed as a great and good man, remained at Port Elizabeth for a season, and preached there.

In 1827 the present brick church was built. Dr. Benjamin Fisler furnished the plan and superintended its erection.

The ministers who have served this church have always done so in connection with several other churches.

In 1781 the whole of South Jersey was included in the West Jersey Circuit, and the ministers of this circuit were as follows:

1781.—Caleb Pedicord, Joseph Cromwell. In November of this year they seem to have been changed, and James O. Cromwell and Joseph Everett were sent to labor in their stead.

1782.—Joshua Dudley, Richard Ivy.

1783.—Samuel Rowe, Francis Spry.

1784.—Samuel Rowe, William Partridge, John Fidler.

1785.—Thomas Ware, Robert Sparks, William Phoebus.

1786.—Jacob Brush, John Simmons, Jacob Lurton.

1787.—Robert Cann, John McClaskey, John Milburn.

1788.—Nathaniel B. Mills, John Cooper.

1789.—Samuel Pyle, Jethro Johnson, Sylvester Hutchinson.

1790.—Joseph Cromwell, William Dougherty.

1791.—James Bell, John Clark.

1792.—Benjamin Abbott, David Bartine.

1793.—Willson Lee, Hugh Work.

1794.—Richard Swain, Anthony Turck.

1795.—Moses Crane, Jacob Egbert.

1796.—Robert McCoy, Peter Vannest.

1797.—William McLenahan, Benjamin Fisler.

1798.—Jacob Egbert, Jesse Justice.

1799.—Richard Swain, Wesley Budd; Freeborn Garrettson, presiding elder.

1800.—Richard Swain, Richard Lyon; Solomon Sharp, presiding elder.

1801.—Thomas Edwards, Asa Swain.

In 1802 Salem Circuit was divided into Salem and Cape May Circuits, and Jesse Justice and David Dunham were appointed to Salem Circuit, in which Port Elizabeth remained.

1803.—John Walker, John Durbin.

Quarterly Meeting was held on March 5th, at Port Elizabeth.

1804.—John Walker, John Durbin.

In 1805, Salem and Cape May were again made one circuit under the former name, and John Walker and Nathan Swain were appointed preachers. Quarterly Meeting was held this year at Port Elizabeth.

1806.—William Mills, Caleb Kendall.

In 1807 Cumberland Circuit was formed, including Port Elizabeth and all the southern and eastern portion of Cumberland County, and the preachers appointed to this circuit were David Bartine and Joseph Stephens.

1808.—William Smith, Charles Reed.

1809.—Daniel Ireland, John Fox.

1810.—Samuel Budd, Daniel Ireland.

1811.—Michael Coates, presiding elder; Thomas Dunn, Joseph Bennett.

1812.—William Smith, Joseph Bennett.

1813.—William Swain, Daniel Fidler.

1814.—Daniel Fidler, Daniel Ireland.

1815.—Solomon Sharp, Nathan Swain; James Smith, presiding elder.

1816.—Solomon Sharp, Thomas Davis.

1817.—Thomas Neal, Thomas Davis.

1818.—Thomas Neal, John Creamer.

1819.—Edward Stout, John Creamer; Lawrence McCombs, presiding elder.

1820.—Edward Stout, Daniel Fidler.

1821.—John Finley, John Collins.

1822.—John Finley, James McLaurin.

1823.—Edward Page, Eliphalet Reed; Jacob Moore, presiding elder.

1824.—Edward Page, Eliphalet Reed.

1825.—William Williams, William Lummis.

1826.—William Williams, William Lummis; Charles Pitman, presiding elder.

1827.—John Woolson, Robert Gerry, and Sedgewick Rusling.

1828.—John Woolson, Sedgewick Rusling, and Joseph Ashbrook.

1829-30.—Watters Burroughs, James Ayars.

1831.—William Folk, William Stevens.

1832.—William Folk, Nathaniel Chew.

1833.—John Henry, Joseph Ashbrook.

1834.—Edward Stout, George Raybold.
1835.—Nathaniel Chew, George Raybold.
1836.—William Williams, J. W. McDougall.
1837–38.—J. J. Sleeper, Thomas G. Stewart.
1839–40.—J. F. Crouch, Thomas G. Stewart.
1841–42.—J. Loudenslager, George Jennings. During 1842 Mr. Jennings' health failed, and Dr. Perdew was supply.
1843.—Abraham Gearhart, Levi Herr.
1844.—D. Duffield, William Rogers. During this year Mr. Rogers failed, and Samuel Parker was supply.
1845.—D. Duffield, Joseph Gaskill.
1846.—Thomas Christopher, Joseph Gaskill.
1847.—N. Edwards, S. B. Beegle. Mr. Beegle left the circuit, and S. Parker was again supply.
1848.—N. Edwards, James White.
1849–50.—Joseph Atwood, J. T. Canfield.

In 1851 Cumberland Circuit, by that name, ceased to exist, and Port Elizabeth Circuit was created; Millville, Woodruff's, and Willow Grove being made Millville charge.

1851.—A. K. Streets, W. A. Brooks.
1852.—William A. Brooks, William Walton.
1853.—E. Watters, J. B. Heward.

In 1854 another change was made, and the river made a dividing line; Leesburg, Heislerville, and West Creek being taken from Cape May Circuit, and added to Port Elizabeth Circuit.

1854.—E. Watters, B. O. Parvin.
1855.—Furman Robbins, William McCormac.
1856.—Furman Robbins, M. H. Shimp.
1857.—William Walton, N. B. Todd.
1858.—William Walton, Garner H. Tullis.
1859.—John S. Beegle, Joseph G. Crate.
1860.—John S. Beegle.
1861.—James Vanzant.
1862.—James Vanzant, J. L. Roe.
1863–64.—David McCurdy, Ananias Lawrence.
1865.—Henry G. Williams, George White.
1866–68.—Henry G. Williams, William Moffatt.
1869.—J. B. Turpin, John W. Morris.
1870.—J. B. Turpin, John W. Morris.
1871.—J. B. Turpin, J. O. Downs.

Up to 1872 Port Elizabeth, Dorchester, Leesburg, Heislerville, West Creek, and Cumberland Furnace formed the circuit.

1872.—Calvin C. Eastlack.

This year the circuit was divided into two parts, the lower one called West Creek Circuit. Port Elizabeth, Dorchester, and Leesburg formed Port Elizabeth Circuit after 1872.

1873–74.—C. C. Eastlack.
1875–76.—James Vanzant.
1877–78.—Furman Robbins.
1879–81.—Godfrey E. Hancock.
1882–83.—Charles W. Livezly.

Heislerville Methodist Episcopal Church.—Methodism was introduced at Heislerville about 1800. Services were first held at a private house in the vicinity. Permission was obtained to preach in a school-house, a little north of the present church, where services were continued until the house became too small and much impaired for school purposes, when a larger one was used until a church was erected.

Feb. 15, 1828, members met at George Heisler's and elected trustees, who were directed to buy a lot on which to build a church. The lot was bought and the house erected, and was occupied until the present one was built. The old one being too small and somewhat dilapidated, they determined to build a new one.

In the spring of 1852, Noah Edwards and J. W. Hickman, preachers of Cape May Circuit, met at George Heisler's, and made arrangements to raise funds. The trustees of the church bought a lot, and during the following summer the neat and comfortable church was erected, and completed free of debt. Revs. J. W. Hickman and J. Heisler officiated, assisted by Charles S. Downs and Henry Trombower, who traveled Cape May Circuit that year.

After West Creek Circuit was created, in 1872, embracing West Creek, in Cape May County, Heislerville, and Ewing's Neck, the following have been the preachers on this circuit: 1872–74, John Hugg, (during the pastorate of Mr. Hugg the church was repaired at a cost of four hundred dollars); 1875–77, Joseph G. Reed; 1878, James F. Morell; 1879, Levi Herr; 1880–82, Albert Matthews; 1883, William A. Lilley.

Leesburg Methodist Episcopal Church.—Leesburg society was formed, as near as can be ascertained, about 1806. The class met at George Heisler's, who lived two and a half miles northeast of Leesburg. There was preaching at his residence several years. The society then moved to Joab Swain's, who lived on the bank of Maurice River. A subscription-list to build a church was opened Aug. 6, 1810. The society was incorporated July 7, 1811, and on September 4, following, a deed was given of one acre of land for the consideration of one hundred dollars, by Joab Swain and wife to Thomas Henderson, George Heisler, Orrice Riggins, Thomas Shropshire, and James Worth, trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church or meeting-house, called and known by the name of "Cana of Leesburg." The house was completed and dedicated May 24, 1812.

Dec. 28, 1831, a meeting was held, and a new board of trustees elected as successors of the first ones, viz., James L. Chambers, George Heisler, Philip Nicholson, William Rice, and Nathan Shaw, who were duly sworn in. Other boards of trustees have since been elected.

A meeting was held May 21, 1863, when the building of a new house was considered. It was resolved to build, and Benjamin F. McKeag, John Hess, and John Lee were appointed a building com-

mittee. The house was completed and dedicated Dec. 27, 1863, at a cost of fifteen hundred dollars. It was remodeled in 1882; a recess was added at each end, and a spire put up at a cost of two thousand seven hundred dollars. This church, called "Hickman Church," belongs to the Port Elizabeth Circuit, and has the same ministers.

Dorchester Methodist Episcopal Church is a branch from Leesburg. Classes were formed a year or so previous to 1856, when an organization was effected, and a house was built at a cost of about fifteen hundred dollars. During the fall and winter of 1873 it was rebuilt. Twelve feet were added to its length, a spire was put up and a recess made back of the pulpit, at a cost of two thousand three hundred dollars. It is a handsome church, and will seat about three hundred people. This church has the same pastors as Leesburg.

Ewing's Neck Methodist Episcopal Church worshiped in an old school-house before the church was built, in 1872. There were then twenty members. The church was completed in 1873, at a cost of two thousand dollars. This church has the same pastors as Heislerville. At Belle Plain a class worships in a school-house, supplied with preaching by the pastor of this circuit, about every two weeks, on Wednesday evening.

Cumberland Methodist Episcopal Church.—Early in this century a Methodist Episcopal Church was built by Wesley Budd, near the iron-works at Cumberland Furnace, now Manamuskin Manor. A society was formed, and for some years it was quite prosperous. Mr. Budd made shipwreck of his worldly prosperity and of his character, failing in business in 1818. At one time he was quite a distinguished preacher, and in 1799 rode the Salem Circuit. After the manufacture of iron from bog ore ceased to be profitable the works were abandoned, and the society almost ceased to exist. In 1862 a new edifice was erected, and now the congregation is steadily increasing. The pastors of this church previous to 1872 were the same as Port Elizabeth. From and including that date the following have served the church: 1872–73, S. F. Wheeler; 1874–76, John H. Hutchinson.

Up to 1877 this church was attached to the Foundry Church at Millville, of which church the above were pastors; in the latter year Cumberland Circuit was formed, including Cumberland Furnace, and the following have since been the preachers: 1877–78, Thomas C. Parker; 1879, J. L. Clark; 1880–81, H. B. Raybold; 1882, Charles S. Müller; 1883, Frank A. Howell.

West Creek Baptist Church.—A Baptist Church was organized in the lower part of Maurice River township, in 1792, which was called the West Creek Baptist Church. It was a member of the Philadelphia Association until 1811, then of West New Jersey until 1856, when it was disbanded. The old church building is yet standing in a very dilapidated condition, the winds howling through the chinks and the rains beating through the roof. It is in a wild, weird spot, surrounded by woods, and in almost a deserted neighborhood. Whether any of the original members reside in the locality we are not at present advised. The following were pastors after its organization, all of whom are deceased: Peter Groom, 1795–1807; Thomas Brooks, 1809–15; Ebenezer Jayne, 1819–26; I. M. Church, 1840–41. Mr. Church, the last pastor, died in 1874, aged sixty-one years. During the intervals between the pastors, the church was served by occasional supplies.

JOSHUA BRICK was born at Bricksboro, in the township of Maurice River, in the year 1779. His father, Joshua Brick, Sr., was the son of John Brick (3d), who inherited from his father, John Brick (2d), a large real estate, including the mills and property at the place now called Jericho, situated on Stow Creek.

Joshua Brick appears to have lived during his youth in Haddonfield, where he received a good English education, and was apprenticed to a tanner named James Hartly. He inherited or acquired property there, married a daughter of Jeremiah Elfreth, then sold his Haddonfield property, and took up his residence at the house built by his father at Bricksboro. His relation, John Clement the elder, who, like his son, the present Judge John Clement, was a surveyor, laid out for him the projected town of Bricksboro. He sold some of the lots, but the town refused to grow, and after a few years he removed to Port Elizabeth.

Whatever may have been the early training of Joshua Brick, it soon appeared that he was a man of superior intellect and well informed, especially in matters of politics and history. He made himself thoroughly acquainted with the titles and situation of the land in his vicinity, and was thus enabled to purchase advantageously. For many years he carried on a large business, and added considerably to his inherited property; but he was not careful to retain what he acquired. One of his marked characteristics was that he confined himself almost exclusively to his own neighborhood, seldom traveled, and was never at New York or Washington. He was a judge and justice of the peace, but seldom acted in either capacity, and could not be prevailed on to attend the courts at Bridgeton. He was elected a member of the Legislative Council of the State in 1836, and of the Convention that formed the new Constitution in 1844; was a few years one of the judges of the Court of Errors and Appeals, a place which he soon resigned, having no taste for judicial duties. He was also proposed by his friends as a representative in Congress, and a senator of the United States, but failed to obtain the public confidence so as to be considered by his party a safe candidate for these places.

Probably no other man in the county was more ac-

tive and influential in the political management, although most of the time the party to which he belonged was in the minority. Toward the close of his life he united with the Methodist Church. He died in 1860.

Capt. Andrew Heisler died at Bricksboro on the 19th November, 1875, in the eighty-first year of his age. He was born March 21, 1795, about two miles from Bricksboro, at a place known as the Heisler farm, and lived there until 1812 or 1814, after which he moved to Heislerville, and on May 20, 1820, married Mary Tomlin. Shortly after his marriage he returned to the old homestead, and began housekeeping in a single room. He only remained here a year, and subsequently bought a small house in Bricksboro. He then began to follow the water, trading between Maurice River and Philadelphia. His principal business was carrying wood from the former to the latter. Capt. Heisler was an industrious man, and believed in economizing time, and therefore when he laid up his vessel in the fall, he usually bought large tracts of timber and employed men in reducing it to cord-wood. In the spring he would run his wood into the market. Thus he continued to operate during a period of forty years, after which he settled down as a farmer, and continued farming to the time of his death.

Thomas Lee was born in Chester County, Pa., in the year 1780. His father, Francis Lee, came from Belfast, Ireland, about the year 1770. He had several children. Three sons came to Port Elizabeth. The oldest, James, born in 1771, came there about the year 1795, and in 1801 he established works for the manufacture of window-glass. He disposed of his interest in the glass-works and joined others in the purchase of the Union Mill property and in erecting a blast-furnace for iron at Millville, which was soon disposed of to Smith & Wood, of Philadelphia, and which David C. Wood carried on many years. In 1814 he removed to Bridgeton, and in company with Ebenezer Seeley purchased the property adjoining the east side of the stream of the Cohansey, from North Street to Cornwell's Branch, and they, with Smith Bowen, who owned the property on the west side, made the dam, and thus created the water-power with the object of establishing a paper-mill. Not having sufficient capital to do this, Seeley and Lee reconveyed their side to Abraham Sayre, of whom they originally purchased it, and Smith Bowen sold his side and half the water-power to Benjamin and David Reeves, who commenced the manufacture of nails. In 1817 Mr. Lee removed with his family to Cincinnati, and from thence in a short time to Maysville, Ky., and in 1824 he died in New Orleans.

Thomas Lee came to Port Elizabeth about the year 1799, and was employed for a time by his brother. He married Rhoda Murphy, of Salem County, and in 1805 went to Leesburg, where he was in business a few years; then returning to Port Elizabeth, he entered into partnership with Joshua Brick, carrying on business under the firm of Brick & Lee until about the year 1815, and then continuing a store until about the year 1854, when his health declined, and he gave up business, dying in 1856. He was an industrious, careful man, and succeeded in accumulating very considerable property.

In 1814, Mr. Lee was elected a member of the Legislature of the State, and from 1831 to 1835 he was a member of Congress, elected on a general ticket of the whole State, nominated by the Democrats. He was from the beginning an earnest supporter of the Democratic party.

Francis Lee, the brother of James and Thomas, died of yellow fever in 1803.

Thomas Lee had seven children,—Francis, Elizabeth, Clement J., Benjamin F., Dr. Thomas (deceased), Lorenzo, and Ellen.

CHAPTER CI.

TOWNSHIP OF STOW CREEK.

Boundaries.—This township is also one of the original six townships into which the county was divided when it was set off from Salem, and is the smallest township in the county. It is bounded on the northwest by Lower Alloways Creek and Quinton townships, Salem Co., from which it is separated by Stow Creek; Hopewell township lies to the east of it, and Greenwich on the south, from which it is separated by Newport Creek. Its surface is more generally hilly than any other township in the county.

Soil and Productions.—Its soil is a sandy loam, producing large crops of fruits and vegetables. The township is nearly all under cultivation, only a small portion of it being still covered with timber. Along Stow Creek and its branches are numerous marl-pits, from which has been dug the fertilizing material which has changed the entire agricultural condition of this and the adjoining townships during the last fifty years. The population of the township is almost entirely engaged in agricultural pursuits.

General Features.—The villages of Shiloh and Roadstown lie partly in this township and partly in Hopewell, and have been referred to under that township. Jericho, a small village, at the mills of that name on Stow Creek, the boundary line of the county, is the only village within its boundaries. There is only one church within its limits, but three others are in Hopewell, within a few hundred yards of the line of this township, and are attended by many of its inhabitants. There is no post-office in the township, but two lie on the east side of the road which forms the boundary line with Hopewell. There are three grist- and two saw-mills in the township, the streams

flowing through it giving good water-power. Its population, owing to the small size of the township, and the absence of towns and villages, is less than any other township in the county, being by the census of 1880 only eleven hundred and seven.

Jericho.—The village of Jericho is situated on the southeasterly side of Stow Creek, the dividing line between this and Salem Counties, on what was for many years the main stage-road from Bridgeton through Roadstown to Salem. It is situated on the tract of one thousand acres which was laid off for John Brick, and resurveyed in 1729 by Benjamin Acton. In former years, before the road through Shiloh and Marlboro to Salem was turnpiked, which turned the course of travel that way, Jericho was of much more importance than at the present day. A hotel was kept there for many years, but owing to the lack of public travel demanding such accommodations, the court, a few years ago, refused any further license.

The principal business of the place is in connection with the grist- and saw-mill. It also contains a blacksmith shop and store for the accommodation of the neighborhood. During the earlier part of this century John S. Wood, who owned the mills, and was an enterprising, active business man, endeavored to build up the place. Among other projects he converted the distillery belonging to him into a woolen-factory in the spring of 1818, associating with himself in the business John E. Jeffers, who had been in that business for a number of years in New York State. Machinery was put in for the manufacture of broadcloths, cassimeres, satinets, etc., but Mr. Jeffers left in a few months, and the business not proving remunerative it was afterwards abandoned, and the machinery disposed of about 1830. Since that date it has not advanced either in population or business. The population of the village and neighboring community is not over one hundred.

Jericho Mills.—The mills at Jericho were built probably as early as 1700 by John Brick, who located the land as above stated. This was probably the second mill erected in this county for grinding grain, the tide-mill at Greenwich being the first. The pond lies partly in Salem County, the stream being the boundary line of the two counties. At his death the mills became the property of his son, John Brick, Jr., who left them at his death, in 1758, to his son, Joseph Brick. Previous to 1780 they became the property of John Wood, who was appointed a justice of the peace in 1801, and a judge of the Court of Common Pleas in 1804, which offices he held until his death. He was a large land-owner in this neighborhood, and, in addition to the Jericho property, owned the mill property in Salem County, now known as Maskell's mill, which he devised by his will dated July 2, 1817, to his grandsons, John W. and Thomas A. Maskell. The Jericho mills and property he devised to his son, John S. Wood, who for many years was the leading citizen in that vicinity. After his death a division of his lands was made, in March, 1871, between his four children, when the Jericho mills were set off to his daughter, Lucy I. Clark, wife of Dr. Henry C. Clark, of Woodbury, Gloucester Co.

Seventh-Day Mill.—The grist-mill now owned by Zenos Davis, situated on a branch of Stow Creek which drains the northern part of the township of that name and empties into the head of Jericho mill-pond, is of ancient date. The earliest record found concerning it is a conveyance of the land covered by the mill-pond Jan. 18, 1759, by Zebulon Hart to Samuel Elwell, of Pilesgrove. The dam and mill had probably been erected previous to that date. In October, 1764, a two-rod road was laid out from near Roadstown to Samuel Elwell's mill. In June, 1786, it was owned by William Mulford, who sold the same, Feb. 17, 1796, to John and Abijah Ayars. Abijah Ayars conveyed the undivided one-third of the mill property to James Harris, of Fairfield, Sept. 5, 1796, who conveyed it to Mark Noble May 18, 1801. The other two-thirds were sold by Sheriff George Burgin April 16, 1800, and again bought by William Mulford, who then resided at Greenwich; and he conveyed it two days later to Mark Noble. After the death of Noble, in 1809, his widow married Samuel Davis, who occupied and carried on the mill until after the two children of Noble were of age. March 18, 1830, they all joined in conveying the property to John W. Davis, who, the same day, conveyed it to Samuel Davis, the husband of Mark Noble's widow. Samuel Davis deeded it to his two sons, John W. Davis and George B. Davis, in 1839, and they to Jacob A. Young and Maxcerman P. Young in 1857, who conveyed it to John D. Franklin in 1859, who carried on the business until 1865, when he sold it to Thomas J. Ware. Mr. Ware made extensive repairs to the property and machinery, and conveyed it to Zenos Davis in 1870, by whom it is now owned.

Its situation in that part of the county inhabited mostly by adherents of the Sabbatarian faith, as well as its ownership for so long by persons of that faith, gave it the name of the Seventh-Day Mill, by which it is well known in that part of the county. A saw-mill was connected with it for many years, which was carried away by the breaking of the dam, and never rebuilt.

Seeley's Mill, as it was known for many years, is situated on the Stow Creek side of Newport Creek, the boundary between that township and Greenwich. It is situated on the Gibbon survey of four thousand five hundred acres, on which Leonard and Nicholas Gibbon settled about 1728, that tract having been devised to them on condition they settle on the same. The grist-mill built here, on the division of their tract, in 1730, passed into the possession of Nicholas, whose granddaughter, Rebecca, married Josiah Seeley, and they conveyed it to their son, Richard Seeley, from whom it descended to his daughter

Mary, who married Rev. Benjamin Tyler, a Presbyterian minister. The mill remained in her possession until November, 1880, when Isaac M. Smalley bought it and now owns it.

Smalley's Saw-Mill.—The pond from which the water-power is derived for this mill is situated on Bishop's Run, a branch of Stow Creek. It was formerly owned by David Elwell, and afterwards by his brother, Isaac W. Elwell, from whom it was long known as Elwell's saw-mill. After the death of the latter it was bought by Isaac M. Smalley, who remains the proprietor. A large business is done at this mill, mostly in custom work.

LIST OF FREEHOLDERS.

1748. Richard Butcher.
Elijah Bowen.
1749. Elijah Bowen.
Peter Long.
1750. Elijah Bowen.
Hugh Dunn.
1751–52. Elijah Bowen.
Richard Butcher.
1753–54. Richard Smith.
Elijah Bowen.
1755–58. Richard Butcher.
Elijah Bowen.
1759–60. Ananias Sayre.
Richard Butcher.
1761. Richard Butcher.
1762. Richard Butcher.
Ananias Sayre.
1763–64. Ananias Sayre.
1765–66. Ananias Sayre.
Richard Butcher.
1767. Ephraim Lloyd.
Ananias Sayre, Jr.
1768–69. Ananias Sayre, Jr.
Hugh Dunn.
1770. Ananias Sayre, Jr.
1771. —— ——
1772–73. Jonathan Ayres.
John Wheaton.
1774. John Wheaton.
Michael Hoshel.
1775. Aaron Butcher.
Joseph Sayre (part of year).
Jonathan Ayres (remainder of year).
1776. Aaron Butcher.
Abial Dare.
1777. Aaron Butcher.
John Wheaton.
1778. Ephraim Lloyd.
1779. Jacob Brown.
Michael Hoshel.
1780. Aaron Butcher.
1781. Michael Hoshel.
Jacob Brown.
1782. Benjamin Holmes.
Michael Hoshel.
1783. Aaron Butcher.
1784–85. Aaron Butcher.
Michael Hoshel.
1786. Michael Hoshel.
John Wood.
1787. Michael Hoshel.
1788. Michael Hoshel.
John Wood.
1789–91. Isaac Davis.
John Peck, Esq.
1792–94. Job Butcher.
1792–94. John Peck, Esq.
1795–99. Joel Fithian.
John Peck, Esq.
1800. John Wood.
Eldad Cook.
1801–8. Joel Fithian.
Eldad Cook.
1809. Joel Fithian.
Seeley Fithian.
1810. —— ——
1811. Joel Fithian.
Seeley Fithian.
1812–15. Joel Fithian.
George Howell.
1816–17. George Howell.
Maskell Ware.
1818–19. George Howell.
Enos F. Randolph.
1820–22. Enos F. Randolph.
Maskell Ware.
1823–26. Dr. Charles Clark.
Philip Fithian.
1827–29. Philip Fithian.
Maskell Ware.
1830. Isaac Elwell.
Samuel Davis.
1831. Samuel Davis.
Isaac Mulford.
1832–33. Isaac Mulford.
Enos F. Randolph.
1834–37. Philip Fithian.
Enos F. Randolph.
1838. Enos F. Randolph.
John S. Wood.
1839–40. John S. Wood.
William P. Seeley.
1841–43. Belford M. Bonham.
Reuben Fithian.
1844. Belford M. Bonham.
William P. Seeley.
1845–47. William P. Seeley.
Reuben Fithian.
1848–50. Reuben Fithian.
John Bowen.
1851. Isaac W. Elwell.
James Woodnutt.
1852–59. Isaac W. Elwell.
Robert Fithian.
1860–72. Lewis Howell.
Isaac W. Elwell.
1873–75. Isaac W. Elwell.
Isaac M. Smalley.
1876–78. Isaac M. Smalley.
William Tomlin.
1879. Isaac M. Smalley.
1880. Ephraim Mulford.
1881–83. Belford B. Elwell.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Roadstown Methodist Episcopal Church.—The Rev. Thomas Stewart, on Salem Circuit, came to Roadstown about 1842 or '43 and explored the country. He preached at Jericho school-house, and came once in four weeks to hold services. Rev. John Lenhart, of Commerce Street Church, Bridgeton, (who, it will be remembered, lost his life aboard the ill-fated frigate "Cumberland," of which he was chaplain), formed a class in Roadstown school-house, not exceeding at first ten members, and the only class in the neighborhood. Abraham Mayhew and George Horner, with their families, were the principal adherents of this faith in the neighborhood.

A meeting was held July 5, 1844, and a society was organized, and took the name of Emory Methodist Episcopal Church. A lot was bought of Andrew Horner, on the road to Jericho, a quarter of a mile west of Roadstown, for seventy-five dollars, and a church was built for one thousand and eighteen dollars. It was dedicated Sept. 24, 1846, Rev. J. W. Hickman officiating. The church held about four hundred people. The first preacher there, on a station, was Rev. Francis Wolf, about 1852. Rev. Socrates Townsend, who was on the Salem Circuit at the time, preached there when the church was built. Rev. Samuel Parker came next to Townsend.

The following preachers are remembered to have preached there: Messrs. Abraham Gearhart, Charles Kirkbride, Mr. Relyea, William Barnhart, Joseph Tucker, Henry Belting, Caleb Fleming, John L. Souders.

The following preachers have officiated there since 1865: 1865–66, S. C. Chattin; 1867, L. O. Manchester; 1868, J. T. Woolson; 1869, C. W. Carson. During this year a new and handsome church was built in the town on the road to Greenwich. The lot cost sixteen hundred dollars, and the church cost four thousand dollars. 1870, William Pittinger; 1871–73, John S. Gaskill; 1874–76, Nomer J. Wright; 1877–79, A. H. Eberhart; 1880, Levi Herr; 1881, C. W. Brittain, who was expelled in May, when William E. Blackiston took his place; 1882, William E. Blackiston; 1883, John B. Whitton.

JOHN GIBBON was born in what is now the township of Stow Creek, in the year 1737, before the county of Cumberland was set off from Salem. He was the son of Leonard Gibbon (1st), who emigrated from Gravesend, Kent Co., England, about the year 1728.

John Gibbon, the subject of this notice, inherited from his father a very handsome estate in land, including the dwelling-house in which he resided. He was taught the trade of a hatter, and in his will calls himself a hatter. In 1761 he married Esther Seeley, one of the daughters of Col. Ephraim Seeley, of Bridgeton. When the war of the Revolution broke out he was in service, probably as a militiaman, and in 1777 was taken prisoner, and confined in a prison-

Joel F. Allen

Reuben Fitch

ship at New York. With a large number of fellow-prisoners, by the neglect or contrivance of the subordinates intrusted with the care of them, partly for profit and partly to induce the prisoners to enlist with the British, he suffered the most barbarous treatment, the food provided being, much of it, unfit for use, and even of this and of water to drink they were sometimes unsupplied for two or three days at a time, so that as many as fifteen hundred were believed to have died; as death released them from their sufferings they were dragged out and piled up until enough were collected to make a cart-load, when they were thrown into a ditch and slightly covered with earth. Mrs. Gibbon, aware of his capture, but unable to hear from him, succeeded by great exertions and the aid of friends, after considerable delay, in obtaining permission to enter the enemy's lines, went alone to New York, and was there informed that three days before her arrival he had died, and had been thrown with others into the trench; the body could not be obtained. A few years after this the widow married Col. Benjamin Holme, of Elsinboro.

John Gibbon left four sons and two daughters, among whom his real estate was divided by a will dated Dec. 10, 1776, giving to his sons two shares, and his daughters one each, otherwise it would all have gone to the oldest son, as the law was until 1780. Nicholas, the oldest child, had the homestead. He died about 1809.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JOEL FITHIAN.

The family are of English ancestry, though no facts regarding their emigration are accessible. Samuel, the grandfather of Joel, removed at an early day from Long Island to Salem, now Cumberland County. He married and had sons, Joel and Seeley, who lived to mature years, and several daughters. His son Seeley was born in Greenwich township, where he subsequently became a farmer, and at a later date removed to Stow Creek township. He served as captain during the Whiskey Insurrection, and marched to Pennsylvania with his company. He was united in marriage to Mary Burgin, who died soon after, leaving one son, John B., now deceased, who was early a farmer in Greenwich township, and afterward removed to Philadelphia, where he engaged in the manufacture of glass, and also embarked in the drug business with Dr. Horace Burgin. He left children,—Charles S., secretary of the East Lake Woolen Mill, at Bridgeton, and a daughter, Eleanor M. By a second marriage to Esther Hunt, of Stow Creek, Seeley Fithian had children,—Ruth, who was unmarried, Reuben, Joel, and Robert. Mr. Fithian's death occurred on the 23d of March, 1819, in Stow Creek. His son Joel was born Oct. 29, 1802, in the latter township. Seventeen years of his life were spent under the paternal roof, after which the home of an uncle in Greenwich township became his residence. The advantages of education at this time were limited, though such as were offered at Roadstown and Shiloh Mr. Fithian enjoyed. At the age of twenty-one he removed to Salem, and having acquired the trade of a cooper, followed it until his removal to Rochester two years later. Here he continued until thirty-five years of age, still pursuing the trade he had chosen, when Cincinnati became his home. For eighteen years Mr. Fithian was a resident of the latter city, and during none of this time did he rest in idleness. His craft of cooper was industriously plied, and he also became interested in the lumber business. His old home, however, offered the most attractive prospect for his advancing age, and the year 1853 found him again in Stow Creek, and associated with his brother in farming pursuits. Mr. Fithian was in politics formerly a Whig, and later adopted the articles of the Republican platform, though he never desired nor held an office. In religion he is a supporter of the Presbyterian Church of Greenwich. Reuben Fithian, brother of the subject of this biographical sketch, was born in January, 1800, and devoted nearly the whole of his life to farming pursuits, having settled upon the homestead. He received a rudimentary education, and indicating a taste for official life, entered the political arena at an early age. He filled successively the offices of assessor, collector, and freeholder of Stow Creek township, and at the time of his death, at Trenton, in March, 1853, represented his district as State senator, having previously served as member of Assembly. Mr. Fithian was a man of prepossessing appearance and of agreeable address. His mature judgment and business tact enabled him to wield an extended influence in the township. His brother Robert was born in 1805, and died in 1871. He devoted his energies wholly to the improvement of the farm. He served as collector, and also for many years as freeholder of the township, and was identified with the Greenwich Presbyterian Church, of which his brother Reuben was an officer.

JOSEPH A. BOWEN.

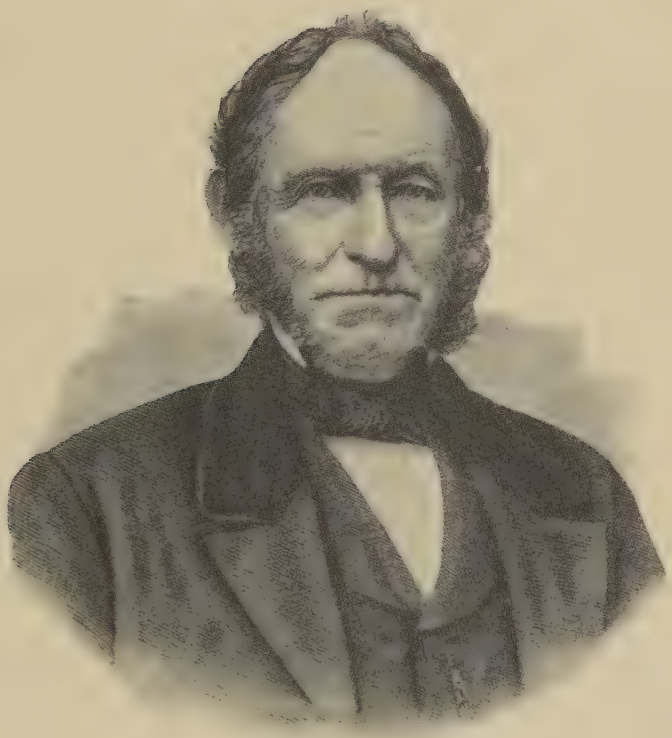
A branch of the Bowen family, who are of Welsh ancestry, early settled in Swansea, Mass., and later removed to New Jersey, having purchased land in Salem County. It is probable that Joseph, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, who was a farmer by occupation, and resided in Stow Creek township, where his birth occurred, traced his descent from these early settlers. His son Joseph was born on the homestead Sept. 23, 1765, and also pursued the calling of an agriculturist. He married Phœbe Ayars, born Feb. 16, 1776, and had children,—Joseph A.; Hannah, born July 2, 1801; Phœbe A., whose birth occurred Feb. 13, 1805; and Joshua A., born March 3,

1813. Mr. Bowen's death occurred Aug. 9, 1830, and that of his wife April 1, 1813. His son, who is the subject of this biography, was born Sept. 3, 1798, on the paternal estate in Stow Creek. He enjoyed but limited advantages of education, and early acquired not only habits of industry and thrift, but a thorough knowledge of farming through circumstances which made him the helper of his father in his daily avocations. In 1835 he purchased a farm in Stow Creek, now occupied by his son, Charles B., which became his home during the remainder of his life. He was married Sept. 9, 1824, to Mary, daughter of Abel Brooks, of Salem County. Their children are Elisha C., born in 1825 (deceased); Hannah W. (Mrs. H. W. Randolph), born in 1827; Joseph C., born in 1829; Mary B. (Mrs. E. Woodruff), whose birth occurred in 1831; and Charles B., born in 1834; of whom three survive. Joseph C. resides on a farm opposite the homestead in Upper Hopewell. He married Anna C. Nebhut, of Philadelphia, and has children,—Frank W., Charles E., Anna M., and Orlando M. He is a Republican in politics, and has been for years collector of the township of Hopewell. He is actively identified with and vice-president of the County Agricultural Society. He is a deacon of the Seventh-Day Baptist Church of Marlboro, and greatly interested in Sabbath-school work, being recording secretary of the County Sabbath-School Association, of which he was for years corresponding secretary.

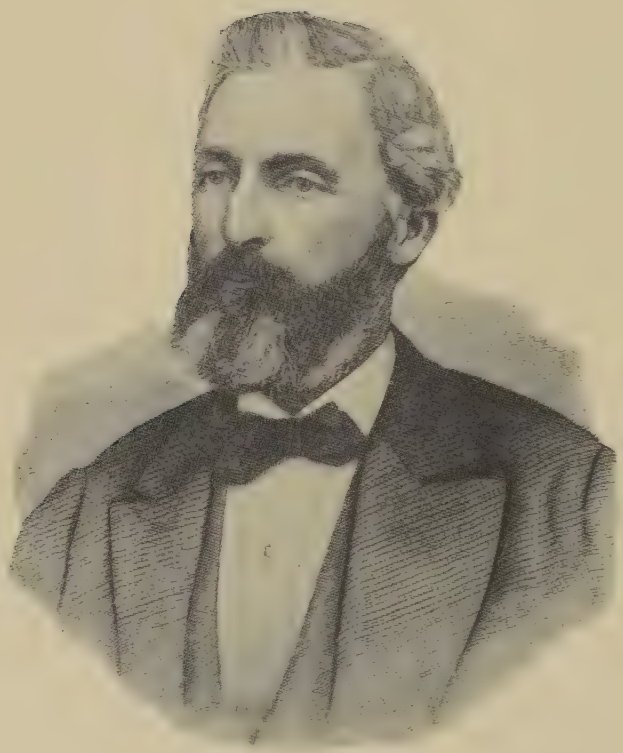
Charles B., who now resides upon the family property, married Tamson S. Walker, of Salem County, and has two sons, William W. and Joseph E. He is in politics a Republican, and also a member of the County Agricultural Society, and one of its executive committee. He is in religion a Seventh-Day Baptist, and a member of the church at Marlboro. Hannah W. is married to Howell W. Randolph, and has children,—Ada and Lester. They reside in Walworth, Wis. Joseph A. Bowen was strongly Whig in his political proclivities, and subsequently became a Republican. He was a member of the township committee, and held the office of justice of the peace for ten years by appointment of the Governor. The agricultural society of the county was largely indebted to him for its organization and subsequent success. He was in full sympathy with all measures for the suppression of the Rebellion, and aided greatly in the recruiting service. He was a member of the Seventh-Day Baptist Church of Shiloh, and participated actively in measures for its advancement. His wife was also connected with the same church. Mrs. Bowen died on the eve of the 4th of August, 1864, and Mr. Bowen on the eve of the 4th of August, 1866.

C. HENRY SHEPPARD.

The ancestry of the subject of this biographical sketch is traced to David Sheppard, who was born about the year 1700, and resided in Greenwich township. He was probably the son of Thomas Sheppard, one of four brothers who settled in Back Neck, Fairfield township, in 1683, and who was one of the earliest Baptist settlers. He was justice of the peace and judge of the Salem Court in 1710, and a member of the Fifth Assembly of New Jersey, which met in 1709–10 at Burlington, N. J. David probably married Anna, daughter of Dickinson Sheppard, and had children,—David, Jr., Abel, Phœbe, Thomas, Prudence, and Lucy. Abel, who was born in 1730, married Abigail Barrett, daughter of Caleb Barrett, a Seventh-Day Baptist. He died April 13, 1773, and his wife March 8, 1806. They had children,—Phœbe, Caleb, Abel, Abigail, Dickinson, Anna, James, Rebecca, David, and Sarah, all of whom adhered to the seventh day as the Sabbath. David, of this number, was born Jan. 10, 1771, in Hopewell, and married Eleanor, daughter of Beriah Jarman, who was born in 1774. Their children were Sarah T. (Mrs. John Bowen), Martha (Mrs. Randolph), Caleb, Abigail, and David. Caleb was born Jan. 25, 1795, and spent his later life as a farmer in Hopewell township. He married Ami Davis, and had children, among whom was Caleb Henry, the subject of this sketch. Mr. Sheppard was in politics an ardent Whig, and subsequently a Republican. He was actively interested in the cause of education, and one of the chief contributors in the erection of the Union Academy of Shiloh. He was also a man of benevolent instincts, and in full sympathy with all worthy mission enterprises. He died July 17, 1873, in his seventy-ninth year. His son, Caleb Henry, was born Feb. 16, 1833, in Greenwich township, where his father resided. He remained at home until sixteen years of age, when the advantages offered at the Union Academy attracted him to Shiloh. On the completion of his studies his father removed to Hopewell township, having inherited the paternal lands, which afterward became the property of his son. He was married March 21, 1855, to Rebecca, daughter of Dickinson Sheppard, of Shiloh, and has three children,—Irving M., Warren W., and Cora J. The eldest son is engaged in farming pursuits on the homestead, while the younger is a pupil of the Law Department of the University of Pennsylvania, having graduated at the South Jersey Institute, Bridgeton, in both the Classical and Scientific Departments, with the highest honors. Mr. Sheppard purchased in 1873 the farm adjoining that inherited from his father, which is his present residence. He is in politics a strong Republican, and has for years been active in the local issues of the day. He has held the office of collector of the township, and was in 1869 elected to the lower house of the State Legislature, where he served on the Committee on Ways and Means. In 1874 he represented his district in the State Senate for three successive years, and was chairman of the Committee on Claims and Pensions, chairman of



Joseph A. Bowen



C. Henry Sheppard.

the Joint Committee on Passed Bills, and also member of the Unfinished Business Committee.

Mr. Sheppard has identified himself largely with educational matters, and was a member of the board of trustees of the Union Academy at Shiloh. The family adhered to the creed of the Seventh-Day Baptist Church, of which Mrs. Sheppard is a member.

EDWARD H. SHEPPARD.

John Shepherd, one of the four brothers of that name who settled in Back Neck, Fairfield township, in 1683, died in 1710. He had sons,—Dickinson, Enoch, and Job, and possibly others. Dickinson, of this number, lived at Autuxit (now Newport), in Downe township, Cumberland Co., where he was a large land-owner and a member of the Seventh Legislature, which met April 4, 1716, and was dissolved March 28, 1719. His death occurred in 1749. The children of Dickinson Shepherd were Patience, Stephen, Dickinson, Jr., John, Jonadab, Ann, and Eve. Jonadab lived on the ancestral estate, where his death occurred in 1765. He was twice married, and had children,—Temperance, Ruhanna, Jonadab, Jr., Nathan, Reede, Nathaniel, Silvanus, Marah, Eve, and Anna. Jonadab, Jr., married his cousin, Hannah Sheppard, daughter of Dickinson Sheppard, and had children,—Jonadab, Ansel, and probably others. The latter was born July 27, 1789, in Newport, where he followed the occupations of his father, and married Ann O., daughter of Ebenezer Fithian, of Fairfield township, whose birth occurred June 4, 1794. Their children were Isaac, born in 1819; Benjamin F., in 1820; Harriet N., in 1823; George W., in 1825; Robert F., in 1827; Margaret O., in 1830; Jane O., in 1833; Mary F., in 1836; and Edward H. Mr. Sheppard was a man of strong force of character, and of much influence in the community where he resided. He led an exemplary life, and established a reputation for integrity and probity. He was temperate in all things, and an active member of the Sons of Temperance, whose cause was very dear to his heart. In politics he was a zealous Democrat, though not active in the party work. His church preferences led him to become a member of the Presbyterian Church at Cedarville, of which he was a trustee. His death occurred Sept. 11, 1862, in his seventy-fourth year. His son, Edward H., was born Dec. 23, 1839, at Sayre's Neck, Fairfield township. The schools of that period in the township were well maintained, and he acquired when a lad the rudiments of an education, which served him in after-years in his daily avocations. He then chose the life of a boatman, and for fourteen years followed the water, a portion of this time being captain of a vessel sailing to neighboring ports. Mr. Sheppard entered the army in 1862 and served for nine months, participating in the battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and Suffolk. He was married Jan. 22, 1868, to Miss Mildred M., daughter of Asa Horner, of Stow Creek, the latter of whom was born in Salem County and removed

Edward H. Sheppard

to Stow Creek, where he resided until his death in 1882. He married Abigail Matlack, and had seven children.

Mr. Horner was a successful farmer, and enjoyed an enviable reputation as a man of sound judgment and of extended influence. He was a public-spirited citizen, and actively identified with the best interests of the community, both in church and state.

Mr. and Mrs. Sheppard have children,—Abby H., born Jan. 15, 1869; Mattie A., whose birth occurred July 19, 1872; Edward H., born Aug. 11, 1875; Asa H., born March 17, 1878; Hattie N., born July 22, 1880 (deceased); and Lizzie, whose birth occurred Dec. 29, 1882. Mr. Sheppard's political affiliations are with the Democracy, though not specially interested in the local issues of the day. He has been a member of the township committee of Stow Creek, and for five years its treasurer. He is a member of the Cumberland County Agricultural Society, of Cedarville Lodge, I. O. O. F., and of the Odd-Fellows' Encampment. Both he and Mrs. Sheppard are members of the Greenwich Presbyterian Church.